# LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

## 1888

T. F. FITZGERALD.

To the
Champion Dude of
Trenton,
H. W. Grichtel, Esqr.

A young man whose
innate feeling and
external demeanor
indicate that he is,
or he wants to be, the
final choice of the
fair sex of Trenton.

The above is pathetically
dedicated by the
publishers
J. J. Fitzgerald & Co.

ROBERT STOCKTON GREEN

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

F. W. GNICHTEL,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
TRENTON, N. J.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

# MANUAL

OF THE

# Legislature of New Jersey.

*ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH SESSION.*

1888.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

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## 1888

| 1888 | Sun. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JAN... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
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| JUNE. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
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| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
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| 1888 | Sun. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JULY.. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
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| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| AUG... | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
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| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
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| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| SEPT.. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
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| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
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| OCT.... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
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| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | ... | ... | ... |
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| NOV... | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
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| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| DEC... | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# PERPETUAL CALENDAR

FOR ASCERTAINING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY YEAR BETWEEN 1700 AND 2499.

## TABLE OF DOMINICAL LETTERS.

| YEAR OF THE CENTURY. | | | | CENTURY. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *N. B.—A star on the left denotes leap year.* | | | | 1700 2100 | 1800 2200 | 1900 2300 | 2000 2400 |
| 0 | *28 | *56 | *84 | C | E | G | A |
| 1 | 29 | 57 | 85 | B | D | F | G |
| 2 | 30 | 58 | 86 | A | C | E | F |
| 3 | 31 | 59 | 87 | G | B | D | E |
| *4 | *32 | *60 | *88 | E | G | B | C |
| 5 | 33 | 61 | 89 | D | F | A | B |
| 6 | 34 | 62 | 90 | C | E | G | A |
| 7 | 35 | 63 | 91 | B | D | F | G |
| *8 | *36 | *64 | *92 | G | B | D | E |
| 9 | 37 | 65 | 93 | F | A | C | D |
| 10 | 38 | 66 | 94 | E | G | B | C |
| 11 | 39 | 67 | 95 | D | F | A | B |
| *12 | *40 | *68 | *96 | B | D | F | G |
| 13 | 41 | 69 | 97 | A | C | E | F |
| 14 | 42 | 70 | 98 | G | B | D | E |
| 15 | 43 | 71 | 99 | F | A | C | D |
| *16 | *44 | *72 | | D | F | A | B |
| 17 | 45 | 73 | | C | E | G | A |
| 18 | 46 | 74 | | B | D | F | G |
| 19 | 47 | 75 | | A | C | E | F |
| *20 | *48 | *76 | | F | A | C | D |
| 21 | 49 | 77 | | E | G | B | C |
| 22 | 50 | 78 | | D | F | A | B |
| 23 | 51 | 79 | | C | E | G | A |
| *24 | *52 | *80 | | A | C | E | F |
| 25 | 53 | 81 | | G | B | D | E |
| 26 | 54 | 82 | | F | A | C | D |
| 27 | 55 | 83 | | E | G | B | C |

| MONTH. | | | | | | DOMINICAL LETTER. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. Oct. | | | | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| Feb. Mar. Nov. | | | | | | D | E | F | G | A | B | C |
| *Jan.* Apr. July | | | | | | G | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| May | | | | | | B | C | D | E | F | G | A |
| June | | | | | | E | F | G | A | B | C | D |
| *Feb.* Aug. | | | | | | C | D | E | F | G | A | B |
| Sept. Dec. | | | | | | F | G | A | B | C | D | E |
| 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 | | S | S | F | TH | W | TU | M |
| 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 | | M | S | S | F | TH | W | TU |
| 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 | | TU | M | S | S | F | TH | W |
| 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | | | W | TU | M | S | S | F | TH |
| 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | | | TH | W | TU | M | S | S | F |
| 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | | | F | TH | W | TU | M | S | S |
| 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | | | S | F | TH | W | TU | M | S |

## EXPLANATION.

Under the *Century*, and in the line with the *Year of the Century*, is the Dominical Letter of the Year. Then in the line with the month find the column containing this letter; in this column, and in line with the day of the Month, is the day of the Week. In Leap Years, the letters for January and February are in the lines where these months are printed in *Italics*.

## EXAMPLES.

For December 31st, 1875: for 1875, the letter is C; under C, in a line with 31, is Friday; and for *January* 1st, 1876, the letter is A; under A, and in a line with 1, is Saturday.

# THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

On the morning of the 21st of March, 1885, fire broke out in the foremost of the three buildings comprising the State Capitol, and in spite of the heroic efforts of the Trenton Fire Department, the interior of this section was completely ruined, and rendered unfit for occupancy. The building was insured, and the damage was appraised by commissioners on behalf of the State and of the insurance companies at $22,777, and settlement was effected on this basis. The outside walls were left standing and apparently uninjured, and at first it was thought that these could be utilized in the restoration of the building. Acting on this supposition, the Legislature, which was then in session, appointed a Commission to effect the restoration and appropriated the sum of $50,000 for that purpose. An examination of the standing walls was immediately made by competent engineers, and this examination showed that the walls, not only of the ruined building, but also of the rotunda, originally defective in construction, had been rendered dangerous and wholly useless by the fire and water and the subsequent action of the elements. As a measure of safety these walls were immediately taken down, and it was then found that the appropriation would be little more than sufficient to remove the dangerous walls and construct the basement and foundation walls of such a building as was demanded by the growing business of the State. In response to a public demand, this was immediately done, and in the summer and fall of 1885, excavation was made and foundation walls were laid as far as the first story, in such manner and of such quality as will secure to the Capitol a foundation equal to any in the State. The plans for this foundation were drawn by Lewis H. Broome, of Jersey City, and the work done by William H. Burton, of Trenton, at the contract price of $12,945.

The Legislature of 1886 sustained the action of the Commission, and the further sum of $225,000 was appropriated "to complete the restoration, to reconstruct the rotunda and dome, to purchase the necessary furniture and appliances, to fit the rooms, and to grade and put in order the surrounding grounds." To this appropriation of course was added the unexpended balance of the former appropriation.

The work authorized by this law is now well under way. The Commission created by the act consists of the Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, of New Jersey,

together with James A. Barstow, of Atlantic City, and J. Bingham Woodward, of Bordentown. The superintendent in charge of construction is Abram Swan, of Trenton, and the architect is Lewis H. Broome, of Jersey City. The work is being done by the following contractors, at the prices mentioned:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mason work | Robert S. Johnston | $118,000 00 |
| Carpenter work | Titus & Conrad | 33,900 00 |
| Iron work | Post & McCord | 65,559 00 |
| Plumbing and gas-fitting | Thomas Craig | 6,716 00 |
| Total | | $224,175 00 |

The plans and specifications call for a rectangular building, of the Renaissance style of architecture, with a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet on State street, a depth of sixty-seven feet, and three and a half stories high, with a rotunda, thirty-nine feet across, to connect the new section of the Capitol with the original part, this rotunda to be surmounted by a dome one hundred and forty-five feet high.

The building will have about sixty feet more frontage than the former one, and will approach about ten feet nearer the street.

The walls are being constructed of solid, fire-proof, brick masonry, faced with a light colored stone from Indiana, known as Salem Oolitic, with foundations and trimmings of New Jersey free-stone, from the Prallsville quarries, in Hunterdon county. The portico, door-head and trimmings about the door are of Wyoming blue stone, from Pennsylvania, one of the handsomest stones known for the purpose. The portico, with balcony, will be supported by massive pillars of polished granite and surmounted by the coat of arms of the State.

The apartments to be used for offices will be very spacious, fitted throughout in the most approved modern style, and each department will be supplied with one or more of the finest fire-proof vaults. The first and second stories and one-half of the third will be set aside for offices, and the remaining portion will be formed into a large and well-lighted apartment to be used for the display of the geological collection of the State.

Everything about the new building is being constructed in a thoroughly workman-like manner, with a view to permanency as well as safety and usefulness, and it is expected that the State will soon possess a Capitol, beautiful to the eye and perfect in its construction, which will be a pride to her people for all time.

See, also, page 117.

# HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1606, King James of England granted a new patent for Virginia (ignoring that of Sir Walter Raleigh, dated in 1584), in which was included the territory now known as the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The possession of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the adjacent lands was claimed respectively by the Dutch and Swedes. The former built Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, near Gloucester; Fort Orange, on the Hudson, near Albany; and the Hirsse of Good Hope, on the Connecticut. Disputes as to the rightful possession of territory continued for years, until the early summer of 1664, when Charles II. sold to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson river, and hath upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson river, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name, or names, of NOVA CÆSAREA or NEW JERSEY."

The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his gallant defense of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the island.

This grant regarded the Dutch as intruders, and Berkeley and Carteret not only became rulers, but acquired the right to transfer the privilege to others. Measures were speedily devised for peopling and governing the country. The proprietors published a constitution, dated February 10th, 1664, by which the government of the province was to be exercised by a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was to receive his appointment from the proprietors; the Council was to be selected by the Governor, who might make choice of six Councillors, at least, (or twelve, at most,) or any even number between six and twelve.

On the same day that the instrument of government was signed, Philip Carteret, a brother of one of the proprietors, received a commission as Governor of New Jersey. He landed at Elizabeth in August, 1665.

The precise date of the first settlements in New Jersey is not known, though it is believed that the Danes or Norwegians, who crossed the Atlantic with the Dutch colonists, began a settlement at Bergen about the year 1624. Ten years previous, an attempt was made to form a settlement at Jersey City. In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a ship under the command of Capt. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who entered the Delaware bay and gave his name to its northern cape, and, sailing up the river to Gloucester, built Fort Nassau, which may be considered the first permanent settlement of the State.

Upon the arrival of Governor Carteret, he entered at once upon a vigorous discharge of his duties. A large number of settlers flocked thither, and at an early period the executive authority of the province was established by the appointment of a Council, composed of Captain Nicholas Varlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon. James Bollen was appointed Secretary of the province.

The first Legislative Assembly in the history of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown, on the 26th of May, 1668. The session lasted four days, and was characterized by harmony and strict attention to the business for which the Burgesses and Representatives were summoned by Governor Carteret. It may be noted that this Assembly passed laws by which twelve distinct offenses were made punishable with death. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and seven years elapsed before another convened. The capture of New York by the Dutch, July 30th, 1673, was followed by the subjection of the surrounding country, including the province of New Jersey. The whole of the territory, however, swung back to the possession of the English crown, by the treaty of peace with Holland, on the 9th of February, 1674.

The second General Assembly began its session on the 5th of November, 1675. Eight members of Council, including the Governor, were present, and fourteen Representatives appeared from the towns. Laws were enacted looking to the proper military defense of the province, for the institution of regular courts, and for the assessment of taxes. A code of capital laws was also adopted, similar in its provisions to that passed in 1668.

On the 18th of March, 1673, Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, disposed of his right and interest in the province to John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, members of the Society of Quakers, or Friends, who paid the sum of one thousand pounds for the same. John Fenwick received the conveyance in trust for Edward Byllinge, and, a dispute as to the terms having arisen, William Penn was called

in as arbitrator. He gave one-tenth of the province and a considerable sum of money to Fenwick, and the remainder of the territory was adjudged to be the property of Byllinge. A permanent settlement was made at Salem, in June, 1675.

Owing to the continued disputations and dissensions, a division of the territory of the province was agreed upon. By this "Indenture Quintipartite," dated July 1st, 1676, the line of division was made to extend across the province, from Little Egg Harbor to a point in the Delaware river in forty-one degrees of north latitude. These divisions were known respectively as East and West Jersey, until the charters of both were surrendered, and the two portions included together under a royal government.

By the retercession of New Jersey to Great Britain, by the treaty of 1674, the question arose whether the title returned to the proprietors or to the King. To avoid all difficulty, the King recognized the claim of Carteret, and made a new grant to the Duke of York, who also executed a fresh conveyance to Carteret, covering, however, only a part of the original territory of New Jersey. But, before making this conveyance, the Duke included the province in a commission given to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, who refused to recognize the authority, as Governor, of Philip Carteret, arrested all magistrates who would not submit to his own jurisdiction, and finally, on April 30th, 1680, carried Carteret himself prisoner to New York. The Duke was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge the claims of the proprietors, and in 1681 the government of Andros came to an end.

West Jersey, in February, 1682, was purchased by William Penn and eleven other Quakers. The first Governor under the new proprietors was Robert Barclay, a Scotchman, and one of the twelve purchasers, under whom the country became an asylum for the oppressed members of his creed, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. But the number of proprietors, the frequent sub-divisions and transfers of shares, and various other difficulties in the way of good government, soon involved the province in trouble, and in 1702 the proprietors surrendered the rights of government to the Crown.

Queen Anne appointed Lord Cornbury Governor of New York and New Jersey, but each continued to have a separate Assembly. In 1738, New Jersey petitioned for a distinct administration, and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor. The population was then about 40,000. The last Royal Governor was William Franklin, the natural son of Benjamin Franklin. A State Constitution was adopted in 1776, and some of the most important battles of the Revolution took

place upon its soil. Among these were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth.

The first Legislature met at Princeton, in August, 1776, and chose William Livingston, Governor. The Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, December 18th, 1787. The State Capital was established at Trenton in 1790.

New Jersey, out of 98,806 men liable to do military duty, furnished 88,305 during the civil war, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with State organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other States. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853. The entire expense to the State for organizing, equipping, subsisting, supplying and transporting her troops was $2,894,384.99.

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## CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

### GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Philip Carteret, | 1665 to 1681 |
| Robert Barclay, | 1682 to 1683 |
| Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor, | 1683 |
| Gawen Laurie, | 1683 |
| Lord Niel Campbell, | 1685 |
| Andrew Hamilton, | 1692 to 1697 |
| Jeremiah Basse, | 1698 to 1699 |

### GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel Jenings, Deputy, | 1681 |
| Thomas Oliver, Governor, | 1684 to 1685 |
| John Skein, Deputy, | 1685 to 1687 |
| William Welsh, Deputy, | 1686 |
| Daniel Coxe, Governor, | 1687 |
| Andrew Hamilton, | 1692 to 1697 |
| Jeremiah Basse, Deputy, | 1697 to 1699 |
| Andrew Hamilton, Gov., 1699 till surrender to the Crown, | 1702 |

### EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Edward, Lord Cornbury, Governor, | 1703 to 1708 |
| John, Lord Lovelace—(died in office), | 1708 |
| Richard Ingoldsby, Lieutenant Governor, | 1709 to 1710 |
| General Robert Hunter, | 1710 to 1719 |
| Lewis Morris (President of Council), | 1719 to 1720 |
| William Burnet, | 1720 to 1727 |
| John Montgomerie, | 1728 to 1731 |
| Lewis Morris (President of Council), | 1731 to 1732 |
| William Cosby, | 1732 to 1736 |
| John Anderson (President of Council), | 1736 |
| John Hamilton (President of Council), | 1736 to 1738 |

(The above were also Governors of New York at the same time.)

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lewis Morris, | 1738 to 1746 |
| John Hamilton (President of Council), | 1746 to 1747 |
| John Reading (President of Council), | 1747 |
| Jonathan Belcher, | 1747 to 1757 |
| Thomas Pownall, Lieutenant Governor, | 1757 |
| John Reading (President of Council), | 1757 to 1758 |
| Francis Bernard, | 1758 to 1760 |
| Thomas Boone, | 1760 to 1761 |
| Josiah Hardy, | 1761 to 1763 |
| William Franklin, | 1763 to 1776 |

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Livingston (Federalist), | 1776 to 1790 |
| William Paterson (Federalist), | 1790 to 1792 |
| Richard Howell (Federalist), | 1792 to 1801 |
| Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat), | 1801 to 1802 |
| John Lambert, Pres't of Council and Act'g Gov. (Dem.), | 1802 to 1803 |
| Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat), | 1803 to 1812 |
| Aaron Ogden (Federalist), | 1812 to 1813 |
| William S. Pennington (Democrat), | 1813 to 1815 |
| Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat), | 1815 to 1817 |
| Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist), | 1817 to 1829 |
| Garret D. Wall (Democrat), | 1829 decl'd |
| Peter D. Vroom (Democrat), | 1829 to 1832 |
| Samuel L. Southard (Whig), | 1832 to 1833 |
| Elias P. Seeley (Whig), | 1833 to 1833 |
| Peter D. Vroom (Democrat), | 1833 to 1836 |
| Philemon Dickerson (Democrat), | 1836 to 1837 |
| William Pennington (Whig), | 1837 to 1843 |
| Daniel Haines (Democrat), | 1843 to 1844 |
| Charles C. Stratton (Whig), | 1845 to 1848 |
| Daniel Haines (Democrat), | 1848 to 1851 |
| George F. Fort (Democrat), | 1851 to 1854 |
| Rodman M. Price (Democrat), | 1854 to 1857 |
| William A. Newell (Republican), | 1857 to 1860 |
| Charles S. Olden (Republican), | 1860 to 1863 |
| Joel Parker (Democrat), | 1863 to 1866 |
| Marcus L. Ward (Republican), | 1866 to 1869 |
| Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat), | 1869 to 1872 |
| Joel Parker (Democrat), | 1872 to 1875 |
| Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat), | 1875 to 1878 |
| George B. McClellan (Democrat), | 1878 to 1881 |
| George C. Ludlow (Democrat), | 1881 to 1884 |
| Leon Abbett (Democrat), | 1884 to 1887 |
| Robert S. Green (Democrat), | 1887 to —— |

## UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date:

Jonathan Elmer, March 4th, 1789, to March 3d, 1791.
William Paterson, March 4th, 1789, to November 23d, 1790.
Philemon Dickinson, November 23d, 1790, to March 3d, 1793.
John Rutherford, March 4th, 1791, to December 5th, 1798.
Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1793, to November 12th, 1796.
Richard Stockton, November 12th, 1796, to March 3d, 1799.
Franklin Davenport, December 5th, 1798, to February 14th, 1799.
James Schureman, February 14th, 1799, to February 26th, 1801.
Jonathan Dayton, March 4th, 1799, to March 3d, 1805.
Aaron Ogden, February 26th, 1801, to March 3d, 1803.
John Condit, September 1st, 1803, to March 3d, 1809.
Aaron Kitchell, March 4th, 1805, to March 21st, 1809.
John Lambert, March 4th, 1809, to March 3d, 1815.
John Condit, March 21st, 1809, to March 3d, 1817.
James Jefferson Wilson, March 4th, 1815, to January 26th, 1821.
Mahlon Dickerson, March 4th, 1817, to March 3d, 1829.
Samuel L. Southard, January 26th, 1821, to November 12th, 1823.
Joseph McIlvaine, November 12th, 1823, to November 10th, 1826.
Ephraim Bateman, November 10th, 1826, to January 30th, 1829.
Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1829, to March 3d, 1835.
Mahlon Dickerson, January 30th, 1829, to March 3d, 1833.
Samuel L Southard, March 4th, 1833, to June 26th, 1842
Garret D. Wall, March 4th, 1835, to March 3d, 1841.
Jacob W. Miller, March 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
William L Dayton, July 2d, 1842, to March 3d, 1851.
Jacob W. Miller, January 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
Robert F. Stockton, March 4th, 1851, to February 11th, 1853.
William Wright, March 4th, 1853, to March 3d, 1859.
John R. Thomson (died), February 11th, 1853, to December, 1862.
Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12th, 1862, to January 13th, 1863.
John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17th, 1859, to March 3d, 1865.
James W. Wall (vacancy), January 14th, 1863, to March 3d, 1863.
William Wright, March 4th, 1863, to November, 1866.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3d, 1869.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1865, to March 27th, 1866.
Alexander G Cattell, March 27th, 1866, to March 3d, 1871.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1869, to March 3d, 1875.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1871, to March 3d, 1877.
T. F. Randolph, March 4th, 1875, to March 3d, 1881.
John R. McPherson, March 4th, 1877, to ——.
William J. Sewell, March 4th, 1881, to March 3d, 1887.
Rufus Blodgett, March 4th, 1887, to ——

# DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OF THE

# UNITED STATES.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must,

therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are also absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

GEORGIA.
Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
Geo. Walton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Edward Rutledge.
Thos. Hayward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton.

VIRGINIA.
George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thos. Jefferson.
Benjan. Harrison.
Thos. Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

DELAWARE.
Cæsar Rodney.
Geo. Read.

NEW JERSEY.
Richd. Stockton.
Jno. Witherspoon.
Fras. Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abra. Clark.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
Saml. Adams.
John Adams.
Robt. Treat Paine.
Elbridge Gerry.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Wm. Hooper.
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn.

MARYLAND.
Samuel Chase.
Wm. Paca.
Thos. Stone.
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Robt. Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benja. Franklin.
John Morton.
Geo. Clymer.
Jas. Smith.
Geo. Taylor.
James Wilson.
Geo. Ross.

NEW YORK.
Wm. Floyd.
Phil. Livingston.
Fran's. Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Josiah Bartlett.
Wm. Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE, &C.
Step. Hopkins.
William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.
Roger Sherman.
Saml. Huntington.
Wm. Williams.
Oliver Wolcott.

IN CONGRESS, JANUARY 18, 1777.

*Ordered:*
That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK,
*President.*

Attest, CHAS. THOMSON,
*Secy.*

A true copy.
JOHN HANCOCK,
*Presidt.*

# CONSTITUTION

OF THE

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

## ARTICLE I.

### LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

*Section I.*

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Section II.*

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

### MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

### RULE OF APPORTIONING REPRESENTATIVES AND DIRECT TAXES.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this

*This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

FILLING OF VACANCIES.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

OFFICERS—IMPEACHMENT.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SENATE—HOW COMPOSED.

*Section III.*

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

ROTATION OF SENATORS.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SENATE OFFICERS.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

THE SENATE'S POWERS.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—HOW ELECTED.

*Section IV.*

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

WHEN CONGRESS SHALL MEET.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF EACH HOUSE.

*Section V.*

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

RULES, &C.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

JOURNALS.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of each house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

COMPENSATION, PRIVILEGES AND INCAPACITIES.

*Section VI.*

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased,

during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

REVENUE BILLS.

*Section VII.*

1. All bill for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

PASSING BILLS, &C.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, e presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

*Section VIII.*

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and gen-

eral welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and—

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

*Section IX.*

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES.

*Section X.*

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any

duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

## ARTICLE II.

### THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

*Section I.*

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

#### HOW ELECTED.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

#### ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like mannner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after

the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President. [*See XIIth amendment.*]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

### WHO MAY BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. [*See XIIth amendment.*]

### ON THE DEATH, REMOVAL, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT, THE POWERS AND DUTIES DEVOLVE UPON THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

### COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

### THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

POWERS, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT.

*Section II.*

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

TREATIES, AMBASSADORS, &C.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

APPOINTING POWER.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

*Section III.*

He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

IMPEACHMENT, &C.

*Section IV.*

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment

for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III.

### THE JUDICIAL POWER.

*Section I.*

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

### EXTENT OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

(*See Amendments, Art. XI.*)

*Section II.*

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

### ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

### TRIALS FOR CRIMES.

3. The trials of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

TREASON—WHAT AND HOW PUNISHED.

*Section III.*

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

## ARTICLE IV.

ACTS, RECORDS, &C., OF EACH STATE.

*Section I.*

Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS.

*Section II.*

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

SERVANTS, &C., TO BE SURRENDERED ON CLAIM.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

HOW NEW STATES ARE ADMITTED.

*Section III.*

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within

the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

THE DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIES.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

GUARANTY AND PROTECTION OF THE STATES BY THE UNION.

*Section IV.*

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—HOW MADE.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

FORMER DEBTS VALID.

*Section I.*

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

*Section II.*

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH NO RELIGIOUS TEST.

*Section III.*

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE EFFECT.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in the convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President,*
*And Deputy from Virginia.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORMAN,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

DELAWARE.

GEORGE READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun.,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACOB BROOM.

MARYLAND.

DAN'L OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,
JAMES MCHENRY,
DANIEL CARROLL.

NEW YORK.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLE,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JONATHAN DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

VIRGINIA.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun.

NORTH CAROLINA.
WILLIAM BLUNT,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HUGH WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
JOHN RUTLEDGE,
CHAS. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

Attest:
WILLIAM JACKSON,
*Secretary.*

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# AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, RATIFIED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE FOREGOING CONSTITUTION.

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The following articles proposed by congress, in addition to and amendments of the constitution of the United States, having been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, are become a part of the constitution.

*First Congress, First Session, March 5th, 1789.*

## ARTICLE I.

RIGHT OF CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, &C.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging

the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

## ARTICLE II.

### OF THE MILITIA.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

## ARTICLE III.

### OF QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE IV.

### OF UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

## ARTICLE V.

### OF CRIMES AND INDICTMENTS.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

## ARTICLE VI.

### OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the

State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

## ARTICLE VII.

OF TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

## ARTICLE VIII.

OF BAILS, FINES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

## ARTICLE IX.

RESERVED RIGHTS.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

## ARTICLE X.

POWERS NOT DELEGATED RESERVED.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

*Third Congress, Second Session, December 2d, 1793.*

## ARTICLE XI.

THE JUDICIAL POWER—SEE ART. 3, SEC. 2.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

*Eighth Congress, First Session, October 17th, 1803.*

## ARTICLE XII.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ARE ELECTED.

The electors shall meet in their respective States,* and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed,† to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates,‡ and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of a choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to

*On the first Wednesday in December, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

†Before the 1st Wednesday in January, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

‡On the 2d Wednesday in February, by the same act.

the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

## ARTICLE XIII.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED—13TH AMENDMENT, PASSED 1865.

*Section I.*

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

*Section II.*

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CITIZENS AND THEIR RIGHTS—14TH AMENDMENT.

*Section I.*

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Section II.*

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States representatives in congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

DISABILITY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION.

*Section III.*

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

VALIDITY OF PUBLIC DEBT NOT TO BE QUESTIONED.

*Section IV.*

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

*Section V.*

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

## ARTICLE XV.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE IMPAIRED.

*Section I.*

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

*Section II.*

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The fifteenth amendment passed at the Fortieth Congress.]

# STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION *agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875.*

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION:

## ARTICLE I.

### RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor, under any pretense whatever, to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person

shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy; or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying

war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

## ARTICLE II.

### RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; *and provided further*, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the

United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

## ARTICLE III.

### DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

## ARTICLE IV.

### LEGISLATIVE.

#### *Section I.*

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

*Section II.*

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

*Section III.*

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

*Section IV.*

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and

from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of assembly shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

### *Section V.*

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor, or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State, shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but, on being elected and taking his seat,

his office shall be considered vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

*Section VI.*

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State which shall, singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

*Section VII.*

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this State shall be bought or sold within the State.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no

proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only; but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate or use the said fund, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special or local bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say:

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local officers or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

*Section VIII.*

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be,] according to the best of my ability."

And members-elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or

affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property intrusted to me for safe-keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

## ARTICLE V.

### EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governer shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,

and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor-elect before he is qualified into office,

the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

## ARTICLE VI.

### JUDICIARY.

### *Section I.*

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

### *Section II.*

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

### *Section III.*

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate; the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in

question according to evidence;" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

*Section IV.*

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject-matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

*Section V.*

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or a judge appointed for that purpose, and shall, in all cases within the county except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

*Section VI.*

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall

terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

### *Section VII.*

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; *provided*, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

## ARTICLE VII.

### APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

### *Section I.*

#### MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier-generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major-generals, the adjutant-general and quartermaster-

general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court-martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

### *Section II.*

#### CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals and judges of the inferior court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years; shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney-general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state and the keeper of the state prison shall be nominated

by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

## ARTICLE IX.

### AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors

qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

## ARTICLE X.

### SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or surrogate-general and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring

the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
[L. S.] and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of October,
A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

HENRY C. KELSEY.

# SENATE.

## RULES ADOPTED 1884.

### President.

1. The President shall take the Chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery. (Rule 53.)

### Quorum.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

### Order of Business.

11. After the President has taken the chair, the order of business shall be as follows:

I. Prayer.
II. Calling the Roll.
III. Reading the Journal.
IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
V. Reports of Committees.
1. Standing Committees (in accordance with Rule 13.)
2. Select Committees.
VI. Unfinished business.
VII. Introduction of bills.
VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
IX. Senate bills on third reading.
X. Assembly bills on second reading.
XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

## Committees.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on the Revision of the Laws
A Committee on Finance.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on the Militia.
A Committee on Game and Fisheries.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Agriculture.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Labor and Industries.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Public Printing.
A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

## Bills and Joint Resolutions.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate.

18. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced, and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless

otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third, which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present, but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

## Motions and their Precedence.

29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

## Members.

40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

## Messages.

45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

## Senate Bills in the House.

48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House,

and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference* or *adhere*, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of yeas and nays, to concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

## Disorder.

52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

## Special Orders.

55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

57. No concurrent resolution shall pass unless by the consent of a majority of the Senators elected.

## Secret Session.

58. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in

the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

## Rules.

59. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

## Executive Session.

60. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

61. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

62. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office shall be kept a secret.

63. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

64. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

# HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

## RULES ADOPTED 1884.

### Of the Meeting of the House.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

### Of the Duties of the Speaker.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which

appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a Speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

## Of the Order of Business.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

## Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of

Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

## Of Decorum and Debate.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor

in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall any one entertain private discourse; nor shall any one, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly chamber.

## On Motions.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received, but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and

amendments if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

## Of Committees.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

A Committee of Ways and Means.
A Committee on Bill Revision.
A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Engrossed Bills.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Militia.
A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Incidental Expenses.
A Committee on Stationery.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Revision of Laws.
A Committee on Fisheries.
A Committee on Railroads and Canals.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.
A Committee on Labor and Industries.

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

## Joint Committees.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on Public Printing.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.

A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

## Of the Committee of the Whole House.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

## On Bills and Joint Resolutions.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions, after the first reading, shall be referred to appropriate committees; and when reported, printed for the use of the members.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House. And the recommitment of any bill or resolution, when the same has been ordered to a third reading, shall have the effect of placing the same upon the second reading.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

## Of Rules.

52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be, "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be, "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by yeas and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be

known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

56. No committee of this House shall report a bill adversely without notifying the introducer of the bill; nor shall such adverse report be acted upon unless the introducer of the bill is in his seat.

57. After the calling of the roll has been commenced upon any question, no member shall be permitted to explain his vote.

58. Every bill amended in the House, after its report by the committee to which it was referred upon introduction, shall, when ordered to be engrossed and have a third reading, be delivered to the Committee on Bill Revision, whose duty it shall be to examine the same, and if it be found that such amendment agrees with the context the bill shall then be engrossed. If in the opinion of the committee such amendment is, as to form, improper, they shall report to the House with such recommendation as they think fit. Such report shall be made within two days from the receipt of the bill.

# JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

## SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first indorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the journal of each House.

# NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

## FROM 1774 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

### Continental Congress.

1774–5, James Kinsey; 1774–6, John Cooper, Stephen Crane, John De Hart, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, William Livingston, Richard Smith, Richard Stockton; 1776–7, Jonathan D. Sergeant; 1776–8, Abraham Clark, Jonathan Elmer; 1776–9, John Witherspoon; 1777–8, Elias Boudinot; 1777–9, Nathaniel Scudder; 1778–9, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Elias Dayton; 1778, John Neilson; 1778–80, John Fell; 1779, Thomas Henderson; 1779–81, William Ch. Houston; 1780–1, William Burnett, William Paterson; 1780–3, Abraham Clark; 1780–2, John Witherspoon; 1781–3, William Paterson; 1782–3, Frederick Frelinghuysen; 1781–4, Silas Condict, Jonathan Elmer; 1783–5, John Beatty, Samuel Dick; 1783–4, John Stevens, Sr.; 1784–5, Charles Stewart, William Ch. Houston; 1784–7, Lambert Cadwalader; 1785–6, John Cleaves Symmes, Josiah Hornblower; 1786–7, James Schureman; 1786–8, Abraham Clark; 1787, William Paterson; 1787–8, Jonathan Elmer; 1787–9, Jonathan Dayton.

### From 1789 to Date.

I. 1789–91. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem.

II. 1791–3. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Abraham Clark, Essex; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Aaron Kitchell, Morris.

III. 1793–5. John Beatty, Hunterdon; Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Abraham Clark, Essex (died 1794); Aaron Kitchell, Morris (to fill vacancy).

IV. 1795–7. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; Thomas Henderson, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Essex; Isaac Smith, Hunterdon; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

V. 1797–9. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; James H. Imlay, Monmouth; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

**VI.** 1799–1801. **John Condit, Essex**; Franklin Davenport, Gloucester; Samuel H. Imlay, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Linn, Somerset.

VII. 1801–3. John Condit, Essex; Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset.

VIII. 1803–5. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

IX. 1805–7. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex.

X. 1807–9. William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex (until 1808); Adam Boyd, Bergen (from 1808–9).

XI. 1809–11. James Cox, Monmouth (until 1810); William Helms, Sussex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

XII. 1811–13. Adam Boyd, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; George C. Maxwell, Hunterdon; James Morgan, Middlesex; Thomas Newbold, Burlington.

XIII. 1813–15. Lewis Condict, Morris; William Cox, Burlington; Richard Stockton, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex; James Schureman, Middlesex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland (until 1814); Thomas Binns, Essex (1814–15).

XIV. 1815–17. Ezra Baker, Middlesex; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Lewis Condict, Morris; Henry Southard, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex.

XV. 1817–19. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; Charles Kinsey, Bergen; John Linn, Sussex; Henry Southard, Sussex.

XVI. 1819–21. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; John Linn, Sussex; Barnard Smith, Middlesex; Henry Southard, Somerset; John Condit, Essex (until 1820); Thomas Binns, Essex (1820–1).

XVII. 1821–3. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XVIII. 1823–5. George Cassady, Bergen; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XIX. 1825–7. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington.

XX. 1827–9. Lewis Condict, Essex; Isaac Pierson, Essex; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington; George E. Holcombe, Monmouth (until 1828); Hedge Thompson, Salem (until 1828); James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex (1828–9); Thomas Sinnickson, Salem (1828–9).

XXI. 1829–31. Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; Isaac Pierson, Essex; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XXII. 1831–3. Lewis Condict, Morris; Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Isaac Southard, Somerset; Silas Condit, Essex.

XXIII. 1833–5. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Essex; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington.

XXIV. 1835–7. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic (resigned and elected Governor); Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington; William Chetwood (D.), Essex (vacancy 1836–7).

XXV. 1837–9. John B. Aycrigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones York (W.), Salem.

XXVI. 1839–41. William B. Cooper (D.), Gloucester; Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Daniel B. Ryall (D.), Monmouth; Joseph Kille (D.), Salem; Peter D. Vroom (D.), Somerset.

XXVII. 1841–3. John B. Aycrigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones Yorke (W.), Salem.

XXVIII. 1843–5. Lucius Q. C. Elmer (D.), Cumberland; George Sykes (D.), Burlington; Littleton Kirkpatrick (D.), Middlesex; Isaac G. Farlee (D.), Hunterdon; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXIX. 1845–7. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; Samuel G. Wright (W.) (died 1845), Monmouth; George Sykes (D.) (vacancy), Burlington; John Runk (W.), Hunterdon; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXX. 1847–9. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; Dudley S. Gregory (W.), Hudson.

XXXI. 1849–51. Andrew K. Hay (W.), Camden; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; James G. King (W.), Hudson.

XXXII. 1851–3. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; George H. Brown (W.), Somerset; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; Rodman M. Price (D.), Essex.

XXXIII. 1853–5. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; Samuel Lilly (D.), Hunterdon; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (W.), Essex.

XXXIV. 1855–7. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; James Bishop (N. A.), Middlesex; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (R.), Essex.

XXXV. 1857–9. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; John Huyler (D.), Bergen; Jacob R. Wortendyke (D.), Hudson.

XXXVI. 1859–61. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; Jetur R. Riggs (D.), Passaic; William Pennington (R.) (Speaker), Essex.

XXXVII. 1861–3. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; George T. Cobb (D.), Morris; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXVIII. 1863–5. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; George Middleton (D.), Monmouth; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXIX. 1865–7. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; William A. Newell (R.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Ed. R. V. Wright (D.), Hudson.

XL. 1867–9. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLI. 1869–71. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; Orestes Cleveland (D.), Hudson.

XLII. 1871–3. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Sam'l C. Forker (D.), Burlington; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLIII. 1873–5. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Amos Clark, Jr. (R.), Union; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Marcus L. Ward (R.), Essex; Isaac W. Scudder (R.), Hudson.

XLIV. 1875–7. Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Robert Hamilton, (D.), Sussex; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Frederick H. Teese (D.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLV. 1877–9. Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; J. Howard Pugh (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Thomas B. Peddie (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVI. 1879–81. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; Hezekiah B. Smith (D.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Charles H. Voorhis (R.) Bergen; John L. Blake (R.), Essex; Lewis A. Brigham (R.), Hudson.

XLVII. 1881–3. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Henry S. Harris (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; Phineas Jones (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVIII. 1883–5. Thomas M. Ferrell (D.), Gloucester; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; Benjamin F. Howey (R.), Warren; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; William H. F. Fiedler (D.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

XLIX. 1885–7. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Robert S. Green (D.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

L. 1887–9. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

# THE JUDICIARY.

(From 1704 to date.)

## CHANCELLORS.

(Term, seven years—Salary, $10,000.)

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon; 1887, Alexander T. McGill (term expires May 1st, 1894).

## CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, $8,733.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John De-Hart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley (term expires March 8th, 1892).

## ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

1704, William Pinhorne; 1705, William Sandford; 1705, Andrew Bowne; 1706, Daniel Coxe; 1708, Thomas Revel; 1708, Daniel Leeds; 1710, Peter Soumans; 1710, Hugh Huddy; 1711, Lewis Morris; 1711, Thomas Farmer; 1721, Peter Bard; 1734, Daniel Coxe; 1735, John Hamilton; 1739, Joseph Bonnel; 1739, John Allen; 1748, Samuel Nevil; 1749, Charles Read; 1754, Richard Salter; 1764, John Berrien; 1772, David Ogden; 1774, Richard Stockton; 1776, Samuel Tucker; 1776, Francis Hopkinson (declined); 1777, Isaac Smith; 1777, John Cleves Symmes; 1788, John Chetwood; 1797, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1798, Elisha Boudinot; 1804, William S. Pennington; 1804, William Rossell; 1813, Mahlon Dickerson; 1815, Samuel L. Southard; 1820, Gabriel H. Ford; 1826, George K. Drake; 1834, Thomas C. Ryerson; 1838, John Moore White; 1838, William L. Dayton; 1838,

James S. Nevius; 1841, Daniel Elmer; 1841, Ira C. Whitehead; 1845, Thomas P. Carpenter; 1845, Joseph F. Randolph; 1848, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1852, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Stacy G. Potts; 1852, Daniel Haines; 1855, Peter Vredenbergh; 1855, Martin Ryerson; 1855, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1858, Edward W. Whelpley; 1859, Daniel Haines; 1859, William S. Clawson; 1859, John Vandyke; 1861, George H. Brown; 1861, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Peter Vredenbergh; 1862, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1865, Joseph D. Bedle; 1866, Vancleve Dalrimple; 1866, George S. Woodhull; 1866, '73 and '80, David A. Depue; 1869, '76 and '83, Bennet Van Syckel; 1869, '76 and '83, Edward W. Scudder; 1875 and '82, Manning M. Knapp; 1875 and '82, Jonathan Dixon, Jr.; 1875 and '82, Alfred Reed; 1880, Joel Parker; 1880, William J. Magie.

## ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

(Term, five years—Salary, $7,000.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Farmer; 1719, Jeremiah Bass; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton (term expires April 5th, 1892).

## CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little; 1881, George S. Duryee; 1886, Allan L. McDermott (term expires March 28th, 1891).

## CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857, Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee (term expires November 2d, 1892).

# STATE OFFICERS.

(From 1776 to date.)

## SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term, five years—Salary, $6,000.)

1776, Charles Pettit, resigned October 7th, 1778; 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820. Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1871, Henry C. Kelsey (term expires April 6th, 1892).

## STATE TREASURERS.

(Term, three years—Salary as Treasurer, $4,000; as State Prison Inspector, $500.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15th, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant; 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Rescarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright; 1885, Jonathan H. Blackwell; 1885, John J. Toffey (term expires January 20th, 1888).

## STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, $4,000 as Comptroller, and $500 as State Prison Inspector.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton; 1880, Edward J. Anderson (term expires March, 1888).

## ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

(Salary, $1,200.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1803, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwallader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker.

## QUARTERMASTER-GENERALS.

(Salary, $1,200.)

1776, John Mehelm; 1778, Matthias Williamson; 1813, Jonathan Rhea; 1821, James J. Wilson; 1824, Garret D. Wall; 1830, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855, Lewis Perrine.

## STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, $3,500.)

———— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott; 1881, P. H. Laverty; 1886, John H. Patterson (term expires April 22d, 1891).

# NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

Below is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844:

[SPECIAL SESSIONS.—An extra session convened on April 30th, and adjourned on May 10th, 1861, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war. Laws enacted, 13; Joint Resolutions, 2. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1877, for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges; it met on March 28th, and adjourned on March 30th. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1884, to act on the Governor's nominations for members of the State Board of Assessors: it met on April 23d, and lasted two hours.]

| Year. | Meeting. | Adjournment. | Length. | Laws enacted. | Joint Resolutions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1845— | January 14, | April 4, | 12 Weeks. | ..... | ... |
| 1846— | " 13, | " 18, | 14 " | 144 | ... |
| 1847— | " 12, | March 5, | 8 " | 109 | 13 |
| 1848— | " 11, | " 9, | 9 " | 136 | 14 |
| 1849— | " 9, | " 2, | 8 " | 136 | 12 |
| 1850— | " 8, | " 8, | 9 " | 123 | 9 |
| 1851— | " 14, | " 19, | 10 " | 171 | 3 |
| 1852— | " 13, | " 30, | 11 " | 213 | 9 |
| 1853— | " 12, | " 11, | 9 " | 198 | 12 |
| 1854— | " 10, | " 17, | 10 " | 223 | 13 |
| 1855— | " 9, | April 6, | 13 " | 258 | 5 |
| 1856— | " 8, | March 14, | 10 " | 180 | 11 |
| 1857— | " 13, | " 21, | 10 " | 223 | 2 |
| 1858— | " 12, | " 18, | 10 " | 215 | 8 |
| 1859— | " 11, | " 23, | 11 " | 231 | 1 |
| 1860— | " 10, | " 22, | 11 " | 270 | 6 |
| 1861— | " 8, | " 15, | 10 " | 181 | 2 |
| 1862— | " 14, | " 28, | 11 " | 194 | 5 |
| 1863— | " 13, | " 25, | 11 " | 279 | 3 |
| 1864— | " 12, | April 14, | 14 " | 446 | 7 |
| 1865— | " 10, | " 6, | 13 " | 514 | 5 |
| 1866— | " 9, | " 6, | 13 " | 487 | 6 |
| 1867— | " 18, | " 12, | 12 " | 480 | 12 |
| 1868— | " 14, | " 17, | 14 " | 566 | 11 |
| 1869— | " 12, | " 2, | 12 " | 577 | 5 |

| Year. | Meeting. | Adjournment. | Length. | Laws enacted. | Joint Resolutions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1870— | January 11, | March 17, | 10 Weeks. | 532 | 6 |
| 1871— | " 10, | April 6, | 13 " | 625 | 9 |
| 1872— | " 9, | " 4, | 13 " | 603 | 10 |
| 1873— | " 14, | " 4, | 12 " | 723 | 1 |
| 1874— | " 13, | March 27, | 11 " | 534 | 1 |
| 1875— | " 12, | April 9, | 13 " | 439 | 0 |
| 1876— | " 11, | " 21, | 15 " | 213 | 6 |
| 1877— | " 9, | March 9, | 9 " | 156 | 6 |
| 1878— | " 8, | April 5, | 13 " | 267 | 7 |
| 1879— | " 14, | March 14, | 9 " | 209 | 3 |
| 1880— | " 13, | " 12, | 9 " | 224 | 4 |
| 1881— | " 11, | " 25, | 11 " | 230 | 10 |
| 1882— | " 10, | " 31, | 12 " | 190 | 7 |
| 1883— | " 9, | " 23, | 11 " | 208 | 6 |
| 1884— | " 8, | April 18, | 15 " | 225 | 9 |
| 1885— | " 13, | " 4, | 12 " | 250 | 4 |
| 1886—* | " 12, | June 2, | 15 " | 279 | 8 |
| 1887—† | " 11, | April 7, | 13 " | 182 | 3 |

*After a session of 14 weeks the House took a recess on April 16th till June 1st. The Senate continued in session, as a Court of Impeachment, till April 22d, when a recess was taken till June 1st. Up to the time of taking the recess the Senate and House were in session together 14 weeks, and the Senate by itself one week. Both Houses re-assembled on June 1st, and an adjournment *sine die* took place at 5 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, June 2d. The Laverty impeachment trial was opened before the Senate, sitting as a court, on March 11th, and ended on Wednesday, April 21st, at 9 o'clock P. M., when a verdict of guilty on two counts, by a two-thirds majority, was returned. The trial lasted 19 days. See Senate Journal, session of 1886, pages 905 to 959.

†The Senate did not organize till February 1st.

# STATE SENATORS.

## BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1886.

### Atlantic County.

45-47, Joel Adams.
48-50, Lewis M. Walker.
51-53, Joseph E. Potts.
54-56, David B. Somers.
57-59, Enoch Cordery.
60-62, Thomas E. Morris.
63-65, Samuel Stille.
66-68, David S. Blackman.
69-71, Jesse Adams.
72-74, William Moore.
75-77, Hosea F. Madden.
78-86, John J. Gardner.

### Bergen County.

45-47, Richard R. Paulison.
48-49, Isaac I. Haring.
50-51, John Van Brunt.
52-53, Abraham Hopper.
54-56, Daniel D. Depew.
57-59, Thomas H. Herring.
60-62, Ralph S. Demarest.
63-65, Daniel Holsman.
66-68, John Y. Dater.
69-71, James J. Brinkerhoff.
72-74, Cornelius Lydecker.
75-77, George Dayton.
78-80, Cornelius S. Cooper.
81-83, Isaac Wortendyke.
84-85, Ezra Miller.
86, John W. Bogert.

### Burlington County.

45-46, James S. Hulme.
47-49, Thomas H. Richards.
50-52, Joseph Satterthwaite.
53-58, Joseph W. Allen.
59-61, Thomas L. Norcross.
62, Joseph W. Pharo.
63-64, William Garwood.
65-67, Geo. M. Wright.
68-70, Job H. Gaskell.
71-73, Henry J. Irick.
74-76, Barton F. Thorn.
77-79, Caleb G. Ridgway.
80-82, Wm. Budd Deacon.
83-85, Hezekiah B. Smith.
86-88, William H. Carter.

### Camden County.

45, Richard W. Howell.
46-48, Joseph C. Stafford.
49-51, John Gill.
52-54, Thomas W. Mulford.
55-60, John K. Roberts.
61-63, William P. Tatem.
64-66, James M. Scovel.
67-72, Edward Bettle.
73-81, William J. Sewell.
82-84, Albert Merritt.
85-87, Richard N. Herring.

### Cape May County.

45-46, Reuben Willets.
47-49, James L. Smith.
50-52, Enoch Edmunds.
53-55, Joshua Swain, Jr.

56–58, Jesse H. Diverty.
59–61, Downs Edmunds.
62–64, Jonathan F. Leaming.
65–67, Wilmon W. Ware.
68–70, Leaming M. Rice.
71–73, Thomas Beesley.
74–76, Richard S. Leaming.
77–79, Jonathan F. Leaming.
80–85, Waters B. Miller.
86–88, Joseph H. Hanes.

**Cumberland County.**

45–46, Enoch H. More.
47–50, Stephen A. Garrison.
51–53, Reuben Fithian.
54–56, Lewis Howell.
57–59, John L. Sharp.
60–62, Nat. Stratton.
63–68, Providence Ludlam.
69–71, James H. Nixon.
72–74, C. Henry Shepherd.
75–77, J. Howard Willets.
78–80, George S. Whiticar.
81–86, Isaac T. Nichols.

**Essex County.**

45, Joseph S. Dodd.
46–48, Stephen R. Grover.
49–51, Asa Whitehead.
52–54, Stephen Congar.
55–57, George R. Chetwood.
58–60, Charles L. C. Gifford.
61–63, James M. Quinby.
64–66, John G. Trusdell.
67–69, James L. Hays.
70–75, John W. Taylor.
76–78, William H. Kirk.
79–81, William H. Francis.
82–84, William Stainsby.
85–87, Frederick S. Fish.

**Gloucester County.**

45–48, John C. Smallwood.
49–51, Charles Reeves.
52–54, John Burk.
55–57, Joseph Franklin.
58–60, Jeptha Abbott.
61–63, John Pierson.
64–66, Joseph L. Reeves.
67–69, Woodward Warrick.
70–75, Samuel Hopkins.
76–78, Thos. P. Mathers.
79–81, John F. Bodine.
82–83, Thomas M. Ferrell.
84–87, Stacy L. Pancoast.

**Hudson County.**

45–47, Richard Outwater.
48–49, John Tonnele.
50, John Cassedy.
51–53, Abraham O. Zabriskie.
54–56, Moses B. Bramhall.
57–59, C. V. Clickener.
60–61, Samuel Wescott.
62–65, Theodore F. Randolph.
66–68, Charles H. Winfield.
69–71, Noah D. Taylor.
72–74, John R. McPherson.
75–77, Leon Abbett.
78–80, Rudolph F. Rabe.
81–83, Elijah T. Paxton.
84–86, William Brinkerhoff.

**Hunterdon County.**

45–46, Alexander Wurts.
47–49, Isaac G. Farlee.
50–52, John Manners.
53–55, Alexander V. Bonnell.
56–58, John C. Rafferty.
59–61, Edmund Perry.
62–64, John Blane.
65–67, Alexander Wurts.

68–70, Joseph G. Bowne.
71–73, David H. Banghart.
74–76, Fred. A. Potts.
77–79, James N. Pidcock.
80–82, Eli Bosenbury.
83–85, John Carpenter, Jr.
86–88, George H. Large.

**Mercer County.**

45–50, Charles S. Olden.
51–56, William C. Alexander.
57–59, Robert C. Hutchinson.
60–62, Jonathan Cook.
63–65, Edward W. Scudder.
66–68, Aug. G. Richey.
69–71, John Woolverton.
72–74, Charles Hewitt.
75–77, Jonathan H. Blackwell.
78–80, Crowell Marsh.
81–83, John Taylor.
84–86, George O. Vanderbilt.

**Middlesex County.**

45–46, David Crowell.
47–49, Adam Lee.
50–52, Edward Y. Rogers.
53–55, Ralph C. Stults.
56–58, Henry V. Speer.
59–61, Abra. Everitt.
62–70, Amos Robbins.
71–76, Levi D. Jarrard.
77–79, George C. Ludlow.
80–82, Isaac L. Martin.
83–85, Abraham V. Schenck.
86–88, Daniel C. Chase.

**Monmouth County.**

45, Thomas E. Combs.
46–48, George F. Fort.
49–51, John A. Morford.
52–54, William D. Davis.
55–57, Robert S. Laird.
58–60, 73–78, Wm. H. Hendrickson.
61–63, Anthony Reckless.
64–71, Henry S. Little.
72, Wm. H. Conover, Jr.
79–81, George C. Beekman.
82–84, John S. Applegate.
85–87, Thomas G. Chattle.

**Morris County.**

45–47, John B. Johnes.
48–50, Ephraim Marsh.
51–53, John A. Bleecker.
54–56, Alexander Robertson.
57–59, Andrew B. Cobb.
60–62, Daniel Budd.
63–65, Lyman A. Chandler.
66–70, George T. Cobb.
71, Columbus Beach.
72–74, Augustus W. Cutler.
75–77, John Hill.
78–80, Augustus C. Canfield.
81–86, James C. Youngblood.

**Ocean County.**

51–53, Samuel Birdsall.
54–56, James Cowperthwaite.
57–62, William F. Brown.
63–68, George D. Horner.
69–71, John Torrey, Jr.
72–74, John G. W. Havens.
75–77, John S. Schultze.
78–80, Ephraim P. Emson.
81–83, Abraham C. B. Havens.
84–86, George T. Cranmer.

**Passaic County.**

45–46, Cornelius G. Garrison.
47–49, Martin J. Ryerson.
50–52, Silas D. Canfield.
53–55, Thomas D. Hoxsey.

56–58, Jetur R. Riggs.
59–67, Benjamin Buckley.
68–70, 74–76, John Hopper.
71–73, Henry A. Williams.
77–82, Garret A. Hobart.
83–88, John W. Griggs.

**Salem County.**

45, William J. Shinn.
46–48, Benjamin Acton, Jr.
49–51, John Summerill, Jr.
52–54, Allen Wallace.
55–57, Charles P. Smith.
58–60, Joseph K. Riley.
61–63, Emmor Reeve.
64–66, Richard M. Acton.
67–69, Samuel Plummer.
70–72, John C. Belden.
73–75, Isaac Newkirk.
76–78, Charles S. Plummer.
79–81, Quinton Keasbey.
82–84, George Hires.
85–87, Wyatt W. Miller.

**Somerset County.**

45, George H. Brown.
46–48, William H. Leupp.
49–51, John W. Craig.
52–54, Moses Craig.
55–57, Samuel K. Martin.
58–60, James Campbell.
61–63, Rynier H. Veghte.
64–66, Joshua Doughty.
67–69, John H. Anderson.
70–72, Calvin Corle.
73–75, Elisha B. Wood.
76–78, Charles B. Moore.
79–81, John G. Schenck.
82–84, Eugene S. Doughty.
85–87, Lewis A. Thompson.

**Sussex County.**

45–46, Benjamin Hamilton.
47–49, Nathan Smith.
50–52, Joseph Greer.
53–55, Isaac Bonnell.
56–58, Zachariah H. Price.
59–61, Edward C. Moore.
62–64, Peter Smith.
65–67, Joseph S. Martin.
68–73, Richard E. Edsall.
74–76, Samuel T. Smith.
77–79, Francis M. Ward.
80–82, Thomas Lawrence.
83–85, Lewis Cochran.
86–88, J. Anson McBride.

**Union County.**

58–60, John R. Ayres.
61–63, Joseph T. Crowell.
64–65, James Jenkins.
66, Philip H. Grier.
67–69, Amos Clark, Jr.
70–72, James T. Wiley.
73–75, J. Henry Stone.
76–78, William J. Magie.
79–84, Benjamin A. Vail.
85–87, Robert L. Livingston.

**Warren County.**

45, Charles J. Ihrie.
46–48, Jeremy Mackey.
49–51, George W. Taylor.
52–54, Charles Sitgreaves.
55–57, William Rea.
58–60, Philip Mowry.
61–63, James K. Swayze.
64–66, Henry R. Kennedy.
67–69, Abraham Wildrick.
70–72, Edward H. Bird.
73–75, Joseph B. Cornish.
76–78, William Silverthorn.
79–81, Peter Cramer.
82–84, George H. Beatty.
85–87, James E. Moon.

# ASSEMBLYMEN.

## BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1886.

### Atlantic County.

45, 46, Joseph Ingersoll.
47–49, Mark Lake.
50, 51, Robert B. Risley.
52, John H. Boyle.
53, Thomas D. Winner.
54, Daniel Townsend.
55, Nicholas F. Smith.
56, 57, David Frambes.
58, John B. Madden.
59, Thomas E. Morris.
60–62, Charles E. P. Mayhew.
63, John Godfrey.
64, Simon Hanthorn.
65, Simon Lake.
66, 67, P. M. Wolfseiffer.
68, 69, Jacob Keim.
70, 71, Benj. H. Overheiser.
72, 73, Samuel H. Cavileer.
74, 75, Lemuel Conover.
76, 77, Leonard H. Ashley.
78, Israel Smith.
79, 80, James Jeffries.
81, George Elvins.
82, Joseph H. Shinn.
83, John L. Bryant.
84, 85, Edward North.
86, James S. Beckwith.

### Bergen County.

45, William G. Hopper.
45, Jacob C. Terhune.
46, 47, John G. Banta.
46, 47, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff.
48, 49, John Ackerman, Jr.
48, 49, Henry H. Voorhis, Jr.
50–52, John Huyler.
50, 51, John H. Hopper.
52, John Zabriskie.
53, 54, Jacob I. Demarest.
53, 54, Abraham Van Horn.
55, 56, Ralph S. Demarest.
55, 56, Thomas W. Demarest.
57, 58, Daniel Holsman.
57, 58, Aaron H. Westervelt.
59, Andrew C. Cadmus.
59, 60, Enoch Brinkerhoff.
60, John A. Hopper.
61, 62, Abram Carlock.
61, 62, John R. Post.
63, 64, Thomas Dunn English.
63, 64, John Y. Dater.
65, 66, Isaac Demarest,
65, 66, Abraham J. Haring.
67, 68, Cornelius Christie.
67, A. Van Emburg.
68, 69, Henry G. Herring.
69, 70, Eben Winton.
70, 71, Henry A. Hopper.
71, 72, Jacob G. Van Riper.
72, 73, George J. Hopper.
73, John J. Anderson.
74, 75, Henry C. Herring.
74, 75, John W. Bogert.
76, 77, John H. Winant.
76, 77, Barney N. Ferdon.
78, M. Corsen Gillham.
78, 79, Southey S. Parramore.
79, 80, John A. Demarest.
80, Oliver D. Smith.
81-83, John Van Bussum.
81, 82, Elias H. Sisson.

83, 84, Peter R. Wortendyke.
84, *Jacob W. Doremus.
85, Peter Ackerman.
85, 86, Eben Winton.
86, John Van Bussum.

**Burlington County.**

45, Joseph Satterthwait.
45, Isaiah Adams.
45, 47, 48, John W. C. Evans.
45, Edward Taylor.
45, William Biddle.
46, Clayton Lippincott.
46, William Malsbury.
46, Garrit S. Cannon.
46, Stephen Willets.
46, Wm. G. Lippincott.
47-49, John S. Irick.
47-49, Benjamin Kemble.
47, 48, Joseph W. Allen.
47, William Biddle.
48-50, Edward French.
49-51, Samuel Stockton.
49-51, William R. Braddock.
50-52, William Brown.
50, 51, William S. Emley.
51-53, Allen Jones.
52-54, John W. Fennimore.
52-54, Charles Haines.
52, Benajah Antrim.
53, 54, Mahlon Hutchinson.
53, 54, Jacob L. Githens.
54, Job H. Gaskell.
54-56, William Parry.
55, Josephus Sooy, Jr.
55, Benjamin Gibbs.
55, 57, Thomas L. Norcross.
55, 56, Elisha Gaunt.
56, Richard Jones.
56, William M. Collom.
56, 57, Jervis H. Bartlett.
57, 58, Samuel Keys.
57-59, Charles Mickle.
57-59, Ezra Evans.
58, Samuel C. Middleton.
58, 59, Charles S. Kemble.
59, 60, John Larzalere.
59-61, Samuel A. Dobbins.
60, 61, George B. Wills.
60-62, Robert B. Stokes.
60-62, William Sooy.
61, Joseph L. Lamb.
62-64, Wm. P. McMichael.
62, 63, John M. Higbee.
63-65, Israel W. Heulings.
63-65, Henry J. Irick.
64, Jarett Stokes.
65, Samuel Stockton.
65, 66, Charles C. Lathrop.
66, 67, George W. Thompson.
66, 67, Samuel Coate.
66, 67, Andrew J. Fort.
67-69, Wallace Lippincott.
68-71, John J. Maxwell.
68, Chas. E. Hendrickson.
68, Charles Collins.
69-71, Thomas C. Alcott.
69, Theophilus I. Price.
70, 71, Abraham Perkins.
70, Levi French.
71-73, Edward T. Thompson.
72, Robert Aaronson.
72-74, E. Budd Marter.
72-74, George B. Borton.
73, 74, Townsend Cox.
74, Joseph P. Adams.
75, Levi French.
75, Charles J. Gordon.
75, Henry Moffett.
75-77, Samuel Taylor.
76, Daniel L. Platt.
76-78, John Cavileer.
76-78, Edward F. Mathews.
77-79, George Sykes.
78, 79, Wm. Budd Deacon.
79, 80, John W. Haines.
79, Wm. R. Lippincott.

*John W. Doremus was first elected, but died before Legislature convened.

80-82, William H. Carter.
80-82, Henry C. Herr.
81, John Cavileer.
80, 81, Abraham Marter.
82, Thomas M. Locke.
83-86, Theodore Budd.
83, 84, Stacy H. Scott.
83, Horace Cronk.
84-86, Thomas J. Alcott.
85, 86, Allen H. Gangewer.

**Camden County.**

45, Joseph Kay, Jr.
45, John Redfield.
46, Joel G. Clark.
46, Gerrard Wood.
47, Edward Turner.
47, Joseph B. Tatem.
48, John C. Shreeve.
48, John E. Marshall.
49, Jacob Troth.
49, Joseph Wolohon.
50, 51, Charles D. Hineline.
50, 51, Thomas W. Hurff.
52, 53, J. O. Johnson.
52, J. Kay.
52, Jonathan Day.
53, Samuel Lytle.
53, 54, John K. Roberts.
54, 55, Samuel S. Cake.
55, James L. Hines.
54-56, Reiley Barret.
56, Evan C. Smith.
56, 57, John P. Harker.
57-59, *Samuel Scull.
57, T. B. Atkinson.
57, Joseph M. Atkinson.
58, Edmund Hoffman.
58, 59, Samuel M. Thorne.
59, Zebedee Nicholson.
60, 61, John R. Graham.
60, Joseph Stafford, Jr.
60, George Brewer.
61, 62, Joel P. Kirkbride.
61, James L. Hines.
62, Daniel A. Hall.
62, 63, Edwin J. Osler.
63, James M. Scovel.
63, 64, Chalkley Albertson.
64, Samuel Tatem.
64, 65, Paul C. Brinck.
65, 66, Isaac W. Nicholson.
65, John F. Bodine.
66, 67, George W. N. Custis.
66, 67, Thomas H. Coles.
67, Edward Z. Collings.
68, John Hood.
68, James Wills.
68, Chalkley Albertson.
69, 70, Henry S. Bonsall.
69, 70, William C. Shinn.
69, Thomas H. Coles.
70, Samuel Warthman.
71, Charles Wilson.
71, Isaac W. Nicholson.
72, Fred. Bourquin.
71, 72, Stevenson Leslie.
72-74, George B. Carse.
73, Isaac Foreman.
73, 74, William H. Cole.
74, Chalkley Albertson.
75-77, Alden C. Scovel.
75, 76, 79, 80, R. N. Herring.
75, Henry B. Wilson.
76, 77, Oliver Lund.
77, Samuel T. Murphy.
78, Isaiah Woolston.
78, 79, Alonzo D. Nichols.
78, Andrew J. Rider.
79, 80, Edward Burrough.
80, 81, Henry L. Bonsall.
81, 82, Chris. J. Mines, Jr.
81, 82, John H. McMurray.
82, Robert F. S. Heath.
83, George W. Borton.
83, John Bamford.
83, 84, Clayton Stafford.
84-86, Edward A. Armstrong.
84, John W. Branning.
85, Benjamin M. Braker.
85, 86, Henry M. Jewett.
86, George Pfeiffer.

*In 1857 Mr. Scull was unseated by T. B. Atkinson.

**Cape May County.**

45, John Stites.
46, Samuel Townsend.
47, Richard S. Ludlam.
48, 49, Nathaniel Holmes, Jr.
50, 51, Mackey Williams.
52, Joshua Swaim.
53, Waters B. Miller.
54, 55, Jesse H. Diverty.
56–58, Downs Edmunds, Jr.
59, 60, Abram Reeves.
61, Jonathan F. Leaming.
62–64, Wilmon W. Ware.
65–67, 69, 70, Thos. Beesley.
68, Samuel R. Magonagle.
71–73, Richard S. Leaming.
74, Alexander Young.
75, Richard D. Edmunds.
76–78, William T. Stevens.
79, Daniel Schellinger.
80, 83–85, Jesse D. Ludlam.
81, 82, Furman L. Richardson.
86, Alvin P. Hildreth.

**Cumberland County.**

45, Josiah Shaw.
45, 46, George Heisler.
45, 46, Lewis Howell.
46, Stephen A. Garrison.
47, Leonard Lawrence.
47, Jeremiah Parvin.
47, 48, Uriah D. Woodruff.
48, 49, Reuben Fithian.
48, 49, Richard Lore.
49, 50, John T. Nixon.
50, 51, Benj. Ayres.
50, 51, Joel Moore.
51, 52, Samuel Mayhew.
52, David Campbell.
53, Enos S. Gandy.
53, Lewis Woodruff.
54, Daniel Harris.
54, Morton Mills.
55, 56, James M. Wells.
55, 56, John F. Keen.
57, Uriah Mayhew.
57, Elias Doughty.
58, Elwell Nichols.
58, 59, Robert Moore.
59, Aaron S. Westcott.
60, Ebenezer Hall.
60, John Carter.
61, 62, William Bacon.
61, 62, J. Edmund Sheppard.
63, 64, B. Rush Bateman.
63, 64, Edw. W. Maylin.
65–67, Robert Moore.
65–68, James H. Nixon.
68, Thomas D. Westcott.
69, C. Henry Shepherd.
69–71, Wm. A. House.
70, 71, Charles C. Grosscup.
72, 73, George S. Whiticar.
72, 73, J. Howard Willets.
74, 75, Lewis H. Dowdney.
74, George B. Langley,
75–77, George W. Payne.
76, Isaiah W. Richman.
77, 78, Isaac T. Nichols.
78, James Loughron.
79, 80, Robert P. Ewing.
79, 80, Arthur T. Parsons.
81, 82, Charles Ladow.
81, John H. Avis.
82, Philip P. Baker.
83, Isaac M. Smalley.
83, 84, John B. Campbell.
84, 85, Jeremiah H. Lupton.
85, 86, Wilson Banks.
86, Franklin Lawrence.

**Essex County.**

45, Isaac Van Wagenen.
45, 46, William M. Scudder.
45, John Runyon.
45, 46, Hugh F. Randolph.
45, 46, Jabez Pierson.
45, 46, Keen Pruden.

45, 46, Alvah Sherman.
46, 47, George W. McLane.
46, 47, Parker Teed.
47, 48, A. S. Hubbeel.
47, 48, Jabez G. Goble.
47, 48, Francis B. Chetwood.
47, 48, Abraham Van Riper.
47, 48, Elston Marsh.
48, Hugh H. Bowne.
48, 49, Charles Harrison.
49, 50, Joel W. Condit.
49, 50, Obadiah Meeker.
49, 50, William F. Day.
49, 50, Stephen Personnett.
49, Hugh H. Bowne.
49, Lewis C. Grover.
50, 51, Jonathan Valentine.
50, 51, David Wade.
50, 51, Isaac H. Pierson.
51, 52, Beach Vanderpool.
51, 52, John C. Beardsley.
51, Wm. M. Whitehead.
51, Cornelius Boice.
52, Thomas McKirgan.
52, John M. Clark
52, William M. Sandford.
52, Silas Merchant.
52, John Munn.
52, James S. Bell.
52, 53, John B. Clark.
53, Stephen Day, Jr.
53, Grant J. Wheeler.
53, Edward T. Hillyer.
53, Charles T. Day.
53, Charles O. Bolles.
53, 54, Abiathar Harrison.
53, 54, Daniel Price.
53, 54, William Dennis.
54, David S. Craig.
54, Daniel H. Noe.
54, James N. Joraleman.
54, David Ripley.
54, 55, Hugh Holmes.
54, 55, Daniel D. Benjamin.
55, Charles O. Bolles.
55, Daniel F. Tompkins.
55, 56, Nehemiah Perry.
55, 56, James A. Pennington.
55, 56, Apollos M. Elmer.
55, 56, Joseph T. Hopping.
55, 56, Samuel R. Winans.
56, Warren S. Baldwin.
56, James E. Bathgate.
56, George H. Doremus.
56, 57, William K. McDonald.
57, John C. Denman.
57, Moses P. Smith.
57, John L. Blake, Jr.
57, William B. Baldwin.
57, Charles L. C. Gifford.
57, Elihu Day.
57, 58, Charles C. Stewart.
57, 58, John C. Thornton.
58, Simeon Harrison.
58, James McCracken.
58, Joseph Booth.
58, Ira M. Harrison.
58, Thomas Kirkpatrick.
59, 60, Adolphus W. Waldron.
59, 60, James F. Bond.
59, 60, Amzi Condit.
59, Gashier De Witt, Jr.
59, David Ayres.
59, Isaac P. Trimble.
59, David A. Hayes.
60, James McCracken.
60, J. W. Hale.
60, 61, Frederick H. Teese,
60, 61, James Wheeler.
61, 62, George A. Halsey.
61, 62, James M. Lang.
61, 62, David Oakes.
61, 62, John Flintoft.
61, James E. Smith.
62, 63, Walter Tompkins.
62, 63, Corra Drake.
62, 63, John D. Freeman.
62, 63, John P. Jackson.
62, 63, Thomas McGrath.
63, Amzi Dodd.
63, John C. Littell.
63, 64, Adolph Schalk.
63, 64, James Smith.
64, 65, Rufus F. Harrison.

64, 65, Charles A. Lightpipe.
64, 65, Thomas B. Peddie.
64, 65, John C. Seiffert.
64, 65, Bernard Kearney.
64, Jeremiah De Camp.
64, Ira M. Harrison.
65, J. B. S. Robison.
65, John H. Landell.
65, James D. Cleaver.
65, 66, David Anderson.
66, William Bodwell.
66, 67, Albert P. Condit.
66, 67, Isaac P. Trimble.
66, 67, William H. Murphy.
66, 68, Edward L. Price.
66, John F. Anderson.
66, David Ayers.
66, James L. Hays.
67, Israel D. Condit.
67, Daniel Ayers.
67, William R. Sayre.
67, 68, Samuel Atwater.
67, 68, Edward Hedden.
67, M. H. C. Vail.
68, 69, Josiah Speer.
68, 69, James Peck.
68, 69, John Kennedy.
68, 69, Timothy W. Lord.
68, 69, Francis Macken.
68, Josiah L. Baldwin.
69, 70, James L. Gurney.
69, 70, John Hunkele,
69, 70, William W. Hawkins.
69, 71, James G. Irwin.
70, 71, Joseph F. Sanxay.
70, 71, Farrand Kitchell.
70, 71, Henry W. Wilson.
70, Chauncey G. Williams.
70, William R. Sayre.
70, Matthew Murphy.
71, Albert P. Condit.
71, 72, Edmund L. Joy.
71, 72, Theodore Horn.
71, 72, Rochus Heinisch, Jr.
71, William A. Ripley.
72, 73, Samuel Wilde.
72, 73, Joseph G. Hill.
72, 73, Theodore Macknett.
72, David Anderson.
72, Daniel Murphy.
72, Moses H. Williams.
73, Lucius H. Armstrong.
73, John W. Campbell.
73, 74, Elias O. Doremus.
73, 74, Phineas Jones.
73, 74, Aaron G. Baldwin.
74, Moses E. Halsey.
74, 75, Thomas S. Henry.
74, 75, Julius C. Fitzgerald.
74, 75, William H. Kirk.
74, James T. Vanness.
73–75, Samuel Morrow, Jr.
75, Andrew Teed.
75, Hugh Kinnard.
75, Patrick Doyle.
75, William Carrolton.
75, 76, David Dodd.
76, 77, Albert D. Traphagen.
76, 77, Francis K. Howell.
76, 77, S.V. C.Van Rensselaer.
76, 77, Elkanah Drake.
76, Charles H. Harrison.
76, Marcus S. Richards.
76, Philip W. Cross.
76, 80, James M. Patterson.
77, Joseph H. Wightman.
77, 80, Gottfried Krueger.
77, 78, Charles Gomer.
77, 78, James Malone.
77, 78, Edward D. Pierson.
78, 79, Edward W. Crane.
78, 79, George S. Duryee.
78, 79, 82, Wm. H. F. Fiedler.
78, 79, Schuyler B. Jackson.
78, Alexander Phillips.
78, Charles Holzwarth.
79–81, Harrison Van Duyne.
79, 80, Peter J. Gray.
79, 80, 83, John Gill.
79, Charles A. Felch.
80, *William H. Brown.
80, 81, Elias A. Wilkinson.

* In 1880, W. H. Brown was unseated by William R. Williams

80, 81, Thos. W. Langstroth.
79–81, 83, Thomas O'Connor.
81, Joseph L. Munn.
81, William Wright.
81, *Chas. G. Bruemmer.
81, 82, Michael McMahan.
80, 81, William R. Williams.
82, 83, John H. Parsons.
82, 83, David Young.
82, Robert McGowan.
82, Roderick Robertson.
82, Ulysses B. Brewster.
82, Edw'd R. Pennington.
82, Adam Turkes.
82, Edwin B. Smith.
83, Lucius B. Hutchinson.
83, James N. Arbuckle.
83, John H. Murphy.
83, William Hill.
83, 84, John L. Armitage.
83–86, William Harrigan.
84, 85, George B. Harrison.
84, 85, David A. Bell.
84, 85, Edward Q. Keasbey.
84, 85, William E. O'Connor.
84, 85, Charles Holzwarth.
84, Herman Lehlbach.
84, Rush Burgess.
84, Frederick S. Fish.
85, 86, Henry M. Doremus.
85, 86, R. Wayne Parker,
85, 86, Augustus F. R. Martin.
85, Franklin Murphy.
86, Charles F. Underhill.
86, Henry A. Potter.
86, Elias M. Condit.
86, Edwin Lister.
86, Jacob Schreihofer.
86, John H. Peal.

**Gloucester County.**

45, 46, Samuel W. Cooper.
45, 46, Benjamin Harding.
47, 48, John B. Miller.
47, 48, John B. Hilliard.
49, 50, John Duell.
49, John Burk.
50, Thomas Gaskell.
51, 52, Benjamin C. Tatem.
51, Edmund Weatherby.
52, Thomas Mills.
53, Jeptha Abbott.
53, John V. Parch.
54, John Franklin.
54, Benjamin Beckett.
55, 56, Jacob G. Tomlin.
55, 56, James B. Albertson.
57, John H. Bradway.
57, Benjamin Smith.
58, 59, John F. Thomas.
58, 59, George C. Hewitt.
60, 61, John Starr.
60, †Joseph Harker.
60, 61, †Joseph Duffield.
62, 63, Allen Moore.
62, Thomas G. Batten.
63, 64, E. C. Heritage.
64, 65, Nathan S. Abbott.
65, 66, William D. Wilson.
66, 67, William W. Clark.
67, Jacob J. Hendrickson.
68, Charles T. Molony.
68, Wm. B. Rosenbaum.
69–71, Nimrod Woolery.
69, 70, Leonard F. Harding.
71, 72, John S. Rulon.
72, John R. Middleton.
73, 74, Obadiah Eldridge.
73, 74, D. W. C. Hemmingway.
75, 76, Thomas B. Lodge.
75, Simeon Warrington.
76, 77, Samuel Moore.
77–79, Caleb C. Pancoast.

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*Mr. Bruemmer was elected for 1882, but died before Legislature convened.

†Mr. Harker died during the session of 1860, and Mr. Duffield was elected to fill the vacancy.

78, 79, Lawrence Lock.
80, 81, George Craft.
80, 81, Thomas M. Ferrell.
82, Abijah S. Hewitt.
83–85, Job S. Haines.
86, Joseph B. Roe.

**Hudson County.**

45, 46, Hartman Van Wagenen.
47, Benjamin F. Welsh.
48, Oliver S. Strong.
49, Jas. J. Van Boskerck.
50, Edward T. Carpenter.
51, 52, John Van Vorst.
52, Edmund T. Parker.
52, Joseph W. Hancox.
53, John Dunn Littell.
53, James S. Davenport.
53, Jacob M. Vreeland.
54, Clement M. Hancox.
54, Aug. F. Hardenbergh.
54, 55, Jacob M. Merseles.
55, Dudley S. Gregory, Jr.
55, John M. Board.
56, John D. Ward.
56, James T. Hatfield.
56, 57, George V. De Mott.
57, Robert Gilchrist, Jr.
57, 58, Robert C. Bacot.
58, William Voorhees.
58–60, Garret M. Van Horn.
59, Wm. H. Hemenover.
59, Samuel A. French.
60, W. H. Peckham.
60, N. C. Slaight.
61, Franklin B. Carpenter.
61, Theodore F. Randolph.
61, 62, Michael J. Vreeland.
62, Edward D. Reiley.
62, 63, George McLaughlin.
62, 63, Josiah Conley.
62, 63, John B. Perry.
62–64, Joshua Benson.
63, 64, James Lynch.
63, 64, Garret D. Van Reipen.
64, John B. Drayton.
64, 65, John Van Vorst.
64, 65, Abra. W. Duryee.
65, Delos E. Culver.
65, William E. Broking.
65, Hiram Van Buskirk.
65, 66, 69, 70, Leon Abbett.
66–68, Noah D. Taylor.
66, 67, Obad'h D. Falkenburg.
66, 67, De Witt C. Morris.
66, John Ramsey.
66, Charles F. Ruh.
67, 68, Hosea F. Clark.
67, 68, A. O. Evans.
67, 68, John Dwyer.
68, John Van Vorst.
68, 69, Henry C. Smith.
69, 70, Sidney B. Bevans.
69, 70, James B. Doremus.
69, Elbridge V. S. Besson.
69, 71, Michael Coogan.
70, 71, Hermann D. Busch.
70, Abel I. Smith.
70, William Brinkerhoff.
71, James F. Fielder.
71, John Anness.
71, George Warrin.
71, Josiah Hornblower.
72, 73, George H. Farrier.
72, 73, Dennis Reardon.
72, 73, George S. Plympton.
72, 73, Henry Gaede.
72, 73, Jasper Wandel.
72, 73, Anthony J. Ryder.
72, James Stevens.
72, John A. O'Neill.
73, John Lee.
73, 74, Richard C. Washburn.
74, 75, Alexander T. McGill.
74, 75, Patrick Sheeran.
74, 75, Alexander McDonnell.
74 76, John D. Carscallen.
74, Henry Coombs.
74, James K. Selleck.
74–77, Rudolph F. Rabe.
75, 76, John J. Toffey.
75, Thomas Carey.

75, Edward F. McDonald.
76, William A. Lewis.
76, Henry Brautigam.
76, Thomas C. Brown.
76, 78, Alex. Jacobus.
76, 77, Thomas J. Hannon.
77, 78, Marmaduke Tilden.
77, 78, Alex. W. Harris.
77, 78, James Stevens.
77, Martin M. Drohan.
77, Lewis A. Brigham.
77, Elijah T. Paxton.
78, Dudley S. Steele.
78, Edward P C. Lewis.
78, 79, 81, T. J. McDonald.
78, 79, Henry Dusenberry.
79, John Owen Rouse.
79, Frank C. Frey.
79, Gustavus A. Lilliendahl.
79, John A. Tangeman.
79, 80, Joseph Meeks.
79, 80, Samuel W. Stilsing.
80, 81, Noah D. Taylor.
80, 81, Allan L. McDermott.
80, 81, J. Herbert Potts.
80, 81, James Curran.
80, Patrick Sheeran.
81, Frederick Payne.
81, 82, James J. Casey.
80-82, David W. Lawrence.
82, 83, Thomas V. Cator.
82-84, James C. Clarke.
82-84, Dennis McLaughlin.
82, William McAdoo.
82, Robert McCague, Jr.
82, George H. Farrier.
82, David M. Durrell.
82, John O'Rourke.
83, Peter F. Wanser.
83, John M. Shannon.
83-85, Edwin O. Chapman.
83, 84, Martin Steljes.
83, 84, Augustus A. Rich.
83, 84, Frank O. Cole.
83, 84, Joseph T. Kelly.
84, 85, Cornelius S. See.
84, 85, Samuel D. Dickinson.
84, Michael J. O'Donnell.
85, Thomas H. Kelly.
85, Isaac Romaine.
85, John W. Heck.
85, James J. Clark.
85, John Wade.
85, Fred. Frambach, Jr.
85, 86, John C. Besson.
86, R. B. Seymour.
86, Philip Tumulty.
86, D. A. Peloubet.
86, A. B. Dayton.
86, John Pearson.
86, R. S. Hudspeth.
86, T. J. McDonald.
86, Thomas F. Noonan.
86, Edward Lennon.

## Hunterdon County.

45, 48, 49, Jonathan Pickel.
45, John Swackhammer.
45, Amos Moore.
45, John H. Case.
46, Henry Stevenson.
46, 47, Isaac R. Srope.
46, 47, Joseph Fritts.
46, 47, Frederick Apgar.
47-49, John Lambert.
48, 49, Andrew Banghart.
48, 49, David Van Fleet.
50, 51, John Marlow.
50, 51, Luther Opdycke.
50, 51, William Tinsman.
50-52, John R. Young.
52, 53, Peter H. Aller.
52, 53, Andrew Vansickle.
52, Hiram Bennett.
53, 54, John Lambert.
53, 54, Samuel H. Britton.
54, 55, Lewis Young.
54, 55, Peter E. Voorhees.
55, Jacob S. C. Pittenger.
55, Edward Hunt.
56, 57, William Sergeant.
56, 57, John M. Voorhis.

56, 57, Joseph W. Willever.
56, 57, John P. Rittenhouse.
58, 59, John H. Horn.
58, 59, William Snyder.
58, 59, Cornelius B. Sheets.
58, 59, Frederick Apgar.
60, 61, Charles Denson.
60, 61, Ambrose Barcroft.
60, 61, D. D. Schomp.
60, Thomas Banghart, Jr.
61, 62, Jacob H. Huffman.
62, 63, S. R. Huselton.
62 64, Joseph W. Wood.
63, 64, David H. Banghart.
64, 65, David B. Boss.
65-67, William J. Iliff.
65, 66, James J. Willever.
66, 67, Richard H. Wilson.
67, 68, Baltes Pickel.
68, 69, John Williamson.
68–70, Theodore Probasco.
69, 70, John P. Lare.
70, 71, John Kugler.
71, 72, Peter Voorhees.
71, 72, Augustus E. Sanderson.
73, 74, W. L. Hoppock.
73, 74, John Carpenter, Jr.
75, 76, James Bird.
75, 76, Wm. W. Swayze.
77, 78, Henry Britton.
77, 78, John Hackett.
79, 80, Chas. W. Godown.
79, 80, James N. Ramsey.
81, 82, George H. Mathews.
81, 82, Jacob Hipp.
83, 84, John V. Robbins.
83, 84, W. Howard Lake.
85, 86, John C. Arnwine.
85, 86, Chester Wolverton.

## Mercer County.

45, Israel J. Woodward.
45, Richard J. Bond.
45, *John Lowrey.
46, 47, Isaac Pullen.
46, 47, John M. Vancleve.
46, 47, William White.
48, 49, James M. Redmond.
48–50, Josiah Buzby.
48, Samuel C. Cornell.
49, John R. Dill.
50, John F. Hageman.
50, 51, John H. Phillips.
51, Eli Rogers.
51, Westley P. Danser.
52, William Napton.
52, John C. Ward.
52, Jeremiah Vandyke.
53, Abner B. Tomlinson.
53, Elijah L. Hendrickson.
53, Randal C. Robbins.
54, James H. Hill.
54, Franklin S. Mills.
54, Runey R. Forman.
55, James Vandeventer
55, William Jay.
55, Garret Schenck.
56, 57, Geo. R. Cook.
56, 57, Andrew Dutcher.
56, Samuel Wooley.
57, 58, Jacob Van Dyke.
58, 59, Augustus L. Martin.
58, Jonathan S. Fish.
59, Robert Aitken.
59, 60, Ed. T. R. Applegate.
60, 61, Joseph Abbott.
60, Harper Crozer.
61, Wm. S. Yard.
61, 62, Morgan F. Mount.
62, 63, Geo. W. Johnston.
62, John G. Stevens.
63, Peter Crozer.
63, 64, James G. West.
64, James F. Bruere.
64, 65, John A. Weart.
65, 66, Alex. P. Green.
65, 66, Samuel Fisher.
66, 67, Thomas Crozer.
67, 71, Joseph H. Bruere.

* Died in office.

67, Chas. W. Mount.
68, 69, Absalom P. Lanning.
68, Thomas J. Corson.
68, Thomas C. Pearce.
69, John P. Nelson.
69, 70, James C. Norris.
70, 71, Wm. H. Barton.
70, Charles O. Hudnut.
71, Liscomb T. Robbins.
72, 73, Alfred W. Smith.
72, Richard R. Rogers.
72, John H. Silvers.
73, 74, John N. Lindsay.
73, 74, Andrew J. Smith.
74, 75, Geo. O. Vanderbilt.
75, Samuel M. Youmans.
75, Robert S. Woodruff, Jr.
76, Enoch H. Drake.
76, John Hart Brewer.
76, Robert L. Hutchinson.
77, 78, Horatio N. Burroughs.
77, William S. Yard.
77, J. Vance Powers.
78, 79, 82, Eckford Moore.
78, 79, John D. Rue.
79, Wm. Roberts.
80, 81, Charles S. Robinson.
80, 81, Richard A. Donnelly.
80, 81, John V. D. Beekman.
82, 83, Nelson M. Lewis.
82, 83, William J. Convery.
83, 84, Joseph H. Applegate.
84, 85, A. Judson Rue.
84, 85, John Caminade.
85, Benjamin F. Chambers
86, Symmes B. Hutchinson
86, James C. Taylor, Jr.
86, William Ossenberg.

**Middlesex County.**

45, 46, Simeon W. Phillips.
45, 46, Ralph C. Stults.
45, 46, Daniel C. Dunn.
45, 46, Charles Abraham.
47, Garret G. Voorhees.
47, Theodore F. King.
47, John A. Davison.
47, 48, Richard McDowell.
48, Melancton F. Carman.
48, 49, Lewis S. Randolph.
48, 49, Aaron Gulick.
49, William A. Gulick.
49, 50, James Bishop.
50, Henry Vandyke.
50, Charles Abraham.
50, Israel R. Coriell.
51, David Dunn.
51, Peter F. Dye.
51, J. B. Johnson.
51, 52, Robert M. Crowell.
52, James Applegate.
52, 53, Josephus Shann.
53-55, Martin A. Howell.
53, 54, Abraham Everett.
54, 55, Samuel E. Stelle.
55, 56, William Hutchinson.
56, John T. Jenkins.
56, 57, Amos Robbins.
57, Henry Stults.
57, 58, John D. Buckelew.
58-60, Ellis B. Freeman.
58, 59, Garret I. Snedeker.
59, Andrew McDowell.
60, Thomas Booraem.
60, Elias Dey.
61, 62, Elias Ross.
62, 63, James T. Crowell.
62, Orlando Perrine.
63, 64, Miles Ross.
63, 64, David B. Wyckoff.
64, 65, Abraham C. Coriell.
65-67, 69, 70, Levi D. Jarrard.
65, James G. Goble.
66, 67, Nathan H. Tyrell.
66, 67, John W. Perrine.
68, George E. Strong.
68, 69, Alfred W. Jones.
68, 69, William M. Cox.
70, 71, Albert L. Runyon.
70, George E. Brown.
71-73, Isaac L. Fisher.
71, Edward F. Roberts.

72, 73, Joseph C. Letson.
72, Johnston Holcombe.
73, H. F. Worthington.
74, John Van Deursen.
74, John F. Ten Broeck.
74, 75, Joseph C. Magee, Jr.
75, James H. Van Cleef.
75, Josephus Shann.
76, Isaiah Rolfe.
76, 77, Charles A. Campbell.
76, 77, Daniel Z. Martin.
77, John Waldron.
78, 79, Isaac L. Martin.
78, 79, Patrick Convery.
78, 79, Vincent W. Mount.
80, Robert G. Miller.
80, John M. Board.
80, 81, Stephen M. Martin.
81, 82, James H. Van Cleef.
81, 83, Manning Freeman.
82, John Adair.
82, 83, James H. Goodwin.
83, 84, William R. Jernee.
84, 85, Edward S. Savage.
84, 85, Robert Carson.
85, 86, John Martin.
86, John F. Ten Broeck.
86, R. R. Vanderbergh.

**Monmouth County.**

45, George F. Fort.
45–47, Hartshorne Tantum.
45, 46, Andrew Simpson.
45–47, Joseph B. Coward.
45, *James H. Hartshorne.
46, 47, William Vandoren.
46, 47, John Borden.
47, Andrew Simpson.
48, William W. Bennett.
48, Joel Parker.
48, Ferdinand Woodward.
48, *Samuel Bennett.
48, Joel W. Ayres.
49, 50, Alfred Walling.
49, 50, George W. Sutphin.
49, 50, James D. Hall.
49, James Hooper.
49, John B. Williams.
50, William G. Hooper.
50, Charles Butcher.
51, 52, William H. Conover.
51, 52, Garret S. Smock.
51, Bernard Connolly.
52, Charles Butcher.
51–53, Samuel W. Jones.
53, Charles Allen.
53, Daniel P. Van Dorn.
53, 54, Robert Allen.
54, Forman Hendrickson.
54, John L. Corlies.
54–56, Henry E. Lafetra.
55, John Vandoren.
55, Thomas B. Stout.
55, Wm. H. Johnson.
56, 57, Jacob Herbert.
56, 57, John R. Barricklo.
56, 57, Samuel Beers.
57–59, John V. Conover.
58, 59, George Middleton.
58, 59, Richard B. Walling.
57–60, Austin H. Patterson.
60, 61, Wm. H. Mount.
60, 61, James Patterson.
60, J. J. McNinney.
61, 62, William V. Ward.
61, 62, Chas. Haight.
62, Geo. C. Murray.
63–65, Michael Taylor.
63, 64, Osborn Curtis.
63, 64, David H. Wyckoff.
65, 66, Daniel A. Holmes.
65, 66, George Schenck.
66, Wm. C. Browne.
67, 68, Chas. Allen.
67, 68, Francis Corlies.
67, 68, Thomas S. R. Brown.
69, William H. Conover.
69, 70, Daniel H. Van Mater.
69, 70, Andrew Brown.
70–72, Austin H. Patterson.
71, Wm. S. Horner.
71, 72, John T. Haight.

*Died in office.

72, Wm. B. Hendrickson.
73–75, Geo. W. Patterson.
73, 74, John B. Gifford.
73, 74, John S. Sproul.
75, 76, Chas. D. Hendrickson.
75, 76, William V. Conover.
76, 77, James L. Rue.
77, 78, Wm. H. Bennett.
77, James H. Leonard.
78, George J. Ely.
78, 79, Arthur Wilson.
79, 80, Sherman B. Oviatt.
79, 80, John D. Honce.
80, 81, Grover H. Lufburrow.
81, Holmes W. Murphy.
81, 82, David A. Bell.
82, 83, Peter Forman, Jr.
82, Benjamin Griggs.
83, 84, Alfred B. Stoney.
83, 84, Thomas G. Chattle.
84, 85, Charles H. Boud.
85, Wm. H. Grant.
85, 86, Frank E. Heyer.
86, W. S. Throckmorton.
86, William Pintard.

**Morris County.**

45, Timothy Kitchel.
45, 46, Matthias Kitchel.
45, 46, Henry Seward.
45, 46, George H. Thompson.
46, 47, Calvin Howell.
47, Richard Lewis.
47, Charles McFarland.
47, Samuel Hilts.
48, 49, Andrew I. Smith.
48, 49, David T. Cooper.
48, 49, Samuel Van Ness.
48, 49, Edward W. Whelpley.
50, John L. Kanouse.
50, Andrew Cobb,
50, Freeman Wood.
50, George H. Thompson.
51, Horace Chamberlain.
51, Jonathan P. Bartley.
51, Josiah Meeker.
51, 52, Cornelius B. Doremus.
52, 53, C. S. Dickerson.
52, 53, John D. Jackson.
52, 53, Robert Albright.
53, John L. Kanouse.
54, 55, William P. Conkling.
54, 55, William Logan.
54, 55, Aaron Pitney.
54, Andrew B. Cobb.
55, 56, Edward Howell.
56, William M. Muchmore.
56, 57, William A. Carr.
56, 57, Daniel Budd.
57, 58, Benjamin M. Felch.
57, 58, Richard Speer.
58, 59, Lyman A. Chandler.
58, 59, John Naughright.
59, A. H. Stansborough.
59, 60, James H. Ball.
60, Eugene Ayres.
60–62, Nelson H. Drake.
60–62, Nathan Horton.
61, William W. Beach.
61, 62, John Hill.
62, 63, Jacob Vanatta.
63, William J. Wood.
63–65, Jesse Hoffman.
64, Henry C. Sanders.
64, 65, John Bates.
65, Alfred M. Treadwell.
66, John Hill.
66, 67, James C. Yawger.
66, 67, Elias M. White.
67, Lewis Estler.
68, Daniel Coghlan.
68, George Gage.
68–70, Jesse M. Sharp.
69, 70, Theodore W. Phoenix.
69, 70, Columbus Beach.
71, 72, Nathaniel Niles.
71, 72, W. B. Lefevre.
71–73, August C. Canfield.
73, 74, W. H. Howell.
73, 74, Jacob Z. Budd.
74–76, Elias M. Skellinger.
75, 76, James C. Youngblood.
75, 76, Edmund D. Halsey.

77, Abm. C. Van Duyne.
77, *Cummins O. Cooper.
77, 78, Cornelius P. Garrabrant.
78, Francis J. Doremus.
78, Joshua S. Salmon.
79, 80, Charles F. Axtell.
79, 80, James H. Bruen.
79, 80, Holloway W. Hunt.
81, 82, William C. Johnson.
81, 82, John F. Post.
81, 82, Oscar Lindsley.
83–85, George W. Jenkins.
83, 84, James H. Neighbour.
83, 84, Amzi F. Weaver.
85, 86, John Seward Wills.
85, 86, Elias C. Drake.
86, John Norwood.

**Ocean County.**

51–53, Joel Haywood.
54, A. O. S. Havens.
55, 56, Wm. F. Brown.
57–59, Edwin Salter.
60, Thomas W. Ivins.
61, Chas. H. Applegate.
62, Ephraim Emson.
63, Edwin Salter.
64, 65, Jacob Birdsall.
66, 67, Job Edwards.
68, 69, Geo. W. Cowperthwaite.
70, 71, Albert M. Bradshaw.
72, Richard B. Parker.
73, John S. Shultz.
74, Edward M. Lonan.
75, Jonathan S. Goble.
76, Ephraim P. Emson.
77, Isaac A. Van Hise.
78–80, Rufus Blodgett.
81, Wm. H. Bennett.
82, Clifford Horner.
83, George T. Cranmer.
84, Augustus W. Irons.
85, 86, George G. Smith.

**Passaic County.**

45, 46, George W. Colfax.
45, 46, Chileon F. De Camp.
47, Abm. Prall.
47, 48, Henry M. Van Ness.
48, John M. Demarest.
49, 50, C. S. Van Wagoner.
49, Oscar Decker.
50, 51, Thomas D. Hoxsey.
51, 52, Benjamin Geroe.
52, J. S. Fayerweather.
53, J. V. R. Van Blarcom.
53, Cornelius Van Winkle.
53, 54, Philip Rafferty.
54, Charles H. May.
51, 52, 54, John L Laroe.
55, Wm. C. Stratton.
55, Wm. M. Morrell.
55, 56, John Schoonmaker.
56–58, Benj. Buckley.
56, Peter H. Whitenor.
57, John J. Brown.
57, James B. Beam.
58, Patrick Maginnis.
58, 59, Richard Van Houten.
59–61, Samuel Pope.
59, Joel M. Johnson.
60, Isaac Stagg.
60, 61, Isaac P. Cooley.
61, 62, Socrates Tuttle.
62–66, John N. Terhune.
62–66, Chandler D. Norton.
63, Samuel Pope.
63, 64, Joseph N. Taylor.
63, 64, Chas. F. Johnson.
64, 65, Aaron Kinter.
65, 66, Garret Van Wagoner.
65, 66, Isaac D. Blauvelt.
67, 68, David Henry.
67, 68, Joseph R. Baldwin
67, E. A. Stansbury.
68, 69, Albert A. Van Voorhies.
69, 70, Hugh Reid.
69, 71, 72, Chas. Hemmingway.
70, Henry Hobbs.
70, Chas. P. Gurnee.
71, 78, 79, John O'Brien.

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*In 1878 C. O. Cooper was unseated by Joshua S. Salmon.

71, 72, 75, Robert M. Torbet.
72, 73, Henry McDanolds.
73, George Barnes.
73, 74, Garret A. Hobart.
74, 75, David Henry.
74, 75, John P. Zeluff.
76, 77, John W. Griggs.
76, 77, John Sanderson.
76, 77, Joseph L. Cunningham.
78, John Kennell.
78, 79, John H. Robinson.
79, 80, George W. Conkling.
80, 81, Robert B. Morehead.
80, 81, Thomas B. Vreeland.
81, Jacob Latus.
82, Joseph A. Greaves.
82, 83, Patrick H. Shields.
82, 83, William F. Gaston.
82 85, Thomas Flynn.
83, 84, Clark W. Mills.
84, William Prall.
84, Cornelius A. Cadmus.
85, 86, John Scheele.
85, 86, DeWitt C. Bolton.
85, 86, George H. Low.
86, William B. Gourley.

**Salem County.**

45, David Wiley.
45, Isaiah Conklyn.
45, Robert Hewitt.
46, Ephraim Carel.
46, Charles Bilderback.
46, George Remster.
47, Joseph M. Springer.
47, James Vanmeter.
47, 48, Joseph Foster.
48, Benj. F. McCollister.
48, Joseph R. Chew.
49, James H. Trenchard.
49, Isaac Lippincott.
49, John Fowler.
50, Charles B. Newell.
50, David Sithens.
50, Benjamin Remster.
51, Smith Bilderback.
51, Charles Benner.
51, Harman Richman.
52, Jacob Hitchner.
52, John C. Lummis.
53, Nathaniel G. Swing.
53, John Blackwood.
54, Isaiah D. Clawson.
54, Richard Grier.
55, Joshua Thompson.
55, John Harris.
56, Joseph Kille.
56, Samuel Plummer.
57, William Beckett.
57-59, Thomas B. Jones.
58, 59, Alfred Simpkins.
60, 61, Joshua Lippincott.
60, Samuel Habermayer.
61, Owen L. Jones.
62, William P. Somers.
62, Samuel D. Miller.
63, 64, Joseph W. Cooper.
63, Joseph Waddington.
64, William N. Hancock.
65, William Callahan.
65, 66, Auxenico M. P. V. H. Dickeson.
66, 67, Samuel Garrison.
67, John S. Newell.
68, Henry M. Wright.
68, 69, Andrew S. Reeves.
69, 70, Charles F. H. Gray.
70, David Evans.
71, John W. Dickinson.
71, John Hitchner.
72, 73, Daniel P. Darrell.
72, Smith Hewitt.
73, 74, William Iszard.
74, 75, William B. Carpenter.
75, Charles P. Swing.
76, Richard Coles.
76-78, Quinton Keasbey.
77, John S. Elwell.
78, William C. Kates.
79-81, Henry Barber.
79-81, John D. Garwood.
82-84, Henry Coombs.
85, 86, Joseph D. Whitaker.

### Somerset County.

45, Peter Voorhees.
45, Samuel Reynolds.
45, Peter Kline.
46, James B. Elmendorf.
46, 47, Peter T. Beekman.
46, Jonathan Cory,
47–49, Samuel K. Martin.
47–49, F. V. D. Voorhees.
48–50, John M. Wyckoff.
50, 51, 53, John DeMott.
50, Samuel S. Doty.
51, Frederick D. Brokaw.
51, 52, Eugene S. Doughty.
52, Michael R. Nevius.
53, 54, John H. Anderson.
54–56, John S. Hoagland.
55, Alvah Lewis.
56, 57, Cornelius M. Schomp.
57, Cornelius N. Allen.
58, 59, Nehemiah V. Steele.
59, 60, Elisha B. Wood.
60, 61, 70, Jas. W. Arrowsmith.
61–63, John G. Schenck.
62, 63, John M. Mann.
64, 65, Daniel Corey.
65, 66, Rynier A. Staats.
66, 67, Ralph Davenport.
67, Peter A. Voorhees.
68, 69, John J. Bergen.
68, Abraham T. Huff.
69–71, John R. Staats.
71, James Doty.
72, 73, David D. Smalley.
73, 74, John G. Schenck.
74, 75, William P. Sutphin.
75–77, Joseph H. Voorhees.
76, 77, James J. Bergen.
78–80, John Ringelmann.
78–80, J. Newton Voorhees.
81, 82, William A. Schomp.
81, John L. Oakey.
83, 84, Cornelius S. Hoffman.
85, 86, John Vetterlein.

### Sussex County.

45, Absalom Dunning.
45, Jesse Bell.
45, Timothy H. Cook.
46, John Hunt.
46, 47, Peter Young.
46–48, Thomas D. Armstrong.
47–49, Peter Hoyt.
48–50, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr.
49, Martin Ryerson.
50, 51, Guy Price.
50, 51, William Simurson.
51, Daniel D. Decker.
52, George W. Collver.
52, 55, Aaron K. Stinson.
52–54, Timothy E. Shay.
53, 54, Benjamin Hamilton.
53, 54, Luther Hill.
55, James L. Decker.
55–57, Daniel D. Gould.
56–58, William Smith.
56–58, John W. Opdyke.
58, Sandford McKeeby.
59, 60, Martin Cole.
60, 61, Charles Mackerly.
60, 61, Daniel D. Decker.
61, William Price.
62–64, William H. Bell.
62, Thomas N. McCarter.
63, 64, Robert Hamilton.
65, Samuel Fowler.
65–67, William M. Iliff.
66, 67, 73, 74, Francis M. Ward.
68–70, Hiram C. Clark.
68–70, Samuel H. Hunt.
71, 72, Lebbeus Martin.
71, Peter Smith.
75, 76, William Owen.
77, 78, George Greer.
79–81, Lewis J. Martin.
82–84, William E. Ross.
85, 86, Horatio N. Kinney.

**Union County.**

58, Benjamin M. Price.
58, Cooper Parse.
59, William Stiles.
59, 60, Elston Marsh.
60, 61, David Mulford.
61, Israel O. Maxwell.
62, 63, Samuel L. Moore.
62, John J. High.
63, 64, Noah Woodruff.
64, 65, Philip Dougherty.
65, Joseph T. Crowell.
66, John R. Crane.
66, Thomas J. Lee.
67, A. M. W. Ball.
67, Enos W. Runyon.
68, 69, John H. Whelan.
68, 69, DeWitt C. Hough.
70, 71, 75, Ferdinand Blancke.
70, Albert A. Drake.
71, Joseph W. Yates.
72, Andrew Dutcher.
72–74, William McKinley.
72–74, John H. Lufberry.
73, Jabez B. Cooley.
74, 75, William H. Gill.
74, 75, Elias B. Pope.
76–78, John Egan.
76, 77, Moses F. Cary.
76, 77, Benjamin A. Vail.
78–80, George M. Stiles.
78, Joseph B. Coward.
79, 80, Philip H. Vernon.
79–82, John T. Dunn.
81–82, George T. Parrott.
81–83, Frank L. Sheldon.
83, 84, Edward J. Byrnes.
83, 84, Asa T. Woodruff.
84, DeWitt C. Hough.
85, 86, Peter L. Hughes.
85, 86, Wm. H. Corbin.
85, Jacob Kirkner.
86, William Chamberlain.

**Warren County.**

45, 46, Robert C. Caskey.
45, Abram Wildrick.
45, Stephen Warne.
46–48, Jonathan Shotwell.
46–48, Amos H. Drake.
47–49, Samuel Mayberry.
49–51, Andrew Ribble.
49–51, Benjamin Fritts.
50, 51, 53, John Loller.
52–54, John Sherrer.
52–54, David V. C. Crate.
52, John Cline.
54–56, George H. Beatty.
55–57, Archibald Osborn.
55 57, John White.
57–59, Isaac Leida.
58, 59, William Feit.
58, Abm. S. Van Horn.
59–61, Robert Rusling.
60–62, John C. Bennett.
60, Philip Shoemaker.
61, 63, David Smith.
62–64, Wm. W. Strader.
63–65, Elijah Allen.
64–66, Charles G. Hoagland.
65, 66, Silas Young.
66–68, Andrew J. Fulmer.
67, 68, John N. Givens.
67–69, Nelson Vliet.
69–71, Absalom B. Pursell.
69–71, Caleb H. Valentine.
70–72, William Silverthorn.
72–74, Valentine Mutchler.
73–75, Joseph Anderson.
75, John M. Wyckoff.
76, Wm. Carpenter.
76–78, Elias J. Mackey.
77–79, Silas W. De Witt.
79–81, Coursen H. Albertson.
80–82, William Fritts.
82, Robert Bond.
83–85, Stephen C. Larison.
83–85, Isaac Wildrick.
86, Thomas L. Titus.
86, William M. Baird.

# VICE-PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL AND SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

## FROM 1776 TO 1844,

WHEN THE NEW CONSTITUTION WAS FORMED.

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VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781 } John Stevens, Hunterdon.
1782—John Cox, Burlington.
1783, 1784 } Philemon Dickinson. Hunterdon.
1785, 1786, 1787, 1788 } Robert Lettis Hooper, Hunterdon.
1789, 1790, 1791, 1792 } Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1793, 1794 } Thomas Henderson. Monmouth.
1795—Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1796, 1797 } James Linn, Somerset.
1798, 1799, 1800 } Geo. Anderson, Burlington.
1801, 1802, 1803, 1804 } John Lambert, Hunterdon.
1805—Thomas Little, Monmouth.
1806—Geo. Anderson, Burlington.
1807—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1808—Ebenezer Seeley, Cumberland.
1809—Thomas Ward, Essex.
1810, 1811 } Charles Clark, Essex.
1812—James Schureman, Middlesex.
1813—Charles Clark, Essex.
1814, 1815 } William Kennedy, Sussex.
1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822 } Jesse Upson, Morris.
1823, 1824, 1825 } Peter J. Stryker, Somerset.
1826—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1827—Silas Cook, Morris.
1828—Charles Newbold. Burlington.
1829, 1830 } Edward Condict, Morris.
1831, 1832 } Elias P. Seeley, Cumberland.
1833—Mahlon Dickerson, Morris.
1834—Jehu Patterson, Monmouth.
1835—Charles Sitgreaves, Warren.
1836—Jeptha B. Munn, Morris.
1837, 1838 } Andrew Parsons, Passaic.
1839, 1840 } Joseph Porter, Gloucester.
1842—John Cassedy, Bergen.
1843—William Chetwood, Essex.
1844—Jehu Patterson, Monmouth

SPEAKERS.

1776
1777 } John Hart, Hunterdon.
1778
Second session 1878—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1779—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1780—Josiah Hornblower, Essex.
1781—John Mehelm, Hunterdon.
1782
1783 } Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1784—Daniel Hendrickson, Monmouth.
1785
1786 } Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1787—Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1788—Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1789—John Beatty, Middlesex.
1790—Jonathan Dayton, Essex.
1791—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1792
1793 } Silas Condict, Morris.
1794
1795—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1796—James H. Imlay, Monmouth.
1797—Silas Condict, Morris.
1798
1799 } William Coxe, Burlington.
1800
1801—Silas Dickerson, Sussex.
1802—William Coxe, Burlington.
1803—Peter Gordon, Hunterdon.
1804
1805
1806 } James Cox, Monmouth.
1807
1808
1809 } Lewis Condict, Morris.
1810
1811 } William Kennedy, Sussex.
1812—William Pearson, Burlington.
1813—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1814
1815 } Samuel Pennington, Essex.
1816—Charles Clark, Essex.
1817—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1818
1819
1820 } David Thompson, Jr., Morris.
1821
1822
1823—Lucius Q C. Elmer, Cumberland.
1824—David Johnston, Hunterdon.
1825
1826 } George K. Drake, Morris.
1827
1828 } William B. Ewing, Cumberland.
1829
1830 } Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.
1831
1832—John P. Jackson, Essex.
1833
1834 } Daniel B. Ryall, Monmouth.
1835
1836—Thomas G. Haight, Monmouth.
1837
1838 } Lewis Condict, Morris.
1839—William Stites, Essex.
1840
1841 } John Emley, Burlington,
1842—Samuel B. Halsey, Morris.
1843
1844 } Joseph Taylor, Cumberland.

## SENATE OFFICERS.

### PRESIDENTS.

1845–1848 John C. Smallwood, Glou'str
1849–1850 Ephraim Marsh, Morris.
1851—Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.
1852—John Manners, Hunterdon.
1853–1856 W. C. Alexander, Mercer.
1857–1858 Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.
1859—Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.
1860—C. L. C. Gifford, Essex.
1861—Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.
1862—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1863—Anthony Reckless, Mon'th.
1864—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1865—Edward W. Scudder, Mercer
1866—James M. Scovel, Camden.
1867—Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.
1868–1869 Henry S. Little, Monmouth.
1870—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1871–1872 Edward Bettle, Camden.
1873–1875 John W. Taylor, Essex.
1876—W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1877—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1878—G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.
1879–1880 W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1881–1882 G. A. Hobart, Passaic,
1883—J. J. Gardner, Atlantic.
1884—B. A. Vail, Union.
1885—A. V. Schenck, Middlesex.
1886—John W. Griggs, Passaic.
1887—Frederick S. Fish, Essex.

### SECRETARIES.

1845–1847 Daniel Dodd, Jr., Essex.
1848–1850 Philip J. Gray, Camden.
1851—John Rogers, Burlington.
1852–1853 Samuel A. Allen, Salem.
1854—A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
1855–1856 A. R. Throckmorton, Monmouth.
1857–1858 A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
1859–1860 John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon
1861—Joseph J. Sleeper, Burlington.
1862–1863 Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
1864–1865 John H. Meeker, Essex.
1866–1867 Enoch R. Borden, Mercer.
1868–1869 Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.
1870—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon
1871–1874 John F. Babcock, Middlesex
1875–1876 N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1877–1878 C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
1879—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1880–1882 Geo. Wurts, Passaic.
1883–1885 W. A. Stiles, Sussex.
1886–1888 Richard B. Reading, Hunterdon.

## HOUSE OFFICERS.

### SPEAKERS.

1845—Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
1846—Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
1847, 1848—John W. C. Evans, Burlington.
1849—Edward W. Whelpley, Morris.
1850—John T Nixon, Cumberland
1851—John H. Phillips, Mercer.
1852—John Huyler, Bergen.
1853, 1854—John W. Fennimore, Burlington.
1855—William Parry, Burlington.
1856—Thomas W. Demarest, Bergen.
1857—Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
1858—Daniel Holsman, Bergen.
1859—Edwin Salter, Ocean.
1860—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1861—F H. Teese, Essex.
1862—Charles Haight, Monmouth.
1863—James T. Crowell, Middlesex.
1864—Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
1865—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1866—John Hill, Morris.
1867—G W. N. Custis, Camden.
1868—Aug. O. Evans, Hudson.
1869, 1870—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1871—Albert P. Condit, Essex.
1872—Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
1873—Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
1874—Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
1875—George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
1876—John D. Carscallen, Hudson.
1877—Rudolph F. Rabe, Hudson.
1878—John Egan, Union.
1879—Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
1880—Sherman B. Oviatt, Monmouth.
1881—Harrison Van Duyne, Essex.
1882—John T. Dunn, Union.
1883—Thomas O'Connor, Essex.
1884—A. B. Stoney, Momouth.
1885, 1886—E. A. Armstrong, Camden.
1887—William M. Baird, Warren.

### CLERKS.

1845—Alexander G. Cattell, Salem.
1846—Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
1847, 1848, 1849, 1850—Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1851, 1852—David Naar, Essex.
1853, 1854—David W. Dellicker, Somerset.
1855—Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
1856, 1857—William Darmon, Glouc'str.
1858—Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
1859—John P. Harker, Camden.
1860—D. Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
1861, 1862—Jacob Sharp, Warren.
1863, 1864—Levi Scobey, Monmouth.
1865, 1866—George B. Cooper, Cumberland.
1867—Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
1868, 1869, 1870—A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
1871—A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1872, 1873, 1874—Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
1875—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1876, 1877—John Y. Foster, Essex.
1878—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1879, 1880, 1881—C. O. Cooper, Morris.
1882, 1883—Arthur Wilson, Monmouth.
1884—Henry D. Winton, Bergen.
1885, 1886—Samuel Toombs, Essex.
1887—Joseph Atkinson, Essex.

# POLITICAL HISTORY.

## New Jersey's Vote for Governor in Twenty-four Years, and the Political Complexion of each Legislature.

1857—Legislature: Senate, 12 Democrats, 6 Whigs, 2 Know Nothings. House, Dem., 38; Opposition, 22.

1858—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1859—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.

Governor: Wright, total vote, 51,714; per cent. of popular vote, 49.24. Olden, total vote, 53,315; per cent. of popular vote, 50.76. Olden's majority, 1,601.

1860—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Dem., 30; Rep., 28; American, 2.

1861—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1862—Legislature: Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie; Independent, 1. House, Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.

Governor: Parker, total vote, 61,307; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Ward, total vote, 46,710; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Parker's majority, 14,597.

1863—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Democratic total vote, 39,186; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Republican total vote, 29,812; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Democratic majority, 9,374.

1864—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1865—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: Runyon, total vote, 64,736; per cent. of popular vote, 49.0. Ward, total vote, 67,525; per cent. of popular vote, 51.0. Ward's majority, 2,789.

1866—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1867—Legislature; Both Houses Republican.

Democratic total vote, 67,468; per cent. of popular vote, 56.89. Republican total vote, 51,114; per cent. of popular vote, 43.10. Democratic majority, 16,354.

1868—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Randolph's majority for Governor, 4,288.

1869—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1870—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1871—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
Governor Parker, total vote, 82,362; per cent. of popular vote, 51.90. Walsh, total vote, 76,383; per cent. of popular vote, 48.10. Parker's majority, 5,979.
1872—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1873—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1874—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
Governor: Bedle, total vote, 97,283; per cent. of popular vote, 53.60. Halsey, total vote, 84,050; per cent. of popular vote, 46.30. Bedle's majority, 13,233.
1875—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
1876—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1877—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.
Governor: McClellan, total vote, 97,837; per cent. of popular vote, 51.65. Newell, total vote, 85,094; per cent. of popular vote, 44.92. Hoxsey, total vote, 5,058; per cent. of popular vote, 2.67. Bingham, total vote, 1,438; per cent. of popular vote, 0.76. McClellan's plurality, 12,743.
1878—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1879—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1880—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
Governor: Ludlow, total vote, 121,666; per cent. of popular vote, 49.53. Potts, total vote, 121,015; per cent. of popular vote, 49.26. Hoxsey, total vote, 2,759. Ransom, total vote, 195. Ludlow's plurality, 651.
1881—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1882—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
1883—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
Governor: Abbett, total vote, 103,856; per cent. of popular vote, 49.92. Dixon, total vote, 97,047; per cent. of popular vote, 46 65. Urner, total vote, 2,960. Parsons, total vote, 4,153. Abbett's plurality, 6,809.
1884—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
1885—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1886—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
Governor: Green, total vote, 109,939; per cent. of popular vote, 47.45. Howey, total vote, 101,919; per cent. of popular vote, 43.98. Fiske, Pro., 19,808. Green's plurality, 8,020.
1887—Legislature: Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats; House, 31 Democrats, 26 Republicans, 2 Labor-Democrats, 1 tie.
1888—Legislature: Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats; House, 37 Republicans, 23 Democrats.

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

## OF 1844.

List of Delegates elected to the Convention to form a government for the people of the State of New Jersey, which met at Trenton, on May 14th, 1844, and continued to June 29th of the same year. The constitution was agreed to in convention by a vote of 55 to 1 (Mr. Condit), Mr. Stokes being excused from voting. It was ratified by the people on August 13th, 1844, by a vote of 20,276 for, and 3,526 against, 69 ballots being rejected. The figures indicate the ages of the respective members. The compiler of this work is indebted to Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, for the important data given.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Jonathan Pitney, 46, physician.

BERGEN COUNTY.—John Cassedy, 47, gentleman; Alexander Westervelt, 50, gentleman.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.—William R. Allen, 42, farmer; Jonathan J. Spencer, 51, physician; Charles Stokes, 52, farmer; John C. Ten Eyck, 30, lawyer; Moses Wills, 51, merchant.

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Abraham Browning, 35, lawyer; John W. Mickle, 50, mariner.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Joshua Swain, 66, farmer.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Joshua Brick, 62, farmer; Daniel Elmer, 59, lawyer; William B. Ewing, 68, physician.

ESSEX COUNTY.—Silas Condit, 66, gentleman; Oliver S. Halsted, 51, lawyer; Joseph C. Hornblower, 67, lawyer; David Naar, 43, farmer; William Stites, 52, merchant; Elias Van Arsdale, 73, lawyer; Isaac H. Williamson, 71, lawyer.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—John R. Sickler, 43, physician; Charles C. Stratton, 48, farmer.

HUDSON COUNTY.—Robert Gilchrist, 52, county clerk.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.—Peter I. Clark, 53, lawyer; David Neighbour, 46, merchant; Jonathan Pickle, 45, farmer; Alexander Wurts, 48, lawyer.

MERCER COUNTY.—Richard S. Field, 39, lawyer; Henry W. Green, 39, lawyer; John R. Thomson, 43, gentleman.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Moses Jaques, 73, farmer; James Parker, 68, farmer; Joseph F. Randolph, 40, lawyer; James C. Zabriskie, 40, tailor.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Bernard Connolly, 40, printer; Geo. F. Fort, 35, physician; Thomas G. Haight, 49, farmer; Daniel Holmes, 50, farmer; Robert Laird, 32, physician.

MORRIS COUNTY.—Francis Child, 51, farmer; Mahlon Dickerson, 73, lawyer; Ephraim Marsh, 48, farmer; William N. Wood, 38, lawyer.

PASSAIC COUNTY.—Elias B. D. Ogden, 44, lawyer; Andrew Parsons, 53, merchant.

SALEM COUNTY.—Alexander G. Cattell, 28, merchant; John H. Lambert, 45, merchant; Richard P. Thompson, 39, attorney-general.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—George H. Brown, 34, lawyer; Ferdinand S. Schenck, 54, physician; Peter D. Vroom, 52, lawyer.

SUSSEX COUNTY.—John Bell, 58, merchant; Joseph E. Edsall, 54, manufacturer; Martin Ryerson, 29, lawyer.

WARREN COUNTY.—Samuel Hibbler, 44, painter; P. B. Kennedy, 42, lawyer; R. S. Kennedy, 41, farmer.

*Presidents of the Convention*—Isaac H. Williamson, Essex (resigned June 28th, 1844); Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

*Vice President*—Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

*Secretary*—William Paterson, 27, lawyer, Middlesex.

*Assistant Secretary*—Th. S. Saunders, 35, physician, Gloucester.

RECAPITULATION.—Lawyers, 20; farmers, 14; physicians, 7; merchants, 7; other professions, 10; ex-Governors, 3; ex-Members of Congress, 7. Four between 70 and 80 years of age; six between 60 and 70; seventeen between 50 and 60; twenty between 40 and 50; nine between 30 and 40; two under 30.

There were only four survivors on January 1st, 1886—Abraham Browning, Alexander G. Cattell, Robert Laird and David Neighbour.

# CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

## OF 1873.

On April 4th, 1873, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution empowering the Governor to appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, a commission of two persons from each Congressional District, to suggest and propose amendments to the State Constitution for submission to and consideration by the next two Legislatures, and afterwards to be submitted to a vote of the people.

On April 24th, of the same year, Governor Parker nominated the following gentlemen, who were duly confirmed by the Senate:

First District—Benjamin F. Carter, Woodbury; Samuel H. Grey, Camden. Second District—Mercer Beasley, Trenton; John C. Ten Eyck, Mount Holly. Third District—Robert S. Green, Elizabeth; John F. Babcock, New Brunswick. Fourth District—Martin Ryerson and Jacob L. Swayze, both of Newton. Fifth District—Augustus W. Cutler, Morristown; Benjamin Buckley, Paterson. Sixth District—Theodore Runyon and John W. Taylor, both of Newark. Seventh District—Abraham O. Zabriskie and Robert Gilchrist, both of Jersey City.

Shortly afterwards Chief Justice Mercer Beasley declined to serve, and Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, was appointed in his stead. Martin Ryerson resigned and Joseph Thompson, of Somerset, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Chancellor Theodore Runyon also declined and George J. Ferry, of Orange, was appointed in his stead. Ex-Chancellor Zabriskie was unanimously elected president of the Commission, and upon his decease, which occurred in a short time afterwards, Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Seventh District. John C. Ten Eyck was elected president, *vice* Zabriskie, deceased. The secretaries were Joseph L. Naar and Edward J. Anderson, both of Trenton. Subsequently Robert Gilchrist resigned and William Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, was appointed in his place. John W. Taylor also resigned and Algernon S. Hubbell, of Newark, was appointed in his place.

The first session of the Commission was held on May 8th, 1873, and the last on December 23d, of the same year. The amendments submitted were partially adopted by the two succeeding Legislatures, and were ratified by a vote of the people at a special election held on September 7th, 1875.

# U. S. COURT OFFICIALS.

The United States District Court was organized at New Brunswick, on Tuesday, December 22d, 1789.

### DISTRICT JUDGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| David Brearley.....1789 | Mahlon Dickerson.....1840 |
| Robert Morris.....1790 | Philemon Dickerson.....1841 |
| William S. Pennington.....1817 | Richard S. Field.....1863 |
| William Rossell.....1826 | John T. Nixon.....1870 |

### CLERKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jonathan Dayton.....1789 | Andrew Dutcher.....1862 |
| Andrew Kirkpatrick.....1790 | Ralph H. Shreve.....1863 |
| Robert Boggs.....1791 | E Mercer Shreve.....1868 |
| William Pennington.....1817 | Robert C. Belville.....1871 |
| Joseph C. Potts.....1840 | William S. Belville.....1875 |
| Edward N. Dickerson.....1844 | Linsly Rowe.....1882 |
| Philemon Dickerson, Jr.....1853 | |

### MARSHALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Lowrey.....1789 | Benijah Deacon.....1866 |
| John Heard.....1802 | W. Budd Deacon.....1868 |
| Oliver Barnett.....1802 | Samuel Plummer.....1869 |
| Oliver W. Ogden.....1808 | Robert L. Hutchinson.....1877 |
| Robert S. Kennedy.....1849 | W. Budd Deacon.....1882 |
| George H. Nelden.....1853 | A. E. Gordon.....1886 |

### DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Stockton.....1789 | James S. Green.....1837 |
| Abraham Ogden.....1792 | William Halstead.....1849 |
| Lucius H. Stockton.....1798 | Garritt S. Cannon.....1853 |
| George C. Maxwell.....1802 | Anthony Q. Keasbey.....1861 |
| Joseph McIlvaine.....1804 | Job H. Lippincott.....1886 |
| Lucius Q. C. Elmer.....1824 | Samuel F. Bigelow.....1887 |
| Garret D. Wall.....1828 | |

## U. S. OFFICIALS, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Circuit Judge | William McKennan. |
| District Judge | John T. Nixon. |
| District Attorney | Samuel F. Bigelow. |
| Assistant District Attorney | William D. Daly. |
| Marshal | Alphonse E. Gordon. |
| Clerk of District Court | Linsly Rowe. |
| Deputy Clerk of District Court | Frank R. Brandt. |
| Clerk of Circuit Court | S. Duncan Oliphant. |
| Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court | Henry D. Oliphant. |
| Postmaster at Trenton | Eckford Moore. |
| Internal Revenue Collector—First District | Thomas M. Ferrell. |
| " " " Fifth District | Samuel Klotz. |

# STATE INSTITUTIONS.

## THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and although the style of the building is not modern, yet it answers the purposes for which it was intended, even if it does not present a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarters acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to the low-water line of Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare-looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3,992 3s. ½d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848, the State House was altered by the removal of the rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and

Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of $27,000. The commissioners under whose directions the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, $120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, $3,000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, $4,000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and $2,000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of $43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of $15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building, and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of 1861.

On March 21st, 1885, the front portion was destroyed by fire, and the Legislature appropriated $50,000 for rebuilding, and, in 1886, an additional appropriation of $225,000 was granted.

## THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located in a roomy apartment in a southern wing of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskell Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington; Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Mon-

mouth, were appointed a committee on rules, and to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and, on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was treasurer and librarian of the association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, $5,000 per year for three years was appropriated for the library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of $2,500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the library room.

## THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate upon Second street, in the Sixth Ward, of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription:

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.
THE PENITENTIARY HOUSE,
ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.
RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.
IN THE XXII. YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
MDCCXCVII.
THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED FOR THEIR CRIMES,
MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS AND BE USEFUL.
HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.

In the messages of Governors Peter D. Vroom and Samuel L. Southard recommending the erection of the new prison, it

was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the old prison, permission was given to the county of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until their jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758; two bronze guns, English, four-pounders, and two iron six-pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, December 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

## STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR TRENTON.

This institution is located in Ewing township, in Mercer county, two and half miles northwest of the city of Trenton, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and near the Delaware river. A very fine view is had from the Asylum. The building is built of reddish sand-stone (from the Ewing quarries on the premises), laid in rubble and broken range work, and pointed, with hammer-dressed stone for base. The roof is covered with slate, except the dome, which is covered with tin.

In 1844, after many futile attempts to cause action to be taken for the building of a State Asylum for the Insane, commissioners were appointed to select a site, and an appropriation of $35,000 was made to pay for the land and commence the erection of a building. The commissioners selected the present site. During the year 1845, commissioners were appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Asylum, which was done by William Phillips and Joseph Whittaker, of Trenton—the builders of the State House. It was opened for the reception of patients May 15th, 1848. Numerous additions were made to the building from time to time, and under the direction of the present Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Ward, a fine green-house has been added, and he has introduced many new plans and devices for the comfort and amusement of the patients. Handsome pictures have been hung up in the wards and dormitories of the patients;

flowers and hot-house plants are a source of much pleasure to the unfortunates, who regard them with rare appreciation; and during the fall and winter months there have been regular weekly entertainments, consisting of tableaux, concerts, dancing, the performance of minor theatricals, and stereopticon exhibitions. The effect of these, besides breaking up the monotony of long evenings, seems to call the minds of the patients from their troubles, and not unfrequently tends towards the restoration of their mental health.

## STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MORRIS PLAINS.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, commissioners were appointed to select a site and build an additional asylum in the northerly portion of the State. They purchased 430 acres, at a cost of $82,672.11, in Hanover township, Morris county, and plans were drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect, of Philadelphia. The building was erected and occupied by August 17th, 1876. It is 1,243 feet in length, and is 542 feet deep from the front of the main center to the rear of the extreme wing, and will accommodate 800 patients. The total cost was $2,250,000.

## STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are located in the city of Trenton, on a piece of ground belonging to the State, at the junction of Clinton avenue and Perry street. There are two buildings—one called the Normal and the other the Model Hall.

As early as the year 1839, the Trustees of the School Fund, in their annual report, advised the erection of schools for the education of teachers. The appeal was unheeded. Normal schools, so far as this country was concerned, might then have been considered an untried experiment. There was but one in the United States, and that had just gone into operation in Massachusetts.

For upwards of fifteen years, New Jersey continued to forego the means for the education of teachers; but the Legislature of 1855, with an enlightened liberality, passed a law for the establishment of a State Normal School. The object was de-

clared to be, the training and education of teachers in such branches of knowledge, and such methods of instruction, as should qualify them to become teachers of our common schools.

The location of the school and its general management were committed to a board of ten trustees, two from each Congressional District in the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The lot was purchased of William P. Sherman, Esq., at a cost of $3,000. The architect was Chauncey Graham. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Price, October 9th, 1855. The school was opened in a temporary building, October 1st, 1855, under the direction of the chosen Principal, Prof. William F. Phelps, there being fifteen candidates for entrance examination—five gentlemen and ten ladies. The school continued under the management of Prof. Phelps till March 15th, 1865, when Prof. John S. Hart, Principal of the Model School, took charge of the two schools. The latter resigning February 7th, 1871, Lewis M. Johnson, of Newark, was elected Principal, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Washington Hasbrouck, July 1st, 1876. The property of these schools is valued at $160,000.

An auxiliary to the Normal School is the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, Burlington county, founded by Paul Farnum, in 1856, who gave $70,000 in money and property for its support. Dr. Hasbrouck is Principal of the school, and J. Fletcher Street, A. M., is the Resident Principal.

## STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situate at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 6th, 1865. Juvenile criminals between the ages of eight and sixteen years are here cared for, and every influence tending to their reformation is brought to bear upon them. Numerous additions have been made to the original building, to which is attached a farm of 490 acres. The first pupils were received July 6th, 1867.

## STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, and is located on a

farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected, at a cost of $23,334, and other improvements made, which bring the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to $37,740. Previous to the erection of the new building, the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871.

## THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison, situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of $179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone, from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance, on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner, as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The rules and regulations now in force have brought the internal affairs of the institution, as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, $5,000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, $15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of $17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of $2,243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, $6,000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and work shops, and made an appropriation of $50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month $9,734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum

of $75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of $28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, $12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation, and a burial ground purchased.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Doane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9,852 0s. 3d., and what is now the State Arsenal, at Second and Cass streets, is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

## SOLDIERS' HOME AT NEWARK.

This institution, situated on Mount Pleasant, in the city of Newark, is desirably and eligibly located, and has the advantage of beautiful scenery and a healthy position. There are 23 acres of land connected with the buildings, and there is a good supply of pure soft water. Its organization was authorized by a joint resolution adopted and approved April 12th, 1862. The Home was opened July 4th, 1866. In 1886 an appropriation of $60,000 was made for the building of a new Home.

## NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes occupies the building and grounds formerly belonging to the Soldiers' Children's Home, at the corner of Hamilton and Chestnut avenues, Chambersburg, about a mile and a quarter from the State Capitol. By an act of the Legislature, approved March 31st, 1882, this property was set apart for its present use, and a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Governor, the State Comptroller, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and eight other gentlemen, was appointed.

Under the provisions of this act and of another act, approved March 5th, 1883, the Board have made such repairs, alterations and additions to the buildings as were necessary for adapting them to the purposes of the new institution, have furnished them suitably and placed the grounds in thorough order.

The school opened in the fall of 1883, and shortly afterwards contained about 90 pupils, though it is expected that the attendance will ultimately reach 150, which is about the number of such pupils whom the State has hitherto been supporting in schools outside her own limits, and which is the limit of the capacity of the present accommodations. Pupils are received between the ages of five and twenty-one, and the length of the term allowed is five years.

The object of the institution is to give to the afflicted children, who are here received, a knowledge of the English language in its written, and, in the case of some pupils, in its spoken form—a knowledge which, but for such institutions, they would never acquire, and to instruct them in the rudiments of an English education. They are also trained to acquire such a degree of general intelligence and of manual dexterity that they may become self-supporting men and women. Their training also enables moral forces to be brought to bear upon them with the effect of raising them from a condition of moral irresponsibility to the level of respectable citizens.

# THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

At the next election for President and Vice President of the United States, each State will be entitled to the following number of votes:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 10 | Missouri | 16 |
| Arkansas | 7 | Nebraska | 5 |
| California | 8 | Nevada | 3 |
| Colorado | 3 | New Hampshire | 4 |
| Connecticut | 6 | New Jersey | 9 |
| Delaware | 3 | New York | 36 |
| Florida | 4 | North Carolina | 11 |
| Georgia | 12 | Ohio | 23 |
| Illinois | 22 | Oregon | 3 |
| Indiana | 15 | Pennsylvania | 30 |
| Iowa | 13 | Rhode Island | 4 |
| Kansas | 9 | South Carolina | 9 |
| Kentucky | 13 | Tennessee | 12 |
| Louisiana | 8 | Texas | 13 |
| Maine | 6 | Vermont | 4 |
| Maryland | 8 | Virginia | 12 |
| Massachusetts | 14 | West Virginia | 6 |
| Michigan | 13 | Wisconsin | 11 |
| Minnesota | 7 | | |
| Mississippi | 9 | Total | 401 |

## ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY.

**For President and Vice-President, from March 4th, 1789, to March 4th, 1885.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1789—George Washington, of Virginia | 6 |
| John Adams, of Massachusetts | 1 |
| John Jay, of New York | 5 |
| 1793—George Washington, of Virginia | 7 |
| John Adams, of Massachusetts | 7 |
| 1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts | 7 |
| Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina | 7 |
| 1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts | 7 |
| C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina | 7 |

1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia..... 8
George Clinton, of New York..... 8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia..... 8
George Clinton, of New York..... 8
1813—De Witt Clinton, of New York..... 8
Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania..... 8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia..... 8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York..... 8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia..... 8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York..... 8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee..... 8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina..... 8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts..... 8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania..... 8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee..... 8
Martin Van Buren, of New York..... 8
1837—William H Harrison, of Ohio..... 8
Francis Granger, of New York..... 8
1841—William H Harrison, of Ohio..... 8
John Tyler, of Virginia..... 8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky..... 7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey..... 7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana..... 7
Millard Fillmore, of New York..... 7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire..... 7
William R. King, of Alabama..... 7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania..... 7
John C Breckenridge, of Kentucky..... 7
1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois..... 4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine..... 4
Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois..... 3
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia..... 3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey..... 7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio..... 7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York..... 7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri..... 7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois..... 7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts..... 7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York..... 9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana..... 9
1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania..... 9
William H. English, of Indiana..... 9
1885—Grover Cleveland, of New York..... 9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana..... 9

# Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876.

| STATES. | 1852. | | | 1856. | | | 1860. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Scott, Whig. | Pierce, Dem. | Hale, Free Soil | Freem't, Rep. | Buch'an, Dem. | Fillm're, Amer'n. | Lincoln, Rep. | Dougl'ss, Dem. | Breck., Dem. | Bell, Union. |
| Alabama | 15,028 | 26,881 | ..... | ..... | 46,739 | 28,552 | ..... | 13,651 | 18,831 | 27,825 |
| Arkansas | 7,404 | 12,173 | ..... | ..... | 21,910 | 10,787 | ..... | 5,227 | 28,732 | 20,094 |
| California | 35,407 | 40,626 | 100 | 20,691 | 53,365 | 36,165 | 39,173 | 38,516 | 34,334 | 6,817 |
| Connecticut | 30,357 | 33,249 | 3,160 | 42,715 | 34,995 | 2,615 | 43,692 | 15,522 | 14,641 | 3,291 |
| Delaware | 6,293 | 6,318 | 62 | 308 | 8,004 | 6,175 | 3,815 | 1,023 | 7,347 | 3,864 |
| Florida | 2,875 | 4,318 | ..... | ..... | 6,358 | 4,833 | ..... | 367 | 8,543 | 5,437 |
| Georgia | 16,660 | 34,705 | ..... | ..... | 56,578 | 42,228 | ..... | 11,590 | 51,889 | 42,886 |
| Illinois | 64,934 | 80,597 | 9,966 | 96,189 | 105,348 | 37,444 | 172,161 | 160 215 | 2,404 | 3,913 |
| Indiana | 80,901 | 95,310 | 6,929 | 94,375 | 118,670 | 22 386 | 139,033 | 115,509 | 12 295 | 5,306 |
| Iowa | 15,856 | 17,763 | 1,604 | 43,954 | 36,170 | 9,180 | 70,409 | 55,111 | 1,048 | 1,763 |
| Kentucky | 57,068 | 53,806 | ..... | 314 | 74,642 | 67,416 | 1,364 | 25 651 | 53,143 | 66,058 |
| Louisiana | 17,255 | 18,647 | ..... | ..... | 22,164 | 20,709 | ..... | 7,625 | 22,681 | 20,204 |
| Maine | 32,543 | 41,609 | 8,030 | 67,379 | 39,080 | 3,325 | 62,811 | 26,693 | 6,368 | 2,046 |
| Maryland | 35,066 | 40,020 | 54 | 281 | 39,115 | 47,460 | 2,294 | 5,966 | 42,482 | 41,760 |
| Massachusetts | 52,683 | 44,569 | 28,023 | 108,190 | 39,240 | 19,626 | 106,533 | 34,372 | 5,998 | 22,331 |
| Michigan | 33,859 | 41,842 | 7,237 | 71,772 | 52,136 | 1,660 | 88,480 | 35,057 | 805 | 405 |
| Minnesota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,069 | 11,920 | 748 | 62 |
| Mississippi | 17,548 | 26,876 | ..... | ..... | 35,446 | 24,195 | ..... | 3,283 | 40,797 | 25,040 |
| Missouri | 29,984 | 38,353 | ..... | ..... | 58 164 | 48,524 | 17,028 | 58 801 | 31,317 | 58,372 |
| New Hampshire | 16,147 | 29,997 | 6,695 | 38,345 | 32,789 | 422 | 37,519 | 25,881 | 2,112 | 441 |
| New Jersey | 38,556 | 44,305 | 356 | 28,338 | 46,943 | 24,115 | 58,324 | 62,801 | ..... | ..... |
| New York | 234,882 | 262,083 | 25,329 | 276,007 | 195,878 | 124,604 | 362,646 | 312,510 | ..... | ..... |
| North Carolina | 39,058 | 39,744 | ..... | ..... | 48,246 | 36,886 | ..... | 2,701 | 48,339 | 44,990 |
| Ohio | 152,526 | 169,220 | 31,682 | 187,497 | 170,874 | 28 126 | 231,610 | 187,232 | 11,405 | 12,194 |
| Oregon | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,270 | 3,951 | 3,006 | 183 |
| Pennsylvania | 179,174 | 198,568 | 8,525 | 147,510 | 230,710 | 82,175 | 268,030 | 16,765 | 178,871 | 12,776 |
| Rhode Island | 7,626 | 8,735 | 644 | 11,467 | 6,680 | 1,675 | 12,244 | 7,707 | ..... | ..... |
| Tennessee | 58,898 | 57,018 | ..... | ..... | 73,638 | 66,178 | ..... | 11,350 | 64,709 | 69,274 |
| Texas | 4,945 | 13,552 | ..... | ..... | 31,169 | 15,639 | ..... | ..... | 47,548 | 15,438 |
| Vermont | 22,173 | 13,044 | 5,621 | 39,561 | 10,569 | 545 | 33,808 | 6,849 | 218 | 1,969 |
| Virginia | 58,572 | 73,858 | ..... | 291 | 89,706 | 60,310 | 1,929 | 16.290 | 74,323 | 74,681 |
| Wisconsin | 22,240 | 33,658 | 8,814 | 66,090 | 52,843 | 579 | 86,110 | 65 021 | 888 | 161 |
| Total | 1,386,578 | 1,601,474 | 155,825 | 1,341,264 | 1,838,169 | 874,534 | 1,866,352 | 1,375,157 | 845,763 | 589,581 |

## Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—*Continued.*

| STATES. | 1864. | | 1868. | | 1872. | | 1876. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lincoln, Rep. | McClellan, Dem. | Grant, Rep. | Seymour, Dem. | Grant, Rep. | Greeley, Lib. | Hayes, Rep. | Tilden, Dem. |
| Alabama | ..... | ..... | 76,366 | 72,088 | 90,272 | 79,444 | 68,230 | 102,002 |
| Arkansas | ..... | ..... | 22,112 | 19,078 | 41,373 | 37,927 | 38,669 | 58,071 |
| California | 62,134 | 43,841 | 54,583 | 54,077 | 54,020 | 40,718 | 78,614 | 75,845 |
| Colorado | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Legislature. | |
| Connecticut | 44,691 | 42,285 | 50,595 | 47,952 | 50,638 | 45,880 | 59,031 | 61,934 |
| Delaware | 8,155 | 8,767 | 7,623 | 10,980 | 11,115 | 10,206 | 10,752 | 13,381 |
| Florida | ..... | ..... | Legislature. | | 17,763 | 15,427 | 23,849 | 22,923 |
| Georgia | ..... | ..... | 57,134 | 102,722 | 62,550 | 76,356 | 50,416 | 130,088 |
| Illinois | 189,496 | 158,730 | 250,303 | 199,143 | 241,944 | 184,938 | 278,232 | 258,601 |
| Indiana | 150,422 | 130,233 | 176,548 | 166,980 | 186,147 | 163,632 | 208,011 | 213,526 |
| Iowa | 89,075 | 49,596 | 120,390 | 74,040 | 131,566 | 71,196 | 171,327 | 112,699 |
| Kansas | 16,441 | 3,691 | 31,048 | 13,990 | 67,048 | 32,970 | 78,322 | 37,902 |
| Kentucky | 27,786 | 64,301 | 39,566 | 115,899 | 88,766 | 99,995 | 97,156 | 159,690 |
| Louisiana | ..... | ..... | 33,263 | 80,225 | 71,663 | 57,029 | 75,135 | 70,656 |
| Maine | 61,803 | 44,211 | 70,493 | 42,460 | 61,422 | 29,087 | 66,30 | 49 823 |
| Maryland | 40,153 | 32,739 | 30,438 | 62,357 | 66,760 | 67,687 | 71,981 | 91,780 |
| Massachusetts | 126,742 | 48,745 | 136,477 | 59,408 | 133,472 | 59,260 | 150,063 | 108,777 |
| Michigan | 91,521 | 74,604 | 128,550 | 97,069 | 138,455 | 78,355 | 166,534 | 141,095 |
| Minnesota | 25,060 | 17,375 | 43,545 | 28,075 | 55,117 | 31,423 | 72,962 | 48,799 |
| Mississippi | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82,175 | 47,288 | 52,605 | 112,173 |
| Missouri | 72,750 | 31,678 | 86,860 | 65,628 | 119,196 | 151,434 | 145,029 | 203,077 |
| Nebraska | ..... | ..... | 9 729 | 5,439 | 18,329 | 7 812 | 31,916 | 17,554 |
| Nevada | 9,826 | 6,594 | 6,480 | 5,218 | 8,413 | 6,236 | 10,383 | 9,308 |
| New Hampshire | 36,400 | 32,871 | 38,191 | 31,224 | 37,168 | 31,424 | 41,539 | 38,509 |
| New Jersey | 60,723 | 68,024 | 80,131 | 83,001 | 91,656 | 76,456 | 103,517 | 115,962 |
| New York | 368,735 | 361,986 | 419,883 | 429,883 | 440,736 | 387,281 | 489,207 | 521,949 |
| North Carolina | ..... | ..... | 96,769 | 84,601 | 94.769 | 70,094 | 108,417 | 125,427 |
| Ohio | 265,154 | 205,568 | 280,223 | 238,606 | 281,852 | 244,321 | 330,698 | 323,182 |

## Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—*Continued.*

| STATES. | 1864. | | 1868. | | 1872. | | 1876. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lincoln, Rep. | McClellan, Dem. | Grant, Rep. | Seymour, Dem. | Grant, Rep. | Greeley, Lib. | Hayes, Rep. | Tilden, Dem. |
| Oregon | 9,888 | 8,457 | 10,961 | 11,125 | 11,819 | 7,730 | 15,206 | 14,149 |
| Pennsylvania | 296,391 | 276,316 | 342,280 | 313,382 | 349,589 | 212,041 | 384,122 | 366,158 |
| Rhode Island | 13,692 | 8,470 | 12,993 | 6,548 | 13,665 | 5,329 | 15,787 | 10,712 |
| South Carolina | ..... | ..... | 62,301 | 45,237 | 72,290 | 22,703 | 91,870 | 90,006 |
| Tennessee | ..... | ..... | 56,628 | 26,129 | 85,655 | 91,391 | 89,566 | 133,166 |
| Texas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47,406 | 66,500 | 44,800 | 104,755 |
| Vermont | 42,419 | 13,321 | 44,167 | 12,045 | 41,481 | 10,927 | 44,092 | 20,254 |
| Virginia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 93,468 | 91,654 | 95,558 | 139,670 |
| West Virginia | 23,152 | 10,438 | 29,175 | 20,306 | 32,315 | 29,451 | 42,698 | 56,455 |
| Wisconsin | 83,458 | 65,884 | 108,857 | 84,707 | 104,997 | 86,477 | 130,668 | 123,927 |
| Total | 2,216,067 | 1,808,725 | 3,015,071 | 2,709,613 | 3,597,070 | 2,834,079 | 4,033,295 | 4,284,265 |
| Majority | 407,342 | | 305,458 | | 762,991 | | Over all..... | 157,394 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total vote in | 1824 | | 352,062 |
| " " | 1828 | | 1,156,328 |
| " " | 1832 | | 1,217,691 |
| " " | 1836 | | 1,498,205 |
| " " | 1840 | | 2,410,772 |
| " " | 1844 | | 2 698,608 |
| " " | 1848 | | 2,872,806 |
| " " | 1852 | | 3,142,877 |
| " " | 1856 | | 4 053,967 |
| " " | 1860 | | 4,676,853 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total vote in | 1864 | 4,024,792 |
| " " | 1868 | 5,724,686 |
| " " | 1872 | 6,431,144 |
| " " | 1876 | 8,411,139 |
| " " | 1880 | 9,219,947 |
| " " | 1884 | 10,053,770 |
| Total Greenback vote in | 1876 | 81,737 |
| " " " | 1880 | 308,578 |
| Total Prohibition vote in | 1876 | 9,522 |
| " " " | 1880 | 10.305 |

# PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

## 1880 and 1884.

| STATES. (38) | 1884. Blaine, Rep. | 1884. Cleveland, Dem. | 1884. Butler, Gr'b'k. | 1884. St. John Pro. | 1880. Garfield, Rep. | 1880. Hancock, Dem. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 59.444 | 92 973 | 762 | 610 | 56,221 | 91,185 |
| Arkansas | 50,895 | 72,927 | 1,844 | ..... | 42,436 | 60,775 |
| California | 100,816 | 88 307 | 1.975 | 2,640 | 80 348 | 80,426 |
| Colorado | 36,277 | 27,627 | 1.957 | 759 | 27,450 | 24,647 |
| Connecticut | 65 898 | 67,182 | †1,685 | ‡2,492 | 67,071 | 64,415 |
| Delaware | 12 788 | 17,054 | 6 | 55 | 14,133 | 15.275 |
| Florida | 28,039 | 31,769 | ..... | 74 | 23.654 | 27,964 |
| Georgia | 47 964 | 94,567 | 125 | 184 | 54,086 | 102.470 |
| Illinois | 337,419 | 312,320 | 10,753 | 11,824 | 318,037 | 277,321 |
| Indiana | 238,480 | 244,992 | 8,176 | 3,018 | 232,164 | 225,522 |
| Iowa | 197,089 | *177,288 | ..... | 1,472 | 183,927 | 105.845 |
| Kansas | 153,158 | 89,466 | 16,110 | 4.495 | 121,549 | 59 801 |
| Kentucky | 118,674 | 152,757 | 1,655 | 3,106 | 106,306 | 149 068 |
| Louisiana | 46,347 | 62,546 | ..... | ..... | ‡38 637 | 65,067 |
| Maine | 72.209 | 52.140 | 3,953 | 2.160 | 74 039 | *65,171 |
| Maryland | 85,699 | 96,932 | 531 | 2,794 | 78,515 | 93,706 |
| Massachusetts | 146,724 | 122,352 | 24,382 | 9,923 | 165,205 | 111,960 |
| Michigan | 192,669 | *191,225 | ††763 | 18,403 | 185,341 | 131,597 |
| Minnesota | 111,923 | 70,144 | 3,587 | 4,691 | 93.903 | 53.315 |
| Mississippi | 42 774 | 78,547 | ..... | ..... | 34,854 | 75,750 |
| Missouri | *202,261 | 235.972 | ..... | 2,153 | 153,567 | 208,609 |
| Nebraska | 76 877 | *51,354 | ..... | 2,858 | 54.979 | 28,523 |
| ‖Nevada | 8,381 | 7,000 | ..... | ..... | 8,732 | 9,613 |
| N. Hampshire | 43,166 | 39,166 | 552 | 1,573 | 44,852 | 40,794 |
| New Jersey | 123,433 | 127,784 | 3 494 | 6,155 | 120,555 | 122,565 |
| New York | 562,001 | 563.048 | 16,955 | 24,999 | 555.444 | 534,511 |
| North Carolina | 125,068 | 142.905 | ..... | 448 | 115,874 | 124,208 |
| Ohio | 400,082 | 368,280 | 5,170 | 11,269 | 375,048 | 340,821 |
| Oregon | 26,852 | 24,593 | 723 | 488 | 20,619 | 19,948 |
| Pennsylvania | 474,268 | 393,510 | 16,942 | 15,366 | 444,704 | 407,428 |
| Rhode Island | 19,030 | 12,391 | 422 | 928 | 18,195 | 10,779 |
| South Carolina | 21,733 | 69,764 | ..... | ..... | 58,071 | 112,312 |
| ¶Tennessee | 124,078 | 133,258 | 957 | 1.131 | 107 677 | 123,191 |
| Texas | 88,353 | 223,208 | 3,321 | 3.511 | 57,893 | 156 428 |
| Vermont | 39,514 | 17,331 | 785 | 1,752 | 45,567 | 18,316 |
| Virginia | 139,356 | 145,497 | ..... | 143 | 84.020 | a128,586 |
| West Virginia | *63,096 | 67,317 | ††810 | 939 | 46,243 | 57,391 |
| Wisconsin | 161,147 | 146,454 | 4,597 | 7.649 | 144,000 | 114,649 |
| Total | 4,844.002 | 4,914.947 | 134,599 | 151,531 | 4,454,416 | 4,444,952 |
| Plurality | ..... | 70 945 | ..... | ..... | 9.464 | ..... |

**1884**—Scattering and imperfect, 7,876; Lockwood, 5; total vote, 10,053,770.

**1880**—Greenback, 308.578; Prohibition, 10,305; American, 707; scattering, 989; total vote, 9,219,947.

*Fusion. †Including 160 misspelled. ‡Including 232 misspelled. ¶One county missing in 1884. ‖One county estimated in 1884. ‡Vote for the two Republican tickets (Regular, 27,676; "Beattie, 10,340) combined. ††Straight Greenback. *a* Regular (96,912) and Readjuster (31,674) votes combined.

# STATE CENSUS, 1885.

According to the returns filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The census of 1880 is also given for the purpose of comparison.

Names of cities, towns and villages are indented and placed under the townships in which they are respectively situated, and the population of the township includes, in every case, that of all villages within it.

| Atlantic County. | | 1885. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | | 7,942 | 5,477 |
| Absecon | | 567 | 507 |
| Buena Vista township | | 1,016 | 885 |
| Egg Harbor City | | 1,317 | 1,232 |
| Egg Harbor township | | 3,919 | 3,568 |
| Galloway township | | 2,153 | 2,337 |
| Brigantine City | 79 | | |
| Port Republic | 473 | | |
| German Settlement | 544 | | |
| Hamilton township | | 1,484 | 1,464 |
| Hammonton township | | 2,525 | 1,776 |
| Mullica township | | 807 | 717 |
| Columbia | 106 | | |
| Pleasant Mills | 106 | | |
| Elwood | 403 | | |
| Weekstown | 66 | | |
| Weymouth township | | 626 | 741 |
| Tuckahoe | 422 | | |
| Estellville | 204 | | |
| Population in 1870, 14,093; 1875, 13,967. | | 22,356 | 18,704 |

| Bergen County. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Englewood township | | 4,429 | 4,076 |
| Franklin township | | 2,194 | 2,206 |
| Harrington township | | 2,604 | 2,570 |
| Hohokus township | | 2,898 | 2,920 |
| Lodi township | | 4,347 | 4,071 |
| Midland township | | 1,617 | 1,591 |
| New Barbadoes township (including Hackensack) | | 4,983 | 4,248 |
| Palisade township | | 2,333 | 2,302 |
| Ridgefield township | | 4,487 | 3,952 |
| Ridgewood township | | 1,776 | 1,478 |
| Saddle River township | | 1,584 | 1,355 |
| Garfield | 408 | | |
| Union township (including Rutherford borough) | | 3,914 | 3,164 |
| Washington township | | 2,714 | 2,853 |
| Population in 1870, 31,022; 1875, 35,516. | | 39,880 | 36,786 |

| Burlington County. | | 1885. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bass River township | | 905 | 1,006 |
| Beverly city | | 1,973 | 1,759 |
| Beverly township | | 1,383 | 1,369 |
| Bordentown township | | 5,857 | 5,334 |
| City of Bordentown | 4,683 | | |
| Fieldsborough | 536 | | |
| Outside city and borough | 638 | | |
| Burlington city— | | | |
| First ward | 3,587 | | |
| Second ward | 3,066 | 6,653 | 6,090 |
| Burlington township | | 1,037 | 1,147 |
| Chester township | | 3,071 | 2,855 |
| Chesterfield township | | 1,453 | 1,525 |
| Cinnaminson township | | 2,640 | 2,184 |
| Delran township | | 1,932 | 1,760 |
| Easthampton township | | 655 | 566 |
| Evesham township | | 1,556 | 1,602 |
| Marlton village | 339 | | |
| Florence township | | 1,582 | 1,528 |
| Little Egg Harbor township | | 1,885 | 1,881 |
| Lumberton township | | 1,735 | 1,689 |
| Mansfield township | | 1,715 | 1,618 |
| Medford township | | 2,064 | 1,980 |
| Mount Laurel township | | 1,781 | 1,739 |
| New Hanover township | | 2,235 | 2,373 |
| Northampton township | | 5,006 | 4,630 |
| Pemberton township | | 2,944 | 2,885 |
| Pemberton borough | 844 | | |
| Randolph township | | 365 | 428 |
| Shamong township | | 933 | 1,097 |
| Southampton township | | 2,263 | 2,269 |
| Vincentown | 779 | | |
| Springfield township | | 1,884 | 1,886 |
| Washington township | | 333 | 389 |
| Westhampton township | | 688 | 715 |
| Willingboro township | | 725 | 743 |
| Woodland township | | 305 | 325 |
| Population, 1870, 53,639; 1875, 53,155. | | 57,558 | 55,402 |

## Camden County.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Camden city— | | | |
| First ward | 7,031 | | |
| Second ward | 8,007 | | |
| Third ward | 4,800 | | |
| Fourth ward | 9,464 | | |
| Fifth ward | 6,866 | | |
| Sixth ward | 4,198 | | |
| Seventh ward | 5,805 | | |
| Eighth ward | 6,713 | 52,884 | 41,659 |
| Centre township | | 1,723 | 1,538 |
| Delaware township | | 1,572 | 1,481 |
| Gloucester City— | | | |
| First ward | 2,640 | | |
| Second ward | 3,326 | 5,966 | 5,347 |
| Gloucester township | | 2,542 | 2,527 |
| Haddon township (not including borough of Haddonfield) | 1,320 | | |
| Borough of Haddonfield | 1,950 | 3,270 | 2,551 |
| Merchantville borough | | 741 | 439 |
| Stockton township | | 3,709 | 3,093 |

| | | 1885. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Waterford township | | 2,098 | 2,149 |
| Atco | 303 | | |
| Atsion | 115 | | |
| Berlin | 676 | | |
| Gibbsboro | 145 | | |
| Glendale | 210 | | |
| Jackson | 136 | | |
| Kirkwood | 151 | | |
| Milford | 159 | | |
| Waterford | 203 | | |
| Winslow township | | 2,180 | 2,158 |
| Bates' Mills | 120 | | |
| Blue Anchor | 175 | | |
| Brooklyn | 100 | | |
| Cedar Brook | 60 | | |
| Elm | 221 | | |
| Sicklerville | 299 | | |
| Waterford | 101 | | |
| Winslow | 624 | | |
| Wilton | 480 | | |
| Population, 1870, 46,193; 1875, 52,994. | | 76,685 | 62,942 |

## Cape May County.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cape May City | | 1,610 | 1,699 |
| Cape May Point borough | | 200 | 198 |
| Dennis township | | 1,770 | 1,812 |
| Ocean View | 191 | | |
| South Seaville | 498 | | |
| North Dennis | 487 | | |
| South Dennis | 308 | | |
| East Creek | 111 | | |
| West Creek | 175 | | |
| Holly Beach borough | | 210 | ..... |
| Lower township | | 1,208 | 1,779 |
| Middle township | | 2,605 | 2,575 |
| Ocean City borough | | 465 | ..... |
| Sea Isle City borough | | 558 | ..... |
| Upper township | | 1,500 | 1,720 |
| West Cape May borough | | 618 | ..... |
| Population, 1870, 8,349; 1875, 8,190. | | 10,744 | 9,765 |

## Cumberland County.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bridgeton city— | | | |
| First ward | 4,830 | | |
| Second ward | 2,601 | | |
| Third ward | 2,634 | 10,065 | 8,722 |
| Commercial township— | | | |
| Mauricetown | 554 | | |
| Buckshutem | 216 | | |
| Haleyville | 424 | | |
| North Port Norris | 319 | | |
| Port Norris | 1,031 | 2,544 | 2,265 |
| Deerfield township | | 1,632 | 1,643 |
| Downe township | | 1,860 | 1,687 |
| Fairfield township | | 1,612 | *3,215 |
| Greenwich township | | 1,267 | 1,245 |
| Village of Greenwich | 467 | | |
| Hopewell township | | 1,794 | 1,764 |

*Lawrence township was created from a part of Fairfield in 1885.

| | | 1885. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Landis township— | | | |
| Vineland borough | 3,170 | | |
| Outside Vineland borough | 3,851 | 7 021 | 6,005 |
| Lawrence township | | 1,728 | ..... |
| Maurice River township— | | | |
| Ewing's Neck | 321 | | |
| Belleplain | 164 | | |
| Heislerville | 414 | | |
| Manumuskin | 200 | | |
| Port Elizabeth | 523 | | |
| Bricksboro | 123 | | |
| Dorchester | 305 | | |
| Leesburg | 512 | 2,562 | 2,374 |
| City of Millville— | | | |
| First ward | 2.805 | | |
| Second ward | 3.250 | | |
| Third ward | 2,769 | 8,824 | 7,660 |
| Stow Creek township | | 1,073 | 1,107 |
| Population, 1870, 34,665; 1875, 35,311. | | 41,982 | 37,687 |

## Essex County.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belleville township | | 3,285 | 3,004 |
| Town of Belleville | 1,818 | | |
| Bloomfield township | | 6.502 | 5.748 |
| Caldwell township | | 3.336 | 3,167 |
| Clinton township | | 2,880 | 2,742 |
| Town of Irvington | 1,802 | | |
| East Orange township | | 10,328 | 8,349 |
| First district, Franklin | 1.538 | | |
| Second district, Ashland, N | 3.072 | | |
| Third district, Ashland, S | 2,816 | | |
| Fourth district, Eastern | 2,857 | | |
| Franklin township | | 1,602 | 1,617 |
| Livingston township | | 1,275 | 1,401 |
| Livingston | 350 | | |
| Milburn township | | 2,023 | 1.743 |
| Montclair township | | 6,327 | 5,147 |
| Newark city | | 152,988 | 136,508 |
| First ward | 7,850 | | |
| Second ward | 7,113 | | |
| Third ward | 6 479 | | |
| Fourth ward | 6,199 | | |
| Fifth ward | 5,645 | | |
| Sixth ward | 20,028 | | |
| Seventh ward | 8,904 | | |
| Eighth ward | 14 781 | | |
| Ninth ward | 6,711 | | |
| Tenth ward | 11,803 | | |
| Eleventh ward | 8,010 | | |
| Twelfth ward | 15.162 | | |
| Thirteenth ward | 22,652 | | |
| Fourteenth ward | 4,242 | | |
| Fifteenth ward | 7,409 | | |
| Orange city | | 15,231 | 13,207 |
| First ward | 3,956 | | |
| Second ward | 4,149 | | |
| Third ward | 7,126 | | |
| South Orange township | | 4,225 | 3,911 |
| West Orange township | | 3,812 | 3,385 |
| Population, 1870, 143,839; 1875, 168,812. | | 213,764 | 189,929 |

| Gloucester County. | | 1885. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clayton township | | 2,399 | 1,981 |
| Deptford township | | 1,744 | 1,520 |
| Wenonah | 287 | | |
| Westville | 237 | | |
| East Greenwich township | | 1,233 | ..... |
| Franklin township | | 2,362 | 2,480 |
| Glassboro township | | 2 377 | 2,088 |
| Greenwich township | | 1,729 | *2,598 |
| Harrison township | | 1,637 | †2.841 |
| Logan township | | 1,653 | 1,765 |
| Mantua township | | 1,624 | 1,718 |
| Monroe township (co-extensive with Williamstown) | | 1,950 | 1,858 |
| South Harrison township | | 1,001 | ..... |
| Washington township | | 1,265 | 1,366 |
| West Deptford township | | 1,305 | 1,399 |
| Woolwich township (co-extensive with Swedesboro) | | 2,046 | 1,974 |
| Woodbury city— | | | |
| First ward | 831 | | |
| Second ward | 1,427 | | |
| Third ward | 1,020 | 3,278 | 2.298 |
| Population, 1870, 21,562; 1875, 24,886. | | 27,603 | 25,886 |

| Hudson County. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bayonne city— | | | |
| First ward | 2.040 | | |
| Second ward | 3,660 | | |
| Third ward | 1 740 | | |
| Fourth ward | 2,820 | | |
| Fifth ward | 2,820 | 13,080 | 9,372 |
| Guttenberg town | | 1,615 | 1,206 |
| Harrison— | | | |
| First ward | 2.020 | | |
| Second ward | 1.045 | | |
| Third ward | 1.438 | | |
| Fourth ward | 2,303 | 6,806 | 5,510 |
| Hoboken— | | | |
| First ward | 8,[illegible]0 | | |
| Second ward | 4,816 | | |
| Third ward | 13.257 | | |
| Fourth ward | 11,578 | 37,721 | 30,999 |
| Jersey City— | | | |
| First Aldermanic district | 25,590 | | |
| Second Aldermanic district | 31.258 | | |
| Third Aldermanic district | 24,010 | | |
| Fourth Aldermanic district | 30,352 | | |
| Fifth Aldermanic district | 17,575 | | |
| Sixth Aldermanic district | 24,728 | 153,513 | 120,722 |
| Kearny township | | 3,338 | 2,165 |
| North Bergen township | | 5,459 | 4,268 |
| Town of Union | | 8,398 | 5,849 |
| Union township | | 1,781 | 1,310 |
| Weehawken | | 1,469 | 1,102 |
| West Hoboken | | 7,162 | 5,441 |
| Population, 1870, 129,067; 1875, 163,000. | | 240,342 | 187,944 |

*East Greenwich township was created from a part of Greenwich since 1880.

†South Harrison township was created from a part of Harrison since 1880.

## Hunterdon County.

| | | 1885. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria township | | 1,235 | 1,324 |
| Bethlehem township | | 2,780 | 2,830 |
| Glen Gardner | 71 | | |
| Junction | 483 | | |
| West End and Valley Station | 313 | | |
| Bloomsbury | 572 | | |
| Clinton township | | 2,004 | 2,133 |
| Delaware township | | 3,092 | 3,092 |
| East Amwell township | | 1,549 | 1,696 |
| Franklin township | | 1,387 | 1,338 |
| Frenchtown borough | | 1,066 | 1,039 |
| High Bridge township | | 2,024 | 2,209 |
| Holland township | | 1,867 | 1,886 |
| Milford | 667 | | |
| Kingwood township | | 1,482 | 1,694 |
| Lambertville— | | | |
| First ward | 1,242 | | |
| Second ward | 1,195 | | |
| Third ward | 1,630 | 4,067 | 4,183 |
| Lebanon township | | 2,816 | 2,699 |
| Raritan township | | 3,979 | 4,188 |
| Flemington | 1,909 | | |
| Readington township | | 2,940 | 3,103 |
| Tewksbury township | | 2,081 | 2,108 |
| Town of Clinton | | 896 | 842 |
| Union township | | 1,195 | 1,167 |
| West Amwell township | | 960 | 1,039 |
| Population, 1870, 36,963; 1875, 37,473. | | 37,420 | 38,570 |

## Mercer County.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chambersburg | | 8,542 | 5,437 |
| East Windsor township | | 2,568 | 2,271 |
| Hightstown | 1,608 | | |
| Ewing township | | 2,489 | 2,412 |
| Hamilton township | | 3,420 | 3,370 |
| Hopewell township | | 4,367 | 4,462 |
| Lawrence township | | 1,589 | *3,174 |
| Millham township | | 2,338 | ..... |
| Princeton | | 4,577 | 4,348 |
| Trenton— | | | |
| First ward | 4,738 | | |
| Second ward | 2,661 | | |
| Third ward | 7,185 | | |
| Fourth ward | 4,630 | | |
| Fifth ward | 6,122 | | |
| Sixth ward | 2,019 | | |
| Seventh ward | 7,031 | 34,386 | 29,910 |
| Washington township | | 1,196 | 1,281 |
| West Windsor township | | 1,313 | 1,396 |
| Population, 1870, 46,386; 1875, 49,884. | | 66,785 | 58,061 |

## Middlesex County.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cranbury township | | 1,569 | 1,599 |
| East Brunswick township | | 3,697 | 3,272 |
| Town of Washington | 1,307 | | |
| Madison township | | 1,519 | 1,662 |

* Millham township was created from a part of Lawrence since 1880.

| | | 1885. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monroe township | | 3,199 | 3,017 |
| Jamesburg | 1,008 | | |
| New Brunswick— | | | |
| First ward | 2,773 | | |
| Second ward | 3,254 | | |
| Third ward | 1,981 | | |
| Fourth ward | 980 | | |
| Fifth ward | 4,517 | | |
| Sixth ward | 4,753 | 18,258 | 17,166 |
| North Brunswick township | | 1,272 | 1,251 |
| Perth Amboy city— | | | |
| First ward | 1,963 | | |
| Second ward | 2,333 | | |
| Third ward | 2,015 | 6,311 | 4,808 |
| Piscataway township | | 3,155 | 3,212 |
| Raritan township | | 3,656 | 3,789 |
| Metuchen | 1,470 | | |
| Sayreville township | | 2,549 | 1,930 |
| South Amboy township | | 4,054 | 3,618 |
| South Brunswick township | | 2,714 | 2,803 |
| Woodbridge township | | 4,227 | 4,099 |
| Population, 1870, 45,029; 1875, 48,313. | | 56,180 | 52,286 |

## Monmouth County.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic township | | 1,656 | 1,743 |
| Eatontown township | | 2,812 | 2,642 |
| Freehold township | | 4,494 | 4,302 |
| Freehold | 2,124 | | |
| Holmdel township | | 1,640 | 1,575 |
| Howell township | | 3,308 | 3,374 |
| Manalapan township | | 2,143 | 2,175 |
| Matawan township | | 2,756 | 2,699 |
| Matawan | 1,455 | | |
| Marlboro township | | 2,089 | 2,193 |
| Middletown township | | 5,802 | 5,059 |
| Millstone township | | 1,917 | 2,080 |
| Neptune township | | 6,421 | 4,187 |
| Asbury Park | 2,124 | | |
| Ocean Grove | 1,177 | | |
| Ocean township | | 7,540 | 6,027 |
| Long Branch | 5,140 | | |
| Sea Bright | 660 | | |
| Raritan township | | 4,238 | 3,891 |
| Keyport | 3,013 | | |
| Shrewsbury township | | 7,558 | 6,526 |
| Red Bank | 3,186 | | |
| Upper Freehold township | | 3,130 | 3,236 |
| Wall township | | 4,820 | 3,829 |
| North Brighton borough | 169 | | |
| Ocean Beach borough | 359 | | |
| Population, 1870, 46,195; 1875, 48,500. | | 62,324 | 55,538 |

## Morris County.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boonton township | | 2,732 | 2,682 |
| Town of Boonton | 2,390 | | |
| Chatham township | | 4,291 | 4,276 |
| Chester township | | 2,510 | 2,337 |
| Hanover township | | 4,459 | 4,138 |
| Jefferson township | | 1,559 | 1,792 |

| | 1885. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|
| Mendham township | 1,431 | 1,526 |
| Montville township | 1,225 | 1,270 |
| Morris township | 8,760 | 6,837 |
| Mount Olive township | 2,005 | 1,982 |
| Passaic township | 1,716 | 1,896 |
| Pequannock township | 2,625 | 2,239 |
| Randolph township | 7,045 | 7,700 |
| Dover 3,170 | | |
| Rockaway township | 5,573 | 7,366 |
| Roxbury township | 2,184 | 2,139 |
| Washington township | 2,560 | 2,681 |
| Population, 1870, 43,137; 1875, 49,019. | 50,675 | 50,861 |

## Ocean County.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Berkeley township | 714 | 683 |
| Brick township | 3,794 | 2,930 |
| Dover township | 2,594 | 2,439 |
| Eagleswood township | 681 | 592 |
| Jackson township | 1,763 | 1,803 |
| Bennett's Mills 228 | | |
| Cassville 405 | | |
| Collier's Mills 227 | | |
| Jackson's Mills 251 | | |
| Vanhiseville 316 | | |
| Whiteville 240 | | |
| Lacey township | 746 | 814 |
| Manchester township (co-extensive with town of Manchester) | 1,098 | 1,057 |
| Ocean township | 541 | 484 |
| Barnegat City 77 | | |
| Millville 111 | | |
| Waretown 353 | | |
| Plumstead township | 1,546 | 1,561 |
| Stafford township | 1,026 | 1,008 |
| Union township | 1,083 | 1,024 |
| Population, 1870, 13,628; 1875, 13,707. | 15,586 | 14,455 |

## Passaic County.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acquackanonk township | 2,038 | 1,781 |
| Little Falls township | 1,701 | 1,404 |
| Manchester township | 1,639 | 1,513 |
| Passaic city— | | |
| First ward 5,134 | | |
| Second ward 2,099 | | |
| Third ward 1,093 | 8,326 | 6,513 |
| Paterson— | | |
| First ward 6,690 | | |
| Second ward 7,878 | | |
| Third ward 9,750 | | |
| Fourth ward 6,391 | | |
| Fifth ward 9,576 | | |
| Sixth ward 4,063 | | |
| Seventh ward 7,445 | | |
| Eighth ward 11,480 | 63,273 | 51,031 |
| Pompton township | 2,109 | 2,251 |
| Wayne township | 1,866 | 1,757 |
| West Milford township | 2,422 | 2,591 |
| Population, 1870, 46,416; 1875, 53,775. | 83,374 | 68,860 |

| Salem County. | | 1885. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elsinboro township | | 571 | 570 |
| Lower Alloways Creek township | | 1,365 | 1,373 |
| Lower Penn's Neck township | | 1,408 | 1,334 |
| Mannington township | | 2,161 | 2,230 |
| Oldmans township | | 1,463 | ..... |
| Pedricktown | 390 | | |
| Auburn | 185 | | |
| Pilesgrove township | | 3,397 | 3,497 |
| Woodstown borough | 1,410 | | |
| Sharpstown village | 243 | | |
| Yorktown | 180 | | |
| Pittsgrove township | | 2,135 | 1,778 |
| Quinton township | | 1,460 | 1,390 |
| Salem city— | | | |
| East ward | 2,765 | | |
| West ward | 2,751 | 5,516 | 5,056 |
| Upper Alloways Creek township | | 1,749 | 1,917 |
| Upper Penn's Neck township | | 2,216 | *3,361 |
| Upper Pittsgrove township | | 1,932 | 2,073 |
| Population, 1870, 23,940; 1875, 22,701. | | 25,373 | 24,579 |

| Somerset County. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bedminster township | | 1,769 | 1,812 |
| Bernards township | | 2,504 | 2,622 |
| Branchburg township | | 1,177 | 1,316 |
| Bridgewater township | | 8,454 | 7,997 |
| Bound Brook | 1,011 | | |
| Raritan | 2,244 | | |
| Somerville | 3,316 | | |
| Franklin township | | 3,720 | 3,818 |
| Bloomington | 660 | | |
| East Millstone | 471 | | |
| Hillsborough township | | 3,151 | 3,248 |
| Montgomery township | | 1,800 | 1,928 |
| North Plainfield township | | 3,728 | 3,217 |
| Warren township | | 1,122 | 1,204 |
| Population, 1870, 23,940; 1875, 27,453. | | 27,425 | 27,162 |

| Sussex County. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andover township | | 1,014 | 1,150 |
| Byram township | | 1,242 | 1,406 |
| Frankford township | | 1,495 | 1,682 |
| Green township | | 704 | 727 |
| Hampton township | | 938 | 895 |
| Hardyston township | | 2,500 | 2,645 |
| Lafayette township | | 816 | 781 |
| Montague township | | 900 | 1,022 |
| Newton township | | 2,648 | 2,513 |
| Sandyston township | | 1,092 | 1,195 |
| Sparta township | | 1,901 | 2,274 |
| Stillwater township | | 1,366 | 1,502 |
| Vernon township | | 1,855 | 1,811 |
| Wallpack township | | 553 | 575 |
| Wantage township | | 3,377 | 3,361 |
| Deckertown | 821 | | |
| Population, 1870, 23,168; 1875, 24,010. | | 22,401 | 23,539 |

*Oldmans township was created from a part of Upper Penn's Neck since 1880.

| Union County. | | 1885. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clark township | | 363 | 353 |
| Cranford township | | 1,251 | 1,184 |
| Elizabeth city— | | | |
| First ward | 6,180 | | |
| Second ward | 6,296 | | |
| Third ward | 4,983 | | |
| Fourth ward | 2,198 | | |
| Fifth ward | 5,744 | | |
| Sixth ward | 2,243 | | |
| Seventh ward | 1,780 | | |
| Eighth ward | 2,695 | 32,119 | 28,229 |
| Fanwood township | | 1,210 | 1,167 |
| Linden township | | 1,971 | 1,889 |
| New Providence township | | 824 | 781 |
| Plainfield city— | | | |
| First ward | 2,018 | | |
| Second ward | 2,238 | | |
| Third ward | 1,825 | | |
| Fourth ward | 2,832 | 8,913 | 8,125 |
| Rahway city— | | | |
| First ward | 1,380 | | |
| Second ward | 1,596 | | |
| Third ward | 2,535 | | |
| Fourth ward | 1,350 | 6,861 | 6,455 |
| Springfield township | | 847 | 844 |
| Summit township | | 2,539 | 1,910 |
| Union township | | 2,589 | 2,418 |
| Westfield township | | 2,352 | 2,216 |
| Population, 1870, 41,859; 1875, 51,758. | | 61,839 | 55,571 |

| Warren County. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allamuchy township | | 787 | 648 |
| Belvidere town— | | | |
| North of Pequest creek | 1,020 | | |
| South of Pequest creek | 794 | 1,814 | 1,773 |
| Blairstown township | | 1,590 | 1,458 |
| Franklin township | | 1,382 | 1,529 |
| Frelinghuysen township | | 964 | 1,042 |
| Greenwich township | | 920 | *2,554 |
| Hackettstown borough | | 2,645 | 2,502 |
| Hardwick township | | 520 | 583 |
| Harmony township | | 1,256 | 1,350 |
| Hope township | | 1,548 | 1,569 |
| Independence township | | 1,134 | 1,018 |
| Knowlton township | | 1,456 | 1,476 |
| Lopatcong township | | 1,725 | 1,591 |
| Mansfield township | | 1,600 | 1,709 |
| Oxford township | | 4,382 | 4,594 |
| Pahaquarry township | | 351 | 418 |
| Phillipsburg city— | | | |
| First ward | 1,895 | | |
| Second ward | 2,107 | | |
| Third ward | 2,510 | | |
| Fourth ward | 1,546 | 8,058 | 7,181 |
| Pohatcong township | | 1,567 | ..... |
| Washington township | | 1,441 | 1,452 |
| Washington borough | | 2,597 | 2,142 |
| Population, 1870, 34,336; 1875, 37,389. | | 37,737 | 36,589 |

*Pohatcong township was created from a part of Greenwich in 1881.

## RECAPITULATION.

| COUNTIES. | Total. | Native Born. | | Foreign Born. | Increase from 1880 to 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White. | Colored. | | |
| Atlantic | 22,356 | 18,452 | 1,325 | 2,579 | 3,652 |
| Bergen | 39,880 | 29,875 | 1,893 | 8,112 | 3,094 |
| Burlington | 57,558 | 51,188 | 2,653 | 3,717 | 2,156 |
| Camden | 76,685 | 62,135 | 7,514 | 7,036 | 13,743 |
| Cape May | 10,744 | 9,856 | 591 | 297 | 979 |
| Cumberland | 41,982 | 37,772 | 2,059 | 2,151 | 4,295 |
| Essex | 213,764 | 151,543 | 4,961 | 57,260 | 23,835 |
| Gloucester | 27,603 | 24,809 | 1,170 | 1,624 | 1,717 |
| Hudson | 240,342 | 157,861 | 1,996 | 80,485 | 52,398 |
| Hunterdon | 37,420 | 35,322 | 427 | 1,671 | * |
| Mercer | 66,785 | 51,799 | 3,204 | 11,782 | 8,724 |
| Middlesex | 56,180 | 43,757 | 1,629 | 10,794 | 3,894 |
| Monmouth | 62,324 | 53,991 | 3,685 | 4,648 | 6,786 |
| Morris | 50,675 | 42,172 | 826 | 7,677 | † |
| Ocean | 15,586 | 14,981 | 123 | 482 | 1,131 |
| Passaic | 83,374 | 54,403 | 1,042 | 27,929 | 14,514 |
| Salem | 25,373 | 21,324 | 2,887 | 1,162 | 794 |
| Somerset | 27,425 | 22,439 | 1,560 | 3,426 | 263 |
| Sussex | 22,401 | 21,476 | 123 | 802 | ‡ |
| Union | 61,839 | 45,758 | 1,806 | 14,275 | 6,268 |
| Warren | 37,737 | 34,933 | 367 | 2,437 | 1,148 |
| Total | 1,278,033 | 985,846 | 41,841 | 250,346 | 149,391 |
| Decrease | | | | | 2,474 |
| Net increase | | | | | 146,917 |

*Decrease, 1,150. †Decrease 186. ‡Decrease, 1,138. Total, 2,774.

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

| | 1860. | 1870. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 964,201 | 996,992 | 1,262,505 |
| Alaska | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arizona | ..... | 9,658 | 40,440 |
| Arkansas | 435,450 | 484,471 | 802,525 |
| California | 379,994 | 560,247 | 864,694 |
| Colorado | 34,277 | 39,864 | 194,327 |
| Connecticut | 460,147 | 537,454 | 622,700 |
| Dakota | 4,837 | 14,181 | 135,177 |
| Delaware | 112,216 | 125,015 | 146,608 |
| District Columbia | 75,080 | 131,700 | 177,624 |
| Florida | 140,424 | 187,748 | 269,493 |
| Georgia | 1,057,286 | 1,184,109 | 1,542,180 |
| Idaho | ..... | 14,999 | 32,610 |
| Illinois | 1,711,951 | 2,539,891 | 3,077,871 |
| Indiana | 1,350,428 | 1,680,637 | 1,978,301 |
| Iowa | 674,913 | 1,194,020 | 1,624,615 |
| Kansas | 107,206 | 364,399 | 996,096 |
| Kentucky | 1,155,684 | 1,321,011 | 1,648,690 |
| Louisiana | 708,002 | 726,915 | 929,946 |
| Maine | 628,279 | 626,915 | 648,936 |
| Maryland | 687,049 | 780,894 | 934,943 |
| Massachusetts | 1,231,066 | 1,457,351 | 1,783,085 |
| Michigan | 749,113 | 1,184,059 | 1,636,937 |
| Minnesota | 172,023 | 439,706 | 780,773 |
| Mississippi | 791,305 | 827,922 | 1,131,597 |
| Missouri | 1,182,012 | 1,721,295 | 2,168,380 |
| Montana | ..... | 20,595 | 39,159 |
| Nebraska | 28,841 | 122,993 | 452,402 |
| Nevada | 6,857 | 42,491 | 62,266 |
| New Hampshire | 326,073 | 318,300 | 346,991 |
| New Jersey | 672,035 | 906,096 | 1,131,116 |
| New Mexico | 93,516 | 91,874 | 119,565 |
| New York | 3,880,735 | 4,382,759 | 5,082,871 |
| North Carolina | 992,622 | 1,071,361 | 1,399,750 |
| Ohio | 2,339,511 | 2,665,260 | 3,198,062 |
| Oregon | 52,465 | 90,923 | 174,768 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,906,215 | 3,521,951 | 4,282,891 |
| Rhode Island | 174,620 | 217,353 | 276,531 |
| South Carolina | 703,708 | 705,606 | 995,577 |
| Tennessee | 1,109,801 | 1,258,520 | 1,542,359 |
| Texas | 604,215 | 818,579 | 1,591,749 |
| Utah | 40,273 | 86,786 | 143,963 |
| Vermont | 315,098 | 330,551 | 332,286 |
| Virginia | 1,596,318 | 1,225,163 | 1,512,565 |
| Washington | 11,594 | 23,955 | 75,116 |
| West Virginia | ..... | 442,014 | 618,457 |
| Wisconsin | 775,881 | 1,054,670 | 1,315,497 |
| Wyoming | ..... | 9,118 | 20,789 |
| Total | 31,443,321 | 38,558,371 | 50,155,783 |

# THE EXECUTIVE.

## PREROGATIVES AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is Commander-in Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (*ex-officio*) of the Board of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and, also, of Burlington College, and of the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following Boards: Trustees of School Fund; State Board of Education; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Board of Control of State Industrial School for Girls and State Reform School for Boys; Commissioners of the State Library; State Board of Savings Banks; composing, with the State Comptroller, a Board to choose newspapers in which to publish the laws of the State.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor, Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court, Inferior Courts and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Keeper of the State Prison, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Riparian Commissioners, Commissioners of Fisheries, Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture, State Board of Assessors, Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major-General, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General.

Without the consent of the Senate: Foreign Commissioners of Deeds; New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health, Private Secretary, Notaries Public, Moral Instructor of the State Prison, Railroad Policemen, and fill all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of blind and feeble-minded children into institutions; grants requisitions and renditions,

and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature, or Senate alone, if, in his opinion, public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; sign all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then indexed in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of $5,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisities whatever.

His term of office is three years.

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## OFFICES FILLED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT MEETING.

State Treasurer, State Comptroller and three Inspectors of the State Prison, each for a term of three years. Supervisor of the State Prison for a term of five years. Commissioners of Pilotage, Trustees of the Normal School; the Board of Managers of the Morristown Asylum for the Insane, the trustees of the Jamesburg Reform School, and the State Industrial School for Girls, Judges of the District Courts, Commissioners of Deeds for the several counties, Police Justices for Newark and Jersey City, and a State Director of Railroads and Canals.

# CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

## COUNTIES.

(See Act of February 7th, 1883.)

*First Class*—Having a population exceeding 150,000. Hudson and Essex.

*Second Class*—Having a population between 50,000 and 150,000. Burlington, Camden, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic and Union.

*Third Class*—Having a population between 20,000 and 50,000. Atlantic, Bergen, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Salem, Somerset, Sussex and Warren.

*Fourth Class*—All those not embraced in the preceding classes. Cape May and Ocean.

## CITIES.

(See Act of March 4th, 1882.)

*First Class*—Having a population exceeding 100,000. Jersey City, 153,513; Newark, 152,988.

*Second Class*—Between 12,000 and 100,000. Paterson, 63,273; Camden, 52,884; Hoboken, 37,721; Trenton, 34,386; Elizabeth, 32,119; New Brunswick, 18,258; Orange, 15,231; Bayonne City, 13,080.

*Third Class*—"All cities not embraced in either the first or second class, except cities binding upon the Atlantic Ocean, and being seaside or summer resorts." Bridgeton, 10,065; Plainfield, 8,913; Millville, 8,824; Phillipsburg, 8,058; Harrison, 6,806; Passaic, 8,326; Rahway, 6,861; Burlington, 6,653; Union, 8,393; Morristown (not given); Gloucester City, 5,966; Salem, 5,516; Perth Amboy, 6,311; Bordentown, 4,683; Lambertville, 4,067; Belleville, 1,818; Dover, 3,170; Newton, 2,648; Hackettstown, 2,645; Boonton, 2,390; Woodbury, 3,278; Hammonton, 2,525; Belvidere, 1,814; Beverly, 1,973; Egg Harbor City, 1,317; Guttenberg, 1,615; Clinton, 896; Absecon, 567.

*Fourth Class*—All those binding upon the Atlantic Ocean and "being seaside or summer resorts." Atlantic City, 7,942; Cape May, 1,610.

## BOROUGHS.

(See Act of March 23d, 1883, and Supreme Court decision, State, Borough of Hightstown, Pros., vs. James Glenn, 18 Vr., page 105.)

*First Class*—Those having a population exceeding 3,000. Chambersburg, 8,542; Princeton (not given); Vineland, 3,170.

*Second Class*—Between 1,500 and 3,000. South Orange (not given); Washington (Warren county), 2,597; Irvington, 1,802; Asbury Park, 2,124; Haddonfield, 1,950; Hightstown, 1,608; Hackettstown, 2,645.

*Third Class*—All boroughs and incorporated villages not embraced in the first or second class. Frenchtown, 1,066; Pemberton, 844; Riverside (not given); Fieldsborough, 536; Merchantville, 741; Cape May Point, 200.

## UNCLASSIFIED.

Incorporated by special acts and controlled by commissioners. Bound Brook, 1,011; Flemington, 1,909; Freehold, 2,124; Keyport, 3,063; Metuchen, 1,470; Matawan, 2,756; Montclair (not given); Mount Holly (not given); Red Bank, 3,186; Somerville, 3,316; Washington (Middlesex county), 1,307; Long Branch, 5,140; Ocean Grove, 1,177; Holly Beach, 200; Ocean City, 465; Sea Isle City, 558; West Cape May, 618; Ocean Beach, 359; North Brighton, 169; Woodstown, 1,410.

# MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

## 1887-1888.

(See, also, pages 90 to 106 for Senators and Members from 1845 to 1886.)

### Atlantic County.

Senate—John J. Gardner, *R.*

| House— | '87, | '88, |
|---|---|---|
| | James S. Beckwith, *D.* | James B. Nixon, *R.* |

### Bergen County.

Senate—John W. Bogert, *D.*

| House— | '87, | '88, |
|---|---|---|
| | Anderson Bloomer, *D.* | Anderson Bloomer, *D.* |
| | Peter Ackerman, *R.* | Charles F. Harrington, *R.* |

### Burlington County.

Senate—William H. Carter, *R.*

| House— | '87, | '88, |
|---|---|---|
| | Robert C. Hutchinson, *R.* | Robert C. Hutchinson, *R.* |
| | Stacy H. Scott, *D.* | Albert Hansell, *R.* |
| | William H. Doron, *R.* | William H. Doron, *R.* |

### Camden County.

| Senate— | '87, | '88, |
|---|---|---|
| | Richard N. Herring, *R.* | George Pfeiffer, Jr., *D.* |
| House— | '87, | '88, |
| | E. Ambler Armstrong, *R.* | Adam Clark Smith, *R.* |
| | Philip Young, *R.* | John Harris, *R.* |
| | Henry Turley, *D.* | George H. Higgins, *R.* |

### Cape May County.

Senate—Joseph H. Hanes, *R.*

| House— | '87, | '88, |
|---|---|---|
| | Alvin P. Hildreth, *D.* | Walter S. Leaming, *R.* |

### Cumberland County.

Senate—Philip P. Baker, *D.*

| House— | '87, | '88, |
|---|---|---|
| | Franklin Lawrence, *R.* | Isaac M. Smalley, *D.* |
| | Thomas H. Hawkins, *R.* | Mulford Ludlam, *D.* |

### Essex County.

| Senate— | '87, | '88, |
|---|---|---|
| | Frederick S. Fish, *R.* | Augustus F. R. Martin, *R.* |
| House— | '87, | '88, |
| | Charles F. Underhill, *R.* | Thomas McGowan, *R.* |
| | James Peck, *R.* | James Peck, *R.* |
| | Elias M. Condit, *R.* | Adrian Riker, *R.* |
| | Charles E. Hill, *R.* | Charles E. Hill, *R.* |
| | Michael T. Barrett, *D.* | De Forrest P. Lozier, *R.* |
| | Elvin W. Crane, *D.* | Augustus Dusenberry, *R.* |
| | Frank M. McDermitt, *D.* | Frank M. McDermitt, *D.* |
| | John H. Peal, *D.* | Joseph Schmelz, *D.* |
| | James Marlatt, *R.* | James Marlatt, *R.* |
| | William Harrigan, *D.* | James A. Christie, *R.* |

### Gloucester County.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Senate—'87, Stacy L. Pancoast, *R.* | '88, Joseph B. Roe, *R.* |
| House—'87, Joseph B. Roe, *R.* | '88, James West, *R.* |

### Hudson County.

Senate—William D. Edwards, *D.*

| | |
|---|---|
| House—'87, Edw. T. McLaughlin, *D.* | '88, Joseph Gallagher, *R.* |
| Philip Tumulty, *D.* | James F. Norton, *D.* |
| Samuel D. Dickinson, *R.* | Samuel D. Dickinson, *R.* |
| Wm. C. Heppenheimer, *D.* | Wm. C. Heppenheimer, *D.* |
| John Pearson, *D.* | Richard Brown, *R.* |
| Robert S. Hudspeth, *D.* | Charles W. Fuller, *R.* |
| John P. Feeney, *D.* | John P. Feeney, *D.* |
| Thomas F. Noonan, *D.* | Edward P. Farrell, *D.* |
| William H. Letts, *R.* | William H Letts, *R.* |
| Edward Lennon, *D.* | E. Frank Short, *D.* |

### Hunterdon County.

Senate—George H. Large, *R.*

| | |
|---|---|
| House—'87, John C. Arnwine, *D.* | '88, William H. Martin, *D.* |
| Chester Wolverton, *D.* | Lawrence H. Trimmer, *D.* |

### Mercer County.

Senate—John D. Rue, *R.*

| | |
|---|---|
| House—'87, Symmes B. Hutchinson, *R.* | '88, Charles H. Olden, *R.* |
| Frederick Walter, *D.* | Josiah Jones, *R.* |
| George D. Scudder, *D.* | Lyman Leavitt, *R.* |

### Middlesex County.

Senate—Daniel C. Chase, *D.*

| | |
|---|---|
| House—'87, John F. Ten Broeck, *R.* | '88, Ephraim Cutter, *D.* |
| John Mulvey, *D.* | John Mulvey, *D.* |
| R. R. Vandenbergh, *R.* | Charles B. Herbert, *R.* |

### Monmouth County.

| | |
|---|---|
| Senate—'87, Thomas G. Chattle, *D.* | '88, Henry M. Nevius, *R.* |
| House—'87, Wm. S. Throckmorton, *D.* | '88, Edward B. Potts, *D.* |
| Sherman B. Oviatt, *R.* | Archibald A. Higgins, *D.* |
| Grover H. Lufburrow, *R.* | Grover H. Lufburrow, *R.* |

### Morris County.

Senate—George T. Werts, *D.*

| | |
|---|---|
| House—'87, John Norwood, *R.* | '88, Carnot B. Meeker, *R.* |
| Samuel S. Lyon, *R.* | Samuel S. Lyon, *R.* |
| John R. Pitney, *D.* | John R. Pitney, *D.* |

### Ocean County.

Senate—George T. Cranmer, *R.*
House—Jonathan Goble, *R.*

### Passaic County.

Senate—John W. Griggs, *R.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| House—'87, | George Law, *R.* | '88, George Law, *R.* |
| | John Donohue, *L.* | James H. Rogers, *R.* |
| | Robert A. Carroll, *L.* | Eugene Emley, *R.* |
| | James Keys, *D.* | James Keys, *D.* |

### Salem County.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Senate—'87, | Wyatt W. Miller, *R.* | '88, William Newell, *D.* |
| House—'87, | William Newell, *D.* | '88, Millard F. Riley, *D.* |

### Somerset County.

Senate—Lewis A. Thompson, *R.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| House—'87, | George E. Pace, *D.* | '88, Oscar Conkling, *R.* |

### Sussex County.

Senate—John A. McBride, *D.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| House—'87, | Horatio N. Kinney, *D.* | '88, Andrew J. Bale, *D.* |

### Union County.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Senate—'87, | Robert L. Livingston, *D.* | '88, James L. Miller, *R,* |
| House—'87, | John J. Matthews, *D.* | '88, John J. Matthews, *D.* |
| | William H. Corbin, *R.* | Foster M. Voorhees, *R.* |
| | William Chamberlain, *R.* | John Ulrich, *R.* |

### Warren County.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Senate—'87, | James E. Moon, *D.* | '88, Martin Wyckoff, *D.* |
| House—'87, | William M. Baird, *D.* | '88, Eliphalet Hoover, *D.* |
| | Samuel B. Mutchler, *D.* | Samuel B. Mutchler, *D.* |

(See, also, pages 90 to 106, for Senators and Members from 1845 to 1886.)

# NEW JERSEY NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a list of the titles of newspapers published in the State of New Jersey; town and county where published; time of publication; political or special character, and names of editors and publishers.

## ATLANTIC COUNTY.

ATLANTIC JOURNAL.—Mays Landing. Published weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. G. Oliver, editor and proprietor.

ATLANTIC REVIEW.—Atlantic City. Weekly all the year, and Daily during June, July, August and September. Weekly published on Saturday. Republican. J. G. Shreve, proprietor.

ATLANTIC TIMES.—Atlantic City. Daily in July and August, and Weekly during the year. Democratic. J. F. Hall.

DER EGG HARBOR BEOBACHTER (German).—Egg Harbor City. Published weekly, on Saturday. Wilhelm Mueller, publisher.

DER EGG HARBOR PILOT (German).—Egg Harbor City. Published weekly, on Saturday. Republican. H. Maas & Co., publishers. H. Maas, editor.

DER ZEITGEIST (Spirit of the Times).—German. Egg Harbor City. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Moritz Stutzbach & Co. Charles W. Stutzbach, editor.

MAYS LANDING RECORD.—Mays Landing. Published weekly, on Saturday. Republican. E. E. Shaner, editor and publisher.

SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN.—Hammonton. Published weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Orville E. Hoyt, editor and publisher.

THE ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT.—Egg Harbor City. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Henry G. Regensburg.

THE ATLANTIC MIRROR.—Hammonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. A. H. Whitmore, editor and proprietor.

## BERGEN COUNTY.

BERGEN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Hackensack. Published weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Henry D. Winton.

BERGEN COUNTY HERALD.—Rutherford. Published weekly, on Friday. Independent.

CARLSTADT FREIE PRESSE (German).—Carlstadt. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Henry Matthey.

RECORD.—Tenafly. Published weekly, on Thursday. Wm. G. Jellison, publisher.

RUTHERFORD NEWS.—Rutherford. Published weekly, on Saturday. Republican. J. N. Bookstaver, editor.

THE BERGEN INDEX.—Hackensack. Semi-Weekly. Published on Tuesday and Friday. Independent. S. E. Clapp.

THE ENGLEWOOD STANDARD TIMES.—Englewood. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Henry M. Litchenburg and Joseph H. Tillotson, proprietors. Joseph H. Tillotson, editor.

THE HACKENSACK REPUBLICAN.—Hackensack. Published weekly, on Thursday. Republican.

THE LANDSCAPE.—Saddle River. Monthly. A. G. Smith.

THE RIDGEWOOD COURIER.—Ridgewood. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. W. de Wilde & Co., editors and proprietors.

## BURLINGTON COUNTY.

BEVERLY BANNER.—Beverly. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. W. Perkins. John T. Morrell.

BORDENTOWN REGISTER.—Bordentown. Published weekly, on Friday. Independent. James D. Flynn.

BURLINGTON GAZETTE.—Burlington. Daily and Weekly. Weekly published on Saturday. Daily, in the afternoon. Democratic. James O. Glasgow.

EVENING REPORTER.—Burlington. Published daily, in the afternoon. D. W. P. Murphy, proprietor and publisher.

MOORESTOWN CHRONICLE.—Moorestown. Published weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. W. J. Lovell, editor and proprietor.

NEW JERSEY MIRROR.—Mount Holly. Published weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Estate of Charles H. Folwell. Charles E. Merritt, editor.

NEWS.—Mount Holly. Published weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. J. Howard Clothier.

THE HOME VISITOR.—Palmyra. Monthly. Independent. M. W. Witham, publisher.

THE MECHANIC.—Smithville. Monthly. Mechanical. H. B. Smith Machine Co., publishers.

THE METHODIST HERALD.—Burlington. Monthly. Rev. R. J. Andrews, editor and publisher.

THE MOUNT HOLLY DISPATCH.—Mount Holly. Published weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. William L. Powell, proprietor.

THE MOUNT HOLLY HERALD.—Mount Holly. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William B. Wills.

THE NEW JERSEY ENTERPRISE.—Burlington. Daily and Weekly. Weekly published on Friday. Daily, in the afternoon. Republican. James P. Logan.

## CAMDEN COUNTY.

ATLANTIC COAST PILOT.—Camden. Published weekly, on Saturday. T. F. Rose, editor and proprietor.

CAMDEN COUNTY COURIER.—Camden. Daily and Weekly. Weekly published on Saturday, and Daily in the afternoon. Republican. Frank F. Patterson, editor.

CAMDEN COUNTY JOURNAL (German).—Camden. Published weekly, on Friday. Alexander Schlesinger, editor and publisher.

CHESILHURST TRIBUNE.—Chesilhurst. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Tribune Company, publishers. W. G. Taylor, manager.

HERALD AND TIMES.—Atco. Published weekly, on Thursday. Independent. M. J. Skinner.

NEW JERSEY TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.—Camden. Published weekly, on Saturday. Devoted to Temperance. A. C. Graw, manager. Rev. J. B. Graw, editor.

SATURDAY EVENING EXPRESS.—Camden. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. A. Schlesinger.

SOUTH JERSEY ADVERTISER AND PALMYRA NEWS.—Camden. Published weekly, on Friday. Independent. J. J. Sleeper, editor and manager.

SOUTH JERSEY NEWS.—Haddonfield. Published weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Henry D. Speakman, editor and publisher.

THE CAMDEN DAILY POST.—Camden. Published in the afternoon. Republican. H. L. Bonsall and B. L. Bonsall. Camden Post Printing and Publishing Co.

THE CAMDEN DEMOCRAT.—Camden. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. C. S. Magrath.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.—Camden. Daily. Democratic. James M. Fitzgerald, editor and proprietor.

THE GLOUCESTER CITY REPORTER AND EXPRESS.—Gloucester City. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. James M. Fitzgerald.

THE SILVER HOUR.—Haddonfield. Bi-Monthly Magazine. Bessie Rich.

WEST JERSEY PRESS.—Camden. Published weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Sinnickson Chew.

## CAPE MAY COUNTY.

CAPE MAY COUNTY GAZETTE.—Cape May Court House. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Alfred Cooper.

CAPE MAY COUNTY TIMES.—Sea Isle City. Published weekly, on Thursday. G. E. Ludlam, editor and proprietor.

CAPE MAY WAVE.—Cape May City. Weekly during the whole year, and Daily during July and August. Weekly published on Saturday. James H. Edmunds, proprietor. Henry W. Hand, editor.

SENTINEL.—Ocean City. Weekly. R. Curtis Robinson, editor and proprietor.

STAR OF THE CAPE.—Cape May City. Weekly during the whole year, and Daily during July and August. Weekly published on Friday. Republican. T. R. Brooks, editor and proprietor.

OCEAN CITY SPRAY.—Ocean City. Published weekly, on Saturday. ——— Fenton, editor and proprietor.

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

BRIDGETON CHRONICLE.—Bridgeton. Published weekly. Republican. F. R. Fithian.

BRIDGETON EVENING NEWS.—Bridgeton. Published daily, in the afternoon. Evening News Company, publishers.

BRIDGETON PIONEER.—Bridgeton. Published weekly, on Thursday. Republican. George W. McCowan and Isaac T. Nichols.

CUMBERLAND COURIER.—Bridgeton. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Mills & Van Syckel, publishers. J. L. Van Syckel, editor.

DOLLAR WEEKLY NEWS.—Bridgeton. Independent. Published weekly, on Saturday. Evening News Company, publishers.

MILLVILLE REPUBLICAN.—Millville. Published weekly, on Friday. Republican. John W. Newlin.

MILLVILLE TRANSCRIPT.—Millville. Published weekly, on Friday. Democratic. J. B. Elfreth.

MORNING STAR.—Bridgeton. Daily. F. R. Fithian.

NEW JERSEY PATRIOT.—Bridgeton. Published weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Cheeseman, Jr.

NEWS-TIMES.—Vineland. Daily, morning. Emanuel Pfeiffer, editor.

PORT NORRIS GAZETTE.—Port Norris. Published weekly. W. B. Hand, and L. G. Appleby, proprietors.

PROHIBITIONIST.—Vineland. Weekly. H. W. Wilbur.

THE DAILY PIONEER.—Bridgeton. Published in the afternoon. Republican. McCowan & Nichols.

THE EVENING JOURNAL.—Vineland. Published daily, in the afternoon. Independent. B. Franklin Ladd.

THE ROSENHAYN INDEX.—Rosenhayn. Published semi-monthly. Independent. M. E. Moore, editor and proprietor.

WEEKLY INDEPENDENT.—Vineland. Published weekly, on Thursday. Independent. W. V. L. Seigman.

## ESSEX COUNTY.

BEOBACHTER AM PASSAIC (German).—Newark. Republican. Schmitt & Co., publishers. Jacob Schmitt, editor.

BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.—Bloomfield. Published weekly, on Saturday. Neutral. S. M. Hulin, editor and publisher.

BUDGET.—Millburn. Published weekly, on Wednesday. Neutral. F. D. Crozier, publisher. A. S. Overmiller, editor.

DER ERZAHLER (German).—Newark. Sunday edition of New Jersey Freie Zeitung. Republican. Published at the New Jersey Freie Zeitung office.

EAST ORANGE GAZETTE.—East Orange. Published weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Charles Starr, editor and proprietor.

NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.—Newark. Published daily, in the afternoon. Republican. Thomas T. Kinney, proprietor. Noah Brooks, editor.

NEWARK DAILY JOURNAL.—Newark. Daily and Weekly. Daily published in the afternoon, and Weekly on Saturday. Democratic. George B. M. Harvey, editor and publisher.

NEWARK EVENING NEWS.—Newark. Published daily, in the afternoon. Independent. Evening News Publishing Company. Henry A. Steel, managing editor.

NEWARK PIONIER (German).—Newark. Published daily, in the evening, with morning edition on Sunday. Independent. Pioneer Publishing Company.

NEWARK PRESS-REGISTER.—Newark. Published daily, in the morning. Republican. Press Publishing Company. John J. Leidy, editor.

NEWARK TRIBUNE (German).—Newark. Published weekly, on Sunday. Democratic. Published at the New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung office.

NEW JERSEY DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (German).—Newark. Published daily, in the morning. Democratic. New Jersey Deutsche Zeit Co., proprietors. Charles Voelcker and Louis Donnenberg, editors.

NEW JERSEY FREIE ZEITUNG (German).—Newark. Published daily, in the morning. Republican. B. Prieth, proprietor. Frederick Kuhn, chief editor.

NEW JERSEY UNIONIST.—Newark. Published weekly, on Saturday. Devoted to labor interests. John Donohue and William Yuill, editors and proprietors.

ORANGE SONNTAGSBLATT (German).—Orange. Published weekly, on Saturday. August Koehler, editor and proprietor.

ORANGE VOLKSBOTE (German).—Orange. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. August Erdman, editor and proprietor.

RECREATION.—Newark. Published weekly. The Cyclist Printing Company, publishers.

SENTINEL OF FREEDOM.—Newark. Published weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Published at the Daily Advertiser office.

SOUTH ORANGE BULLETIN.—South Orange. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. F. D. Crozier, editor and publisher.

SUNDAY CALL.—Newark. Published weekly, on Sunday. Independent. William A. Ure, James W. Schock, G. W. Thorne, W. T. Hunt, publishers. W. T. Hunt, editor.

THE ORANGE CHRONICLE.—Orange. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Frank W. Baldwin, editor and proprietor.

THE ORANGE JOURNAL.—Orange. Published weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Edgar Williams, editor and proprietor.

THE RECORD.—East Orange. Published monthly, on the first of each month. Adelphoi Publishing Company. A. C. Zimmerman, editor.

TIMES.—Montclair. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. A. C. Studer, editor and publisher.

TO-DAY.—East Orange. Published every other Saturday. Prohibition. Robert Burnet, editor.

## GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

ENTERPRISE.—Glassboro. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. D. S. Maynard.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Woodbury. Published weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. D. Carpenter.

LIBERAL PRESS.—Woodbury. Published weekly, on Friday. Independent. Liberal Press Publishing Co. W. E. Shock.

SWEDESBORO NEWS.—Swedesboro. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. George W. Pither, publisher.

SWEDESBORO TIMES.—Swedesboro. Published weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Taylor & Kates.

THE CONSTITUTION AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ADVERTISER.—Woodbury. Published weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Augustus S. Barber. Augustus S. Barber, Jr., assistant editor.

THE WILLIAMSTOWN NEWS.—Williamstown. Published weekly, on Friday. Independent. Dr. C. E. Thomas and J. S. Weaver, publishers.

WEEKLY ITEM.—Newfield. Published weekly, on Friday. Democratic. A. C. Dalton.

## HUDSON COUNTY.

BAYONNE HERALD AND GREENVILLE REGISTER.—Bayonne City. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. H. C. Page, publisher.

EVENING NEWS.—Hoboken. Published daily, in the afternoon. Democratic. G. A. Seide, Wm. Wall and John Henchy, publishers and proprietors.

HUDSON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Hoboken. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Bayer & Kaufmann.

HUDSON COUNTY DISPATCH.—Jersey City. Published weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Charles W. Thomas & Co., publishers.

HUDSON COUNTY JOURNAL (English edition).—Hoboken. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Bayer & Kaufmann, proprietors. Albert Hoffman, editor.

HUDSON COUNTY JOURNAL (German).—Hoboken. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Bayer & Kaufmann, proprietors. Fritz Haider, editor.

JERSEY CITY HERALD AND GAZETTE.—Jersey City. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Allan L. McDermott.

KEARNY RECORD.—Harrison. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. M. Lawless.

NEW JERSEY LEDGER.—Jersey City. Published weekly, on Saturday. Anti-Monopoly. The Ledger Association, publishers. Stephen B. Ransom, editor.

NEW JERSEY FREIE PRESSE.—Hoboken. Published weekly. Edward I. Knox, editor.

NEW JERSEY STAATS ZEITUNG (German). Jersey City. Published weekly, on Saturday. Wm. F. Heppenheimer, editor.

THE ARGUS.—Jersey City. Published daily, in the afternoon. Democratic. The Argus Publishing Co. Cornelius Young, editor.

THE BAYONNE TIMES.—Bayonne City. Published weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Edward Gardner, editor. E. Gardner & Son.

THE EAGLE.—Jersey City. Published weekly, on Saturday. New Jersey Printing Company. H. McAllister, manager.

THE EVENING JOURNAL.—Jersey City. Published daily, in the afternoon. Republican. Z. K. Pangborn, Joseph A. Deer and F. W. Pangborn.

THE HUDSON AND HARRISON DESPATCH.—Jersey City. Published weekly, on Saturday. Henry Mahnken, proprietor.

THE HUDSON COUNTY DEMOCRAT-ADVERTISER.—Hoboken. Published weekly. Democratic. Moyer & Luehs, proprietors.

THE SUNDAY MORNING NEWS.—Jersey City. Published weekly, on Sunday. Independent. W. E. Sackett, editor. The Tattler Publishing Company.

## HUNTERDON COUNTY.

DEMOCRAT-ADVERTISER.—Flemington. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. John L. Jones.

FRENCHTOWN STAR.—Frenchtown. Published weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. William H. Sipes.

HOME VISITOR.—Clinton. Weekly. Dr. Everett.

HUNTERDON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Flemington. Published weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Robert J. Kilgore, editor and publisher.

HUNTERDON INDEPENDENT.—Frenchtown. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. John R. Hardon.

HUNTERDON REPUBLICAN.—Flemington. Published weekly, on Thursday. Republican. William G. Callis.

MILFORD LEADER.—Milford. Published weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. Wm. E. Shafer, editor.

THE AVALANCHE.—Glen Gardner. Published semi-monthly. E. W. Rush.

THE BEACON.—Lambertville. Published weekly, on Friday. Independent. Phineas K. Hazen.

THE CLINTON DEMOCRAT.—Clinton. Published weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Carpenter, Jr.

THE LAMBERTVILLE RECORD.—Lambertville. Published weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Clark Pierson.

## MERCER COUNTY.

ASSOCIATION.—Trenton. Monthly. Young People's Association, Third Church. Levi Dye and George R. Ewan, editors.

HIGHTSTOWN GAZETTE.—Hightstown. Published weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Thomas B. Appleget.

HIGHTSTOWN INDEPENDENT.—Hightstown. Independent. Independent Publishing Company, publishers. R. M. J. Smith, editor.

MERCER COUNTY NEWS.—Chambersburg. Published weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. E. G. Moody.

NEW JERSEY CATHOLIC JOURNAL.—Trenton. Published weekly, on Saturday. Journal Publishing Company. John A. Logue, manager.

NEW JERSEY STAATS JOURNAL (German).—Trenton. Democratic. Ernest C. Stahl.

PRINCETON PRESS.—Princeton. Published weekly, on Saturday. Republican. C. S. Robinson & Co.

PRINCETON RECORD.—Princeton. Published monthly. Religious and Temperance. F. M. Rochelle, editor.

STATE GAZETTE.—Trenton. Published daily and weekly. Republican. The John L. Murphy Publishing Co., proprietors. William Cloke, editor.

SUNDAY ADVERTISER.—Trenton. Published weekly, on Sunday. Independent. A. M. Clarke, editor and proprietor.

THE CHAMBERSBURG PRESS AND ANGLO-AMERICAN.—Trenton. Published weekly, on Saturday. Republican. William H. Beable, editor and publisher.

THE DAILY EMPORIUM.—Trenton. Published daily, in the morning. Independent. J. Briest, editor and proprietor.

THE HOPEWELL HERALD.—Hopewell. Published weekly, on Friday. Independent. P. W. Hartwell.

THE NASSAU LITERARY MAGAZINE.—Princeton. Published monthly, during college year. Literary. Edited by students of the Senior Class of Princeton College.

THE NEW JERSEY ODD FELLOW.—Trenton. Published monthly. C. Fred. Ruhlman, publisher. Lewis Parker, editor.

THE PRINCETONIAN.—Princeton. Published tri-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Devoted to the interests of Princeton College. Edited by students.

THE SUNDAY EXPRESS.—Trenton. Published weekly. Independent. Cresse & Smith.

THE TRENTON TIMES.—Trenton. Published daily and weekly. Independent. Fitzgeorge & Godshalk, proprietors.

TRENTON HERALD.—Trenton. Published weekly, on Saturday. Neutral. Ernest C. Stahl.

TRUE AMERICAN.—Trenton. Published daily and weekly. Democratic. Joseph L. Naar, editor and proprietor.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Perth Amboy. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. St. George Kempson, proprietor.

NEW BRUNSWICK JOURNAL (German).—New Brunswick. Journal Publishing Company. Richard Strassburger, manager.

NEW BRUNSWICK WEEKLY POST.—New Brunswick. Published weekly, on Saturday. Rummler & Strassburger.

PERTH AMBOY REPUBLICAN.—Perth Amboy. Published weekly, on Saturday. Republican. James L. Tooker and William Benjamin.

THE CRANBURY PRESS.—Cranbury. Published weekly, on Friday. Independent. George W. Burroughs, editor and proprietor.

THE HOME NEWS.—New Brunswick. Daily and Weekly. Weekly published on Friday. Independent. Hugh Boyd.

THE INDEPENDENT HOUR.—Woodbridge. Published weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Peter K. Edgar.

THE INQUIRER.—Metuchen. Published weekly. Independent. St. George Kempson, proprietor. J. F. Kempson, editor.

THE JAMESBURG RECORD.—Jamesburg. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. S. Hammell, editor and proprietor.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK FREDONIAN.—New Brunswick. Published daily and weekly. Republican. Fredonian Publishing Company. Samuel Toombs, editor.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK TIMES.—New Brunswick. Published daily and weekly. Democratic. Alphonso E. Gordon.

THE SUN.—Woodbridge. Published weekly, on Saturday. St. George Kempson, publisher. W. J. Sidebotham, editor.

THE TARGUM.—New Brunswick. Monthly. Devoted to the interests of the students of Rutgers College. Published by the Targum Association.

## MONMOUTH COUNTY.

EATONTOWN ADVERTISER.—Eatontown. Published weekly, on Friday. Republican. J. Steen, editor and publisher.

KEYPORT WEEKLY.—Keyport. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. D. Pettys.

LONG BRANCH NEWS.—Long Branch. Published daily in July and August, and weekly throughout the year. Weekly published on Saturday. Independent. Clifton W. Tayleure, editor and publisher.

LONG BRANCH RECORD.—Long Branch. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Frank M. Taylor.

MONMOUTH DEMOCRAT.—Freehold. Published weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. James S. Yard, editor and proprietor.

NEW JERSEY ENTERPRISE.—Keyport. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Fred. F. Armstrong, editor and proprietor.

NEW JERSEY STANDARD.—Red Bank. Published weekly, on Thursday. Independent. R. C. Penfield, editor and publisher.

OCEAN GROVE RECORD.—Ocean Grove. Published weekly, on Saturday. Religious, and devoted to the interests of Ocean Grove. Rev. A. Wallace.

RED BANK REGISTER.—Red Bank. Published weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. John H. Cook.

SEABRIGHT SENTINEL.—Seabright. Published weekly, on Friday. Independent. P. Hall Packer, editor and manager.

SHORE GAZETTE.—Ocean Beach. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. H. H. Yard, publisher.

THE ADVERTISER.—Asbury Park. Published weekly, on Wednesday. J. H. Youmans, editor and proprietor.

THE ASBURY PARK JOURNAL.—Asbury Park. Daily during July and August. Weekly published on Saturday. Independent. John L. Coffin, editor.

THE COAST DEMOCRAT.—Manasquan. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. James W. Laughlin, editor and publisher.

THE DAILY SPRAY.—Asbury Park. June, July and August. William K. Devereux and James G. Burt, publishers.

THE INDEPENDENT.—Atlantic Highlands. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Ella S. Leonard and Caroline G. Lingle, editors and publishers.

THE MATAWAN JOURNAL.—Matawan. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. David A. Bell.

THE MONMOUTH INQUIRER.—Freehold. Published weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Mrs. Edwin F. Applegate, publisher. E. Maxcy Applegate, editor.

THE MONMOUTH PRESS.—Freehold. Published weekly, on Saturday. Joseph C. Farr and Franklin Patterson, editors and proprietors.

THE MONMOUTH TRIBUNE.—Asbury Park. Published weekly, on Wednesday. Prohibition. Charles E. King, editor and publisher.

THE PATRIOT.—Ocean Beach. Published weekly, on Saturday. Robert T. Miller, editor and proprietor.

THE SEA SIDE.—Manasquan. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. S. V. Stults.

THE SHORE PRESS.—Asbury Park. Daily during July and August. Weekly published on Thursday. Independent. Penfield Brothers, proprietors. N. W. Penfield, editor.

## MORRIS COUNTY.

BOONTON WEEKLY BULLETIN.—Boonton. Published weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Samuel L. Garrison.

DOVER INDEX.—Dover. Published weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Frank F. Hummel and Lorenzo D. Tillyer. Frank F. Hummel, editor.

THE IRON ERA.—Dover. Published weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Dover Printing Company. John S. Gibson, editor.

THE JERSEYMAN.—Morristown. Published weekly, on Friday. Republican. Vance & Stiles, publishers. Alanson A. Vance, editor.

THE MADISON EAGLE.—Madison. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Bardon & Clift.

THE MORRIS COUNTY CHRONICLE.—Morristown. Published weekly, on Friday. Republican. Joshua Brown.

TRUE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.—Morristown. Published weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Vogt Brothers, editors and publishers.

## OCEAN COUNTY.

NEW JERSEY COURIER.—Toms River. Published weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Halsey Jennings.

OCEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Toms River. Published weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles S. Haslett.

THE BEACON.—Point Pleasant. Published weekly, on Saturday. G. W. Laughlin, editor and proprietor.

TIMES AND JOURNAL.—Lakewood. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Lakewood Publishing and Printing Company.

## PASSAIC COUNTY.

DE TELEGRAFFE (Holland).—Paterson. Published weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Henry Beeuwkes, Jr.

MORNING CALL.—Paterson. Published daily and weekly. Independent. E. B. Haines, editor and proprietor.

PASSAIC CITY DAILY NEWS.—Passaic. Published daily, in the afternoon. Independent. Mrs. Kate Sawyer, editress and proprietress.

PASSAIC CITY HERALD.—Passaic. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent-Democratic. O. & A. E. Vanderhoven.

PASSAIC CITY TIMES.—Passaic. Published daily, in the afternoon. Democratic. Vogt Bros. & Co., proprietors.

PASSAIC COUNTY JOURNAL (German).—Paterson. Published weekly, on Wednesdays. Otto Stutzbach, editor and proprietor.

PATERSON CENSOR.—Paterson. Printed record of the counties of Bergen and Passaic. B. Vanderhoven, editor.

PATERSON GUARDIAN.—Paterson. Daily and Weekly. Daily published in the afternoon, and Weekly on Friday. Democratic. Carleton M. Herrick, editor and publisher.

PATERSON LABOR STANDARD.—Paterson. Published weekly, on Saturday. Greenback-Labor. J. P. McDonnell and George E. McNeill.

PATERSON VOLKS-FREUND (German).—Paterson. Published tri-weekly, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings. Democratic. Carl August Boeger.

THE ITEM.—Passaic. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Alfred Speer.

THE PATERSON PRESS.—Paterson. Daily and Weekly. Daily published in the afternoon, and Weekly published on Thursday. Republican. The Press Printing and Publishing Company, proprietors. George Wurts, editor.

## SALEM COUNTY.

ELMER GAZETTE.—Elmer. Published weekly. M. Reeve.

ELMER TIMES.—Elmer. Published weekly, on Saturday. M. Reeve & Co., publishers.

MONITOR.—Woodstown. Published weekly, on Friday. Temperance. Monitor Publishing Company. E. W. Humphreys, editor.

NATIONAL STANDARD.—Salem. Published weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Sinnickson Chew & Brother, proprietors. Benjamin Patterson, editor.

PENNSGROVE RECORD.—Pennsgrove. Published weekly, on Saturday. W. A. & Daniel Summerill, proprietors.

SALEM SUNBEAM.—Salem. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Robert Gwynne, editor and proprietor.

THE SOUTH JERSEYMAN.—Salem. Published weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Smith & Bell.

THE WOODSTOWN REGISTER.—Woodstown. Published weekly, on Tuesday. Independent. Taylor & Kates, proprietors.

### SOMERSET COUNTY.

BOUND BROOK CHRONICLE.—Bound Brook. Published weekly, on Wednesday. Independent.

THE NEW JERSEY LAW JOURNAL.—Somerville. Published monthly. Honeyman & Co., publishers. Edward Q. Keasbey, editor.

THE SOMERSET MESSENGER.—Somerville. Published weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. John H. Mattison.

THE UNIONIST-GAZETTE.—Somerville. Published weekly, on Thursday. Republican. A. V. D. Honeyman, editor. The Unionist-Gazette Association, publishers.

### SUSSEX COUNTY.

NEW JERSEY BAPTIST.—Deckertown. Published monthly. Rev. A. R. Wilson, editor and proprietor.

SUSSEX COUNTY INDEPENDENT.—Deckertown. Published weekly, on Friday. Independent. Bunnell & Stanton, editors.

THE NEW JERSEY HERALD.—Newton. Published weekly, on Wednesday. Democratic. Thomas G. Bunnell, editor and publisher.

THE SUSSEX REGISTER.—Newton. Published weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Richard F. Goodman.

### UNION COUNTY.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY HERALD.—Elizabeth. Published daily and weekly. Weekly published on Saturday. Democratic. Henry Cook and Ira J. Hall, publishers.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.—Plainfield. Published weekly, on Thursday. Republican. John C. Runyon and William J. Leonard.

ELIZABETH DAILY JOURNAL.—Elizabeth. Published daily, in the afternoon. Republican. Published for estate of F. W. Foote. Charles C. McBride, editor.

EVENING NEWS.—Plainfield. Independent. T. W. Morrison, editor and proprietor.

FREIE PRESSE.—Elizabeth. Published weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Charles H. Schmidt, editor and publisher.

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.—Rahway. Published weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Lewis S. Hyer.

NEW JERSEY JOURNAL.—Elizabeth. Published weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Published at the Daily Journal office.

SUNDAY LEADER.—Elizabeth. Published weekly, on Sunday. J. M. Drake and Wm. McD. Drake, publishers.

THE CENSOR.—Rahway. Published weekly, on Tuesday. Independent. Joseph T. Crowell, editor and proprietor.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.—Plainfield. Published weekly, on Friday. Democratic. W. L. Force & Brother, publishers.

THE DAILY PRESS.—Plainfield. An evening edition of The Constitutionalist. J. A. Demarest, managing editor.

THE NEW JERSEY ADVOCATE.—Rahway. Published weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Advocate Publishing Co. H. H. Soule, president and editor.

THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN.—Plainfield. Published monthly. Devoted to Masonry. John Ulrich, proprietor.

THE SUMMIT RECORD.—Summit. Published weekly, on Saturday. Independent.

UNION COUNTY STANDARD.—Westfield. Published weekly, on Saturday. Edgar R. Pearsall, editor and proprietor.

## WARREN COUNTY.

BELVIDERE APOLLO.—Belvidere. Published weekly, on Friday. Republican. Josiah Ketcham.

DAILY NEWS.—Phillipsburg. Published in the afternoon. Republican. West & Lehn, proprietors and publishers.

HACKETTSTOWN GAZETTE.—Hackettstown. Published weekly, on Friday. Democratic. W. J. & R. Rittenhouse.

SPRINGTOWN TIMES.—Springtown. Weekly.

THE BLAIRSTOWN PRESS.—Blairstown. Published weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. De Witt C. Carter, editor.

THE OXFORD TIMES.—Oxford. Published weekly. Independent. Lewis M. Lanning, editor and proprietor.

THE WARREN JOURNAL.—Belvidere. Published weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Adam Bellis, publisher. John Simerson, editor.

THE WASHINGTON STAR.—Washington. Published weekly, on Friday. Independent. La Roe & Blazer.

WARREN DEMOCRAT.—Phillipsburg. Published weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles F. Fitch.

WARREN REPUBLICAN.—Hackettstown. Published weekly, on Friday. S. Pierson Cook.

WASHINGTON REVIEW.—Washington. Published weekly, on Friday. Independent. Shampamore & Davison.

WEEKLY COURIER.—Phillipsburg. Published weekly, on Friday. Independent. West & Godshalk.

SUMMARY.

There are 254 newspapers, altogether, published in the State, of which 76 are Independent in politics, 57 Republican, 57 Democratic, 3 Neutral, 40 politics not stated, 6 Religious, 5 Prohibition, 3 Educational, 2 Labor, and one each Anti-Monopoly, Odd Fellow, Masonic, Law and Mechanical.

# BIOGRAPHIES.

## GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

### Robert Stockton Green.

Robert Stockton Green was born at Princeton, N. J., March 25th, 1831, and is now in his fifty-sixth year. He is the son of James S. Green, a lawyer and a sturdy Jerseyman, whose father, Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, was President of Princeton College. Robert's great-grandfather, Rev. Jacob Green, of Hanover, Morris county, N. J., was chairman of the committee which prepared the first constitution for the State of New Jersey at the Provincial Congress, held at Burlington in 1776.

Young Robert, after a preliminary training, entered Nassau Hall, from whence he graduated in 1850. He then began to study for the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853 and became a counselor in 1856. While residing in his native place he took a lively interest in its affairs and, in 1852, was elected a member of its Council. He removed to Elizabeth in 1856 and at once became interested in the movement then on foot for the creation of Union county. He was largely instrumental in the passage of the act of 1857, which designated Elizabeth as the county seat. During 1857 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Borough Courts by Governor Newell, and the following year became City Attorney of Elizabeth, which position he filled with marked ability for ten years. In 1868 he was elected to the City Council from a strong Republican ward, and so great was his popularity that he continued to hold the office by successive re-elections until 1873, when he retired. He was elected Surrogate of Union county in 1862 and appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and County Courts in 1868. During the succeeding year he was appointed by Governor Randolph to the Commercial Convention at Louisville as a representative of New Jersey. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Parker, and confirmed by the Senate, as one of the Commissioners to suggest amendments to the constitution of the State.

In this Convention he was Chairman of the Committees on Bill of Rights, Rights of Suffrage, Limitation of Power of Government, and General and Special Legislation. The amendments suggested by the Commission were adopted by the two succeeding Legislatures and ratified by the people at

the general election of 1875. In 1868 Judge Green was the choice of Union county for Congress, and was only defeated by a few votes in the Convention, two kickers in his own county being the sole cause of his defeat, they voting for John T. Bird, of Hunterdon. In 1884 he was nominated for Congress from the Third District, comprising the counties of Union, Middlesex and Monmouth, after a memorable contest. Two Conventions were held, Judge Green being nominated by both. After the first Convention the friends of William McMahon, of Rahway, claimed he had been cheated out of the nomination. Judge Green hearing this, positively refused to accept a nomination that had the slightest cloud of unfairness attached to it. There was nothing left but to reassemble the Convention, when Judge Green was declared its unanimous choice. He defeated Congressman Kean (Rep.) by 1,848 majority.

Judge Green has always been a stanch Jeffersonian Democrat, and was one of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention of 1860, which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, and was a delegate to the National Convention in 1880, which nominated General Hancock. In January, 1874, the Judge became a member of the bar of New York as a partner of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, which afterwards became changed to Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming. Judge Green has been very successful in his profession, and is ranked as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the State. He was largely instrumental by his ability and tireless energy in working up the preliminary litigation in the passage of the free railroad bill by the Legislature in 1873, which was the first triumph of popular rights over the oppressive railroad monopoly that then had control of the entire State.

Judge Green has always manifested an active interest in perfecting and keeping up the organization of the Democratic party in his county and State. For several years he has served as a member of the Union County Executive Committee from the Seventh ward of Elizabeth, in which he resides. His cool, well-balanced judgment has always exercised a powerful influence in the deliberations of this committee, which has to conduct the entire mapping out of the campaign. In personal appearance he is about the middle height, erect and military-looking in his bearing, and has a firm, determined expression on his features, indicative of strong will-power. Judge Green married in 1857, and has an interesting family, consisting of one son and three daughters, with whom their father spends most of his time when not engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1886 he was elected Governor, after a very exciting canvass, by a plurality of 8,020 over ex-Congressman Benjamin F. Howey, Rep., of Warren county. His term will expire in 1890.

## UNITED STATES SENATORS.

### John Rhoderic McPherson.

Senator McPherson was born at York, Livingston county, New York, on the ninth of May, 1833. He received a common school and academic education. Leaving the academy when eighteen years old, he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which, by dint of hard work, he was moderately successful, until he became a resident of Jersey City in 1858. Here he entered largely into the live stock trade, and very soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He invented, perfected and put into practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He designed and put in operation in this country the great abattoir system in use in France, improving that system in many material ways. Senator McPherson was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City from 1864 to 1870, and for more than three years of that time he was President of the Board. He established in that city the People's Gas Light Company, and was elected its president. He was also president of several savings banks. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate by an unusually large majority, and served for three years with great credit to his county and State. In 1876 he was a Presidential elector, when the State went for Tilden by a very large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States Senator to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen.

He came to Jersey City when he was twenty-five years old, with nothing to assist him but his own resolution and clear understanding, and soon attracted public attention to his very progressive character.

While a member of the State Senate, Mr. McPherson was noted for his readiness in debate, and his cogency and terseness of style. His record in the United States Senate on the leading questions of finance and the tariff is in perfect accord with the great majority of the people of his State—Republicans as well as Democrats.

He was elected to a second term by the Legislature of 1883, which will expire March 4th, 1889. In 1884 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, and supported Thomas F. Bayard for the Presidency. When Cleveland was nominated he gave him his hearty support.

### Rufus Blodgett.

Senator Blodgett was born in Dorchester, New Hampshire, November 9th, 1834. He served his time at the machinist's trade, and worked at it for some time in his native State. About twenty-one years ago he came to New Jersey, and found employment soon afterward with the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company, and in a short time became its Superintendent. A few years ago he was appointed Superintendent of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company, over which the trains of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central railroads run by mutual agreement. For some years the Senator resided at Manchester, Ocean county, and he represented that county in the House of Assembly in the years 1878, '79 and '80. In the latter year he was defeated for the office of State Senator from the same county by Abraham C. B. Havens, by 80 plurality. While in the House of Assembly he took a prominent part in legislation, and was mainly instrumental in having the six per cent. interest law passed. He has always been known as an active and unflinching Democrat, and was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee during the Cleveland campaign, when he rendered very effective service to his party. He was a candidate for Governor before the Democratic Convention in 1886, and after a bitter and hard-fought contest was defeated of the nomination by the present Executive, Robert S. Green. He was elected United States Senator, to succeed General William J. Sewell, by the Legislature of 1887, on March 2d, amid very stormy scenes on the floor of the Assembly Chamber, his competitor being Ex-Governor Leon Abbett. Senator Blodgett lives at Long Branch, and his term began on March 4th, 1887.

## NEW JERSEY'S CONGRESSMEN.

### First District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden Counties.

(Population, 182,387.)

GEORGE HIRES.
(Rep., Salem.)

Mr. Hires was born in Elsinboro, Salem county, January 26th, 1835, and follows the business of glass manufacturing. He was formerly a merchant. He has all his life been identified with the interests of Salem county, and has ever been a stanch and earnest Republican.

In 1867 he was elected Sheriff, and served the regular term of three years, and in 1881 he was chosen State Senator, by a majority of 661, over Casper, Dem. He was chairman and a member of several important committees of the State Senate, and he took an active part in legislation. He is at present at the head of the firm of Hires & Co., glass manufacturers, at Quinton.

1884—Hires, Rep., 19,745; Ferrell, Dem., 18,003; Harbison, Pro., 1,343; Atkinson, Nat., 385.

1886—Hires, Rep., 18,347; Wescott, Dem., 15,013; Nicholson, Pro., 4,072.

### Second District—Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean Counties.

(Population, 162,285.)

JAMES BUCHANAN.
(Rep., P. O. Box 505, Trenton.)

Mr. Buchanan was born at Ringoes, Hunterdon county, N. J., June 17th, 1839, and is a counselor-at-law. He followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-five years of age. He was educated at Clinton Academy and in the Albany University. In 1866 he was Reading Clerk of the House of Assembly, and in 1868 and '69 he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Trenton. He read law with Hon. John T. Bird, now Vice-Chancellor, and in November, 1864, was admitted to the bar. From April 1st, 1874, to April 1st, 1879, he was Presiding Judge of Mercer county, and of hun-

dreds of decisions rendered by him during his term, but one was reversed on appeal. He was elected to the Trenton Common Council for a term of three years in April, 1883; has been a member of the Trenton Board of Trade since its organization, was President of that body for one year, and since 1879 has been Vice-President of the National Board of Trade. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Peddie Institute, and in 1875 received the honorary degree of A. M., from the University of Lewisburg, Pa. From 1873 to 1884, he was President of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention, and in the latter year declined a re-election to that office. He is a counselor-at-law of the Supreme Court of the United States, and has for years made a special study of questions relative to labor, tariff, &c.

1884—Buchanan, Rep, 19,144; Gauntt, Dem., 16,853; Howell, Pro., 898; Dobbins, Nat., 271.

1886—Buchanan, Rep., 17,767; Reed, Dem., 15,065; Brown, Pro., 2,547.

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## Third District—Middlesex, Monmouth and Union Counties.

(Population, 180,343.)

### John Kean, Jr.

(Rep., Elizabeth, Union County.)

Mr. Kean was born at Ursino, Union county, N. J., December 4th, 1852. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in November, 1877, but afterwards he became engaged in banking, mining and manufacturing pursuits. He is a graduate of Columbia College Law School. He is President of the Elizabeth Gas Company, Vice-President of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, and Secretary of the West End Iron Company. He is a director in each of the foregoing institutions as well as of the Elizabeth Water Company, the Elizabethport Manufacturing Company and several mining industries. He never held a political office before his election to Congress, except while acting as Secretary, and subsequently as President of the Union County Republican Committee. He was elected to Congress in this district in 1882 by a plurality of 2,295 over Miles Ross, but was defeated in 1884 by Robert S. Green, the present Governor, by a plurality of 1,848. In 1886 he defeated William McMahon by a plurality of 637.

1884—Green, Dem., 19,604; Kean, Jr., Rep., 17,756; Parker, Pro., 620; Stout, Nat., 609.

1886—Kean, Jr., Rep., 15,567; McMahon, Dem., 14,930; Parker, Pro., 2,980.

## Fourth District—Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset and Sussex Counties.

(Population, 124,983)

### James Nelson Pidcock.

(Dem., White House Station, Hunterdon County.)

Mr. Pidcock was born at Mechanicsville, Hunterdon county, N. J., February 8th, 1836, and is of English extraction. He is in the live stock business. When about five years of age he moved with his parents to Lebanon, N. J., where he attended the public schools. He left school at the age of thirteen and went to work with an engineering corps on the Belvidere Delaware railroad, and was engaged in the construction of this road until 1851, when he went South. In 1857 he returned home. He was engaged in business as drover and stock dealer until 1861, when, the war breaking out and financial depression following, he lost all he had saved in more prosperous years, and had, literally, to commence business anew. In 1875 he entered into a copartnership with Mr. Philip S. Kase, under the firm name of Kase & Pidcock, when they made their headquarters at the Central Stock Yards, Jersey City. Mr. Pidcock is largely interested in real estate, owning hundreds of acres of valuable land in his native township. In 1873 he was defeated for the State Senate by F. A. Potts, by a majority of 387, but three years later he ran again, and was elected by a majority of 1,675. During his term as State Senator, he took an active part in legislation.

1884—Pidcock, Dem., 15,225; Howey, Rep., 12,969; Morrow, Pro., 1,218; Davis, Nat., 282.

1886—Pidcock, Dem., 11,686; Van Blarcom, Rep., 11,563; Morrow, Pro., 2,772.

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## Fifth District—Bergen, Morris and Passaic Counties.

(Population, 174,029.)

### William Walter Phelps.

(Rep., Englewood, Bergen County.)

Mr. Phelps was born in New York city August 24th, 1839. He was educated at Yale College and the Columbia College Law School, graduating from both with high honors.

In 1863 he began the practice of law in New York city, but the death of his father, in 1869, made it necessary for him to give all his time to the management of his estate.

In 1872 he was elected to Congress over A. B. Woodruff. His career here was conspicuous for the independence with which he followed his private judgment. In some notable instances he refused to follow the party lead, though always a Republican in hearty sympathy with its general policy.

In 1874 he was defeated by A. W. Cutler by four votes.

From that time Mr. Phelps devoted himself to the care of his health—never very robust—and to the large farm, situated in Englewood and Ridgefield townships, in which he lives.

In 1880 and in 1884 he was sent as Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Conventions. In 1881 he was sent to Vienna by President Garfield, as United States Minister to Austria. He has been a member of the Governing Board of Yale College, by the votes of the Alumni, ever since Alumni Representation has obtained.

1882—Phelps, Rep., 14,341; Ryle, Dem., 12,703; Potter, Gr'nb'k, 387; McCormick, Pro., 1,028.

1884—Phelps, Rep., 17,364; Stevenson, Dem., 15,126; Buckley, Pro., 638; Potter, Nat., 481.

1886—Phelps, Rep., 15,297; Skinner, Dem., 12,461; Church, Pro., 1,780.

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## Sixth District—Essex County.

(Population, 213,764.)

### Herman Lehlbach.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Lehlbach was born in Baden, Germany, July 3d, 1845, and is a surveyor by profession. He was a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly from the Fourth District of Essex county, in 1884, when he took a prominent part in legislation. He was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, in 1884.

1884—Lehlbach, Rep., 21,162; Fiedler, Dem., 20,818; Tompkins, Pro., 845.

1886—Lehlbach, Rep., 15,492; Haynes, Dem., 13,719; Beckmeyer, Lab., 6,331; Anderson, Pro., 2,429.

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## Seventh District—Hudson County.

(Population, 240,342.)

### William McAdoo.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. McAdoo was born in Ireland, October 25th, 1853, and is a counselor-at-law. He was brought to this country at an

early age by his parents, who settled in Jersey City, where he has since resided. He received a good English education, which has been supplemented with close reading and study. He has been connected with the public press of Jersey City, and in 1870 he entered the law office of the late Hon. Isaac W. Scudder and commenced the study of that profession. At the November term of the Supreme Court, in 1874, he received his license as attorney-at-law, and the degree of counselor-at-law was conferred on him at the February term, 1879. He was for four years counsel to the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of Hudson county. He has always been a zealous and an active member of the Democratic party.

In 1881 he was elected to the House of Assembly in the Eighth District of Hudson county, by a majority of 710 over Tunison, Republican. This is his third consecutive term in Congress.

1884—McAdoo, Dem., 21,985; Brigham, Rep., 16,654; Lee, Pro., 130.

1886—McAdoo, Dem., 15,688; Hammerschlag, Rep., 11,435; Kerr, Ind. Dem., 3,668; Kennedy, Pro., 760.

# STATE SENATORS.

## Atlantic County.

JOHN J. GARDNER.
(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Senator Gardner was born October 17th, 1845, in Atlantic county, N. J., and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, except during his term of service in the army during the late war. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, over Doughty, Dem., and Pressey, Ind., by a plurality of 98 votes. He was re-elected in 1880 by a plurality of 867 votes, over French, Dem., and Pressey, Gr'nb'k. Again, in 1883, he was chosen Senator (for a third term), by a majority of 356, over Collins, Dem. and Pro., and in 1886 for a fourth term, after a most exciting canvass, by a plurality of 51 over Champion, Dem. The Senator is considered one of the ablest members of the Senate, being noted for his readiness in debate and clear and forcible expression of ideas. In the session of 1883 he was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office with much ability and impartiality. He was a Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884. This is his eleventh consecutive year in the Senate.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Banks and Insurance, and Sinking Fund, and as a member of the Committees on Revision of the Laws, Riparian Rights, and Printing.

1883—Gardner, Rep., 2,134; Collins, Dem. and Pro., 1,778.

1886—Gardner, Rep., 2,110; Champion, Dem., 2,059; Potter, Pro., 374.

## Bergen County.

JOHN W. BOGERT.
(Dem., Hohokus.)

Senator Bogert is a farmer, and was born at the place where he now resides, on September 3d, 1839. His ancestors settled

in that locality some time before the Revolution. He has held several township offices and is at present Collector for Bergen county, having held that office for nine years. He was a member of Assembly from the Second District of Bergen in the sessions of 1874-5. He is an executor and administrator for several large estates. He was elected to the Senate to fill the unexpired term (one year) of the late Senator Miller in 1885, and in 1886 he was elected for a full term of three years.

Last year he served on the Committees on Corporations, Riparian Rights, Treasurer's Accounts, Federal Relations, and Sinking Fund.

1885—Bogert, Dem., 1,574; Hanfield, Rep., 1,196; Rowland, Pro., 63.

1886—Bogert, Dem., 3,414; Moore, Rep., 3,159; Hillyer, Pro., 283.

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## Burlington County.

### William H. Carter.

(Rep., Bordentown.)

Senator Carter is a clerk at the Union Steam Forge, Bordentown, and was born in New Castle, Delaware, March 6th, 1835. Five years later, 1840, he came with his parents to Burlington county, and in his youth was apprenticed to the upholstery trade, which he abandoned after his "time" was completed, on account of ill-health. He then turned his attention to the grocery business, during which time he was engaged in both the wholesale and retail trade. For several years he held a clerkship in the employ of MacPherson, Willard & Co., at the Union Steam Forge, Fieldsborough. For fifteen years he was Secretary of the Building Loan Association, for one year a member of the Common Council, and for the same length of time was Chief Burgess of that borough. For one year, from March, 1865, to 1866, he was the Assessor for Bordentown. In 1879 he received the Republican nomination for Assembly from the First District, which at that time was supposed to be overwhelmingly Democratic, and defeated John Warner, after a sharp contest, by a majority of 281. Next year he defeated Col. Wm. R. Murphy, the Democratic nominee and a very popular gentleman, by a majority of 2. At first it was supposed Mr. Murphy was elected by a majority of 3, and he was sworn into office and held the seat for some time. A recount of the votes was favorable to Mr. Carter, and Mr. Murphy thereupon resigned his seat and the former was sworn in.

In 1881 Mr. Carter was again the Republican candidate. The district had been made more strongly Democratic by the

addition of Pemberton and Easthampton townships, and Col. Murphy was again the candidate of that party. Mr. Carter was elected by a majority of 227.

While a member of the Legislature Mr. Carter served on the following committees: Railroads and Canals, Revision of the Laws, State Library, Elections, Incidental Expenses, Miscellaneous Business, and Corporations. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Assembly and was instrumental in the shaping and passage of much important legislation.

He has been an active member of the M. E. Church since early boyhood, is a licensed preacher and has received many honors from the Church. His success in life is due mostly to hard work and study.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Claims and Pensions, and State Prison, and as a member of the Committees on Education, Commerce and Navigation, Sinking Fund, and School for Deaf-Mutes.

1882—Smith, Dem., 6,358; Merritt, Rep., 5,370; Abbott, 131.

1885—Carter, Rep., 5,498; Wills, Dem., 5,031; Lippincott, Jr., Pro., 661.

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## Camden County.

### George Pfeiffer, Jr.

(Dem., Camden.)

Senator Pfeiffer was born in Camden, N. J., March 16th, 1856, and is a real estate broker. Formerly he was in the bottling business. He was elected to the Camden City Council in March, 1883, and served as a member of the House of Assembly in the session of 1886, from the Second District of Camden county, having defeated Mr. Braker, Republican, by a plurality of 357, although the district was considered strongly Republican. He served as a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations and Public Grounds and Buildings. The Senator has been a Member-at-Large of the State Democratic Committee since 1886.

1884—Herring, Rep., 8,134; Wescott, Dem., 6,841; Bingham, Pro., 442; Cole, Ind., 81.

1887—Pfeiffer, Jr., Dem., 5,950; Herring, Rep., 5,473; Dudley, Ind. Rep., 3,105; Stout, Pro., 747.

## Cape May County.

JOSEPH H. HANES.
(Rep., Cape May City.)

Senator Hanes was born in Woodstown, Salem county, September 20th, 1845, and is an artisan and contractor. In 1878 he was elected a member of the Cape May City Council for a term of three years. He was re-elected in 1881, and again in 1884. He served as chairman of that body for three years.

The county was for six years previous to Senator Hanes' election, represented by a Democratic Senator. Mr. Hanes' majority over his Democratic opponent, Assemblyman Ludlam, was 125.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Unfinished Business, and Industrial School for Girls; and a member of the Committees on Corporations, Labor and Industries, and Passed Bills.

1882—Miller, Dem., 1,052; Richardson, Rep., 978; Smith, 76.
1885—Hanes, Rep., 1,225; Ludlam, Dem., 1,100; Stites, Pro., 125.

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## Cumberland County.

PHILIP PONTIUS BAKER.
(Dem., Vineland.)

Senator Baker was born at Cowan, Union county, Pa., January 14th, 1816. He is now in the real estate business, but was formerly a farmer and merchant. He was a member of the House of Assembly from the Second District of Cumberland county in 1882, having been elected by a plurality of 199 over Avis, Rep. He ran for State Senator, in 1883, against Isaac T. Nichols, and was defeated by a plurality of only 98, although the county gave Dixon, Republican candidate for Governor, a plurality of 780. His plurality over Mr. Nichols in 1886 was 469, the county giving at the same time a plurality of 660 for Howey, Republican candidate for Governor.

Mr. Baker comes of good old Colonial stock, who in the early history of our country settled in the Buffalo Valley of the old Keystone State, and though repeatedly driven out by the wily savages, with indomitable perseverance returned again and again, and at last to win and stay, and to become, as they have to this day remained, the sturdy yeomanry of that section. He was born on a farm and brought up at the

plough handle, where his forefathers with their rifles by their sides and watched and toiled, and at sixteen years of age left fatherless, was called to assume the responsibility of the management of a large farm.

In 1869 he removed to Vineland with his brother, L. R. Baker. They went into the business of general merchandise, which soon grew to large proportions, and Baker Bros. became one of the most important firms in Vineland. They built the Baker Block, which is one of the finest buildings in South Jersey. Mr. Baker was one of the foremost organizers of the Narrow Gauge railroad from Philadelphia to Cape May.

The Senator, when a member of the Lower House, introduced a bill providing for the payment to grand jurors the same per diem as that received by petit jurors. After considerable opposition, and, indeed, actual defeat and a renewal of the contest solely through the efforts of Mr. Baker, the bill was carried to its passage through the House, but failed to pass the Senate, having been there amended and finally laid on the shelf.

Last year he served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills, and Industrial School for Girls.

1883—Nichols, Rep., 3,550; Baker, Dem., 3,452; Johnson, Gr'nb'k, 224.

1886—Baker, Dem., 3,696; Nichols, Rep., 3,227; Gardner, Pro., 1,807.

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## Essex County.

### Augustus Fitz Randolph Martin.

(Rep., Newark.)

Senator Martin was born in Newark, N. J., May 22d, 1842, and is a banker and broker, at No. 100 Broadway, New York city. He was a member of the Newark Board of Education over six years, being Chairman of the Committee on Finance most of the time. In 1885 and 1886 he served as a member of the House of Assembly from the Ninth District of Essex county, and in the latter year he was mainly instrumental in having enacted the "Martin Act," which important piece of legislation has proved a solution to knotty problems of arrearages of unpaid taxes in municipalities. Several cities have adopted the act. The Senator, while in the Lower House, always took a leading part in legislation, especially that relating to the city of Newark. He was President of the Newark Board of Trade in 1885 and 1886, and for about five years has been a member of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange.

1884—Fish, Rep., 21,375; Armitage, Dem., 20,192; Houston, Pro., 740; Roebuck, Nat., 522.

1887—Martin, Rep., 18,807; Barrett, Dem., 17,778; Morrow, Pro., 1,256; Beckmeyer, Lab., 820.

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## Gloucester County.

### Joseph B. Roe.

(Rep., Woodbury.)

Senator Roe was born at Haddonfield, Camden county, February 26th, 1836, and is a farmer. Formerly, he practiced as a physician. He was graduated at Princeton College, in the class of 1858, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. He practiced medicine in Philadelphia one year, and served on the medical staff, United States Army, nearly four years, the greater part of the time with the renowned Arctic explorer, Dr. I. I. Hayes, late Surgeon United States Volunteers. He was assayer for a gold mining company one year after the war, and has been engaged in farming, in Gloucester county, since 1868.

He served as a member of the House of Assembly in 1886 and 1887.

1884—Pancoast, Rep., 3,367; Henderson, Dem., 2,891; Harris, Pro., 224; Black, Nat., 87.

1887—Roe, Rep., 3,159; Tallman, Dem., 2,698; Ogborn, Pro., 440.

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## Hudson County.

### William D. Edwards.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Senator Edwards was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 17th, 1855, but has resided in Jersey City since 1860. He is a lawyer, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1878.

Last year he served on the Committees on Revision of the Laws, and Municipal Corporations.

1883—Brinkerhoff, Dem., 15,115; Cator, Rep., 11,961.

1886—Edwards, Dem., 17,628; Wiggins, Rep., 13,198; Gordy, Pro., 803.

## Hunterdon County.

GEORGE H. LARGE.
(Rep., Flemington.)

Senator Large was born at White House, Hunterdon county, December 1st, 1850, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated at Rutgers College in 1872; was admitted to the bar in 1875 as an attorney, and in 1878 as a counselor. He served as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for Hunterdon county from November, 1877, to September 15th, 1885. He is the second Republican Senator ever elected in Hunterdon county, which usually goes Democratic by a majority of about 2,000.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Revision of the Laws, Corporations, Lunatic Asylums, and Federal Relations, and a member of the Committees on the Judiciary, Fisheries, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1882—Carpenter, Dem., 3,591; Hayhurst, Rep., 1,909; Mead, 717; Conover, 277.

1885—Large, Rep., 3,586; Everitt, Dem., 3,421; Stiger, Pro., 538; Holcombe, Gr'nb'k, 43.

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## Mercer County.

JOHN D. RUE.
(Rep., Trenton.)

Senator Rue was born in West Windsor, Mercer county, N. J., July 26th, 1833. He is a dealer in commercial fertilizers and farm machinery, and formerly was a farmer. He has held the offices of Judge of Election, Chosen Freeholder, and member of the Township Committee for several years. He served as a member of Assembly from the then Third District of Mercer county in 1878 and 1879.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Finance, and Education, and as a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, State Prison, State Library, and Reform School for Boys.

1883—Vanderbilt, Dem., 6,448; Leavitt, Rep., 6,383; Joslyn, Pro., 157.

1886—Rue, Rep., 7,260; Scudder, Dem., 6,932; Withington, Pro., 564.

## Middlesex County.

D. Coy Chase.

(Dem., South Amboy, and 129 Broad St., New York.)

Senator Chase was born in Fulton county, N. Y., May 4th, 1850. He commenced life as a farmer, but at the age of fourteen he obtained employment as night watchman on the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company's steamboats in New York city, afterwards filling each position from deck-hand to Superintendent, having been promoted seventeen times. For many years he managed the company's admiralty law business and the adjustment of their damage and collision cases, and, in 1875, he was also General Manager of their Albany line of steamers. At one time he was a reporter for the *New York Herald*, afterward filled the same position on the *Sun*, and was, when elected Senator, President of the Maritime Reporter Publishing Co. His present business is Manager for the Practical Rocking Grate Bars, which are extensively used on land and water, and President of the Perth Amboy Dry Dock and Railway Co., the most extensive works of the kind in the State.

Last year he served on the Committees on Claims and Pensions, Commerce and Navigation, State Prison, and Soldiers' Home.

1882—Schenck, Rep., 5,390; Neilson, Dem., 5,355.

1885—Chase, Dem., 4,819; MacSherry, Rep., 4,263; Parker, Pro., 323.

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## Monmouth County.

Henry M. Nevius.

(Rep., Red Bank.)

Senator Nevius was born near Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., January 30th, 1841, and is a counselor-at-law. He was educated at the Freehold Institute, then under the proprietorship of Mr. O. K. Willis, in 1859, and also at the High School in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He studied law with E. Smith, Jr., in the latter city, and until the war broke out, when he enlisted as a private in Company K, Lincoln Cavalry, and served until January, 1863, when he was promoted for gallantry to the Second Lieutenancy of Company D, Seventh Michigan Cavalry. He fought with General George A. Custer until the winter of 1864, when he resigned his commission to accept a position in a New Jersey regiment, then

forming at Trenton, which turned out a failure. He re-enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-Fifth New York Cavalry. His promotion was rapid and brilliant, and before the year had closed his rank was that of Captain. It was the capture of nearly one hundred of Mosby's men, including Imboden, Mosby's accomplished fellow-commander, that helped earn for Captain Nevius this distinction.

In July, 1864, Captain Nevius was doing duty at Washington. Early had swept like a devastating storm up through the Shenandoah Valley. He made a feint as though to attack Baltimore and stood with 20,000 men before the city of Washington. That feint had drawn off the Union forces to meet the supposed attack on Baltimore, and left the Capital almost defenseless. A handful of regular troops drew up in line before Fort Stevens, and this was the frail rampart that stood between the city and Early's host. The center of that line of heroes was commanded by Captain Nevius, and it was he who led the charge that forced the enemy's first retreat. A bullet shattered his left arm, yet on foot, bleeding and fainting, he held his men until the crisis was passed and then dropped when victory was won. President Lincoln watched that charge from Fort Stevens. When the awful suspense was over the President was heard to ask: "Who led that charge?" That night, as Captain Nevius lay with the wounded in the hospital, President Lincoln shook his uninjured hand, made the Captain a Major, and put his name on the roll of honor. This closed the Major's active service in the field. He came home and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln as President for a second term.

The Major was, in 1866, appointed Deputy Revenue Collector for Monmouth county, and with this office he combined the insurance business. In 1868 he resumed the study of law in the office of Charles Haight. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the February term, 1873, and as a counselor three years later. In May, 1875, he formed a copartnership with Hon. John S. Applegate, at Red Bank, which continued for four years, after which he opened an office for himself, and he now has a very extensive practice, especially in criminal cases. For three years he was counsel for the town of Red Bank, and for one year counsel for Long Branch. In 1883 he was made Commander of the Grand Army posts of New Jersey. He found the organization in a weak and divided condition. In one year he healed the factional strife, wiped out a debt of $6,000, and added 2,000 new members to the society of veterans. He succeeded himself for a second term and declined further recognition as an offi-

cer. He has always been identified with the Republican party, and he is a very effective political orator.

1884—Chattle, Dem. and Pro., 7,361; Vredenburgh, Rep., 6,980; scattering, 8.

1887—Nevius, Rep., 6,777; Brown, Dem., 6,586; Forman, Pro., 982.

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## Morris County.

### George T. Werts.

(Dem., Morristown.)

Senator Werts was born at Hackettstown, N. J., March 24th, 1846, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1867. He was Recorder of Morristown from May, 1883, to May, 1885, and at present is Mayor of that town, having been elected in May, 1886, for a term of two years.

Last year he served on the Committees on Judiciary, and State Library.

1883—Youngblood, Rep., 4,266; Salmon, Dem., 3,794; Genung, Gr'nb'k, 185; Smith, Pro., 328.

1886—Werts, Dem., 4,460; Jenkins, Rep., 4,126; Owen, Pro., 765; Rosevear, Lab., 148.

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## Ocean County.

### George Thomas Cranmer.

(Rep., Barnegat.)

Senator Cranmer was born at Barnegat, N. J., December 6th, 1848, and is the son of Captain George Cranmer, a prominent sea-captain of Ocean county, who died January 5th, 1851. He is a member of the Cranmer family whose ancestors early came from England, and settled in this State in 1665, and whose numerous descendants are found throughout the counties of Ocean, Burlington and Atlantic. He was formerly engaged in the banking and insurance business, but is not now in active business. In 1878 he was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly, but was defeated by Hon. Rufus Blodgett, now a member of the United States Senate. In September, 1879, without his solicitation, he was appointed by President Hayes Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., which office he resigned July 1st, 1880. He has been an active member of the State

National Guard for a number of years, and since 1875 Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment. In 1882 he was again nominated for member of Assembly and was elected by a majority of 477, and served upon some of the important committees of the House. In 1883, upon the declination of Senator Havens to again be a candidate, he was unanimously nominated for Senator, and elected over Ex-Senator Emson, a veteran Democratic politician, by a majority of 36, after one of the most exciting canvasses ever known in Ocean county. In 1886 he was renominated for Senator and elected by a plurality of 743 over Judge Richard H. Conover, Democrat.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Militia, Railroads and Canals, and School for Deaf-Mutes, and a member of the Committees on Claims and Pensions, Treasurer's Accounts, and Lunatic Asylums.

1883—Cranmer, Rep., 1,619; Emson, Dem., 1,583; Estlow, Gr'nb'k, 39.

1886—Cranmer, Rep., 1,787; Conover, Dem., 1,044; Emley, Pro., 275.

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## Passaic County.

### John W. Griggs.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Senator Griggs was born at Newton, Sussex county, July 10th, 1849. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the November term, 1871, and as a counselor three years later. In 1875 he was elected to the Assembly from the old First District of Passaic county, and was re-elected the year following. In 1878 he was appointed counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and in 1879 was appointed city counsel of Paterson, an office he held until 1882. In the latter year he was elected to the State Senate over James Inglis, Jr., the Democratic candidate, and three years later he was re-elected over the same gentleman. In 1886 he was President of the Senate, when, by virtue of that office, he also acted as President of the Court of Impeachment.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Judiciary, Labor and Industries, and Soldiers' Home, and as a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Militia, and Federal Relations.

1882—Griggs, Rep., 6,150; Inglis, Jr., Dem., 5,968; Beggs, 261; Carver, 77.

1885—Griggs, Rep., 6,476; Inglis, Jr., Dem., 5,619; Wells, Pro., 350.

## Salem County.

WILLIAM NEWELL.
(Dem., Salem.)

Senator Newell was born at Lower Penns Neck, December 16th, 1829, and is a farmer. He comes from an old and influential family, and has been prominent in the affairs of his township the most of his lifetime. He has been Township Committeeman continuously since 1856, with the exception of one year. He filled other township offices, and is at present a member of the Board of Freeholders and a Justice of the Peace. He represented Salem county in the House of Assembly in 1887.

1884—Miller, Rep., 2,977; Elwell, Dem., 2,970; Woolman, Pro., 188.

1887—Newell, Dem., 2,998; Lippincott, Rep., 2,831; Hitchner, Pro., 403.

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## Somerset County.

LEWIS A. THOMPSON.
(Rep., Somerville.)

Senator Thompson was born at Basking Ridge, Somerset county, N. J., July 19th, 1845. He taught school for five years, and then engaged in the millinery and fancy goods business, which he at present follows. He was elected Sheriff of Somerset county in 1880 for a term of three years, and he was President of the Board of Commissioners of Somerville two years (1883 and 1884). He was elected Senator in 1884 over Lane, Democrat, by a plurality of 89, and re-elected in 1887 over Bergen, Democrat, by an increased plurality of 450.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Riparian Rights, Treasurer's Accounts, Printing, and Reform School for Boys, and as a member of the Committees on Railroads and Canals, Miscellaneous Business, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1884—Thompson, Rep., 3,104; Lane, Dem., 3,015; Chamberlin, 24.

1887—Thompson, Rep., 2,914; Bergen, Dem., 2,464; Barber, Pro., 284.

## Sussex County.

JOHN A. MCBRIDE.
(Dem., Unionville, Orange county, N. Y.)

Senator McBride, son of George McBride, was born at Greenville, Orange county, N. Y., October 25th, 1850, and is, consequently, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. He is a farmer by occupation and choice, and takes great pride in improving his well-cultivated acres and beautifying his elegant home in Wantage township, near the New York State line, where an hospitable welcome always awaits his friends. He was educated at Mt. Retirement Seminary, near Deckertown, and at Oak Hill Seminary, near Unionville, N. Y., which were both under the principalship of that veteran educator, Prof. Samuel S. Hartwell, now deceased. Mr. McBride is a man of much more than average ability, of exemplary habits, honest from conscientious convictions, and very popular with the people of his county. In addition to the cultivation of his farm, he has found time to employ his talent as a public speaker in addressing farmers' and milk producers' meetings, and aiding with all his power in promoting their interests. He began to take part in politics during the Tilden campaign of 1876, and since that time he has taken an active part in every heated political contest, speaking from the stump in every section of the county. His ability as a public speaker has had much to do in popularizing him with the masses, who always flock to his meetings and are moved by his appeals.

Last year he served on the Committees on Finance, Militia, Agriculture, Elections, and Passed Bills.

1882—Cochran, Dem., 2,703; Stiles, Rep., 2,542; Layton, Gr'nb'k, 98.

1885—McBride, Dem., 2,283; McDanolds, Rep., 1,054; Wilson, Pro., 196.

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## Union County.

JAMES LOVEJOY MILLER.
(Rep., Westfield.)

Senator Miller was born in Warsaw, Wyoming county, N. Y., October 15th, 1837, and is a manufacturer of oils, blackings, bluing, &c., being a member of the well-known firm of Frank Miller & Sons, New York, with which he has been connected for thirty years. In 1874 Mr. Miller removed from Brooklyn, N. Y., purchased a fine property in Westfield and

at once became interested in the prosperity of the township. Mainly through his efforts the Westfield Lyceum Association was organized and incorporated, and a village improvement committee appointed. The present excellent roads, finely-shaded streets, well-kept lawns, and the perfect drainage of the business part of the township, the erection and maintenance of nearly one hundred and fifty street lamps, and many other improvements, fully testify to the good work accomplished by these associations. Mr. Miller served his township in the Board of Chosen Freeholders in 1879 and 1880, having for two years previous been a member of the Township Committee. For the past four years he has been President of the local Board of Health and Chairman of the Township Committee, to which position he was re-elected last spring in direct opposition to his wishes by the almost unanimous voice of the citizens, the Democrats and third-party people making no nomination against him. Mr. Miller does not confine his energy to the material interests of the community, but takes an active part in promoting its moral and educational development. With his many cares of an extensive private business and public duties, he is executor of several estates, and upon various committees, commissions, etc., has in every instance served faithfully, promptly and with discretion.

1884—Livingston, Dem., 5,997; Vail, Rep., 5,789; Good, Pro., 137; Morse, Nat., 299.

1887—Miller, Rep., 5,647; Livingston, Dem., 5,330; Bigelow, Pro., 343.

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## Warren County.

### Martin Wyckoff.

(Dem., Asbury.)

Senator Wyckoff was born in Readington township, Hunterdon county, N. J., October 18th, 1834, and is a lawyer by profession. His family is of Hollandish lineage and was among the earliest settlers of New Jersey. He lived on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the Grammar School connected with Rutgers College, and in 1852 he entered the Sophomore Class. Two years later he was chosen one of the junior orators, and he graduated with the class of 1855, taking the second honor. Among his classmates were the late Senator J. Henry Stone, of Rahway, and Milton A. Fowler, now of the New York bar. After leaving College he went to Virginia, where he taught a classical school for nearly two years. In the spring of 1857 he returned to his native State, and commenced the study of law with the

late Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was in the midst of a successful practice when the late war broke out. He and Captains Bonnel and Allan raised a company of volunteers, Mr. Wyckoff himself enlisting as a private. The company was attached to the Third Regiment, and Mr. Wyckoff was elected Sergeant and soon afterward commissioned Lieutenant. At the first battle of Bull Run he was placed in charge of a supply train, with which he succeeded in safely reaching Alexandria after the disastrous termination of that battle. When the term of service of his regiment expired he returned home and removed to Asbury, where, in the spring of 1862, he resumed the practice of his profession. In the autumn of the same year he was appointed Adjutant of the Thirty-First Regiment of Infantry, having obeyed a fresh call for troops, and was subsequently attached to the staff of General Paul, with the rank of Captain. He participated in several battles under Burnside, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, &c., and also rendered valuable service while with a foraging expedition into Virginia, where a large amount of provision and other material was captured. When his second term of service expired the Captain returned to Asbury and again resumed the practice of his profession. He enjoys one of the most lucrative practices in Warren county. He has acted as counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and for the Bloomsburg National Bank and the First National Bank, of Clinton. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

1884—Moon, Dem., 5,391; Angel, Rep., 2,865; Fuller, Pro., 403; Blackwell, Nat., 107.

1887—Wyckoff, Dem., 3,540; Howey, Rep., 3,316; Cline, Pro., 735.

## Summary.

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| SENATE—REPUBLICANS, 12 | DEMOCRATS, 9 = 21. |
| HOUSE — REPUBLICANS, 37 | DEMOCRATS, 23 = 60. |

Republican majority on joint ballot, 17.

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## When Regular Senatorial Elections Occur.

In 1888—Middlesex and Sussex, now represented by Democrats. Hunterdon, Passaic, Cape May and Burlington, now represented by Republicans—6.

In 1889—Bergen, Hudson, Morris and Cumberland, now represented by Democrats. Atlantic, Ocean and Mercer, now represented by Republicans—7.

In 1890—Monmouth, Union, Somerset and Gloucester, now represented by Republicans. Camden, Salem and Warren, now represented by Democrats—8.

The Senators elected in 1888, as well as those holding over, will vote for a successor to United States Senator John R. McPherson, whose term expires on March 4th, 1889.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

### Atlantic County.

JAMES B. NIXON.
(Rep., Atlantic City.)

There is but one Assembly district in the entire county. Population, 22,356.

Mr. Nixon was born in Cumberland county, N. J., April 26th, 1860, and is by profession a lawyer. He was educated at the public schools of his native county, at the West Jersey Academy, Bridgeton, N. J., and the Columbia Law School, New York city, completing the study of law at Bridgeton. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1882, and commenced the practice of law in Atlantic City in February, 1883, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession.

1886—Beckwith, Dem., 2,052; Robinson, Rep., 2,033; Somers, Pro., 450.

1887—Nixon, Rep., 2,111; Townsend, Dem., 1,732; Somers, Pro., 258; Myrose, Lab., 85.

### Bergen County.

*First District.*

ANDERSON BLOOMER.
(Dem., River Edge.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of New Barbadoes, Ridgefield, Englewood, Palisade, Harrington and Washington. Population, 21,550.

Mr. Bloomer was born at Englewood, N. J., December 17th, 1850, and is engaged in the lumber business. He graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College of the city of New York in 1869, and then connected himself with the old and well-established lumber business of Joseph W. Duryee, at the foot of East 35th street, New York city, where he is located at the present time. Although he always took an active part in politics, yet Mr. Bloomer never held any public office until he was elected to the Assembly.

Last year he served on the Committees on Ways and Means,

Incidental Expenses, Public Grounds and Buildings, and was Chairman of the Joint Committees on Lunatic Asylums, and Commerce and Navigation.

1886—Bloomer, Dem., 1,943; Butler, Rep., 1,487; Church, Pro., 175.

1887—Bloomer, Dem., 1,918; Burdette, Rep., 1,410; Worth, Pro., 153.

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*Second District.*

CHARLES F. HARRINGTON.
(Rep., Lyndhurst.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Union, Lodi, Saddle River, Midland, Ridgewood, Orvil, Franklin and Hohokus. Population, 18,330.

Mr. Harrington was born in Winchendon, Mass., March 13th, 1843, and is a member of the firm of McKee & Harrington, manufacturers of baby carriages, velocipedes, bicycles and tricycles, &c., at Kingsland, N. J., their warerooms being at Nos. 173, 175, 177 and 179 Grand street, New York. For four years Mr. Harrington was a member of the Township Committee, being its President two years; and he was twice elected as a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. Once he was elected Chosen Freeholder and once a Township Committeeman without opposition. In the late war he was a member of the Fifteenth and Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

1886—Ackerman, Rep., 1,608; Van Bussum, Dem., 1,534; Rapelje, Pro., 102.

1887—Harrington, Rep., 1,702; Brinkerhoff, Dem., 1,564; Mowbray, Pro., 75.

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## Burlington County.

*First District.*

ROBERT CECIL HUTCHINSON.
(Rep., Bordentown.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, Easthampton, Florence, Mansfield, New Hanover, Pemberton and Springfield. Population, 18,325.

Mr. Hutchinson was born at Yardville, Mercer county, N. J., December 14th, 1858, and is a lawyer by profession. He

is the youngest son of the late Hon. R. C. Hutchinson, who was Senator from Mercer county in 1857-59. He was educated at the Lawrenceville High School and Harvard College. He entered the Harvard Law School and afterwards continued his studies in the law office of the late Hon. Alden C. Scovel, of Camden. In 1883 he was admitted to the bar, and in the year following formed a copartnership with S. W. Beldon, which still continues, the firm having offices in Camden and Bordentown. Upon the death of his father in 1882, Mr. Hutchinson moved to Bordentown, where he has since resided. He is the President of the "J. V. Carter Co. Boiler Works," of Bordentown, and is an active member of the Board of Trade. This district is Democratic by about 400, still Mr. Hutchinson has been twice elected to the Assembly.

Last year he served on the Committees on Judiciary, and Banks and Insurance.

1886—Hutchinson, Rep., 2,009; Burr, Dem., 1,702; Tebo, Pro., 332.

1887—Hutchinson, Rep., 2,059; Atkinson, Dem., 1,705; Tebo, Pro., 256.

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*Second District.*

ALBERT HANSELL.

(Rep., Rancocas.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of Burlington, Beverly city, Beverly township, Chester, Cinnaminson, Delran, Mount Laurel and Willingboro. Population, 21,195.

Mr. Hansell was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 17th, 1846, and is engaged in the business of fruit growing, cold storage and cider vinegar manufacturing. He formerly followed the vocation of a farmer. He has been a Trustee and District Clerk of School District No. 31, Burlington county, since November, 1881, and a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders since 1884.

1886—Scott, Dem., 2,201; Gangewer, Rep., 1,999; Knight, Pro., 468.

1887—Hansell, Rep., 1,980; Scott, Dem., 1,967; De Cou, Pro., 455.

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*Third District.*

WILLIAM H. DORON.

(Rep., Buddtown.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Bass River, Evesham, Little Egg Harbor, Lumberton, Med-

ford, Northampton, Randolph, Shamong, Southampton, Washington, Westhampton and Woodland. Population, 18,038.

Mr. Doron was born at Buddtowu, Burlington county, N. J., August 23d, 1831, and is a farmer. He formerly followed the occupation of a bricklayer and plasterer. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1870 to 1873, and has been a Justice of the Peace since 1877. He was elected a member of the Township Committee in 1884 for one year, and re-elected in 1885 for a term of three years. He started for the West in 1854, and lived and voted in Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada and California, returning to New Jersey in 1861. He has also held the offices of School Trustee, District Clerk and Commissioner of Deeds.

Last year he served on the Committees on Fisheries, and Miscellaneous Business.

1886—Doron, Rep., 1,900; Wills, Dem., 1,857; Burtis, Pro., 472.

1887—Doron, Rep., 2,123; Haines, Dem., 1,385; Burtis, Pro., 375.

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## Camden County.

*First District.*

ADAM CLARK SMITH.

(Rep., Camden.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of Camden. Population, 29,302.

Mr. Smith was born in Accomac county, Va., December 6th, 1836, and is a member of the firm of Carr & Smith, proprietors of the Camden Architectural Iron Works. He never held any public position before he was elected to the House of Assembly.

1886—Armstrong, Rep., 2,783; Paul, Dem., 2,528; Burtis, Pro., 472.

1887—Smith, Rep., 3,372; Kendall, Dem., 1,944; Freeman, Pro., 339.

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*Second District.*

JOHN HARRIS.

(Rep., 434 Federal St., Camden.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of the city of Camden, and Stockton township. Population, 27,291.

Mr. Harris was born in New Hanover township, Burlington connty, N. J., May 19th, 1860, and is an attorney and counselor-at-law. He formed a copartnership with Henry S. Scovel, under the firm name of Scovel & Harris, in September, 1885, which still continues. He is of Quaker parentage. At the age of fifteen years he went to Camden, and two years later entered the law office of Jenkins & Jenkins as a student. In June, 1881, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and three years later as a counselor. He has acted as assistant to Prosecutors of the Pleas Richard S. Jenkins and Wilson H. Jenkins, of Camden county. He was elected Clerk and Solicitor of the Camden Board of Freeholders, in May, 1886, and re-elected in May, 1887, when he was actively engaged in bringing about investigations which resulted in the indictment and conviction of one member, while another is now a fugitive from justice. Several outsiders were also indicted.

1886—Young, Rep., 2,526; Chew, Dem., 2,280; Horner, Pro., 268.

1887—Harris, Rep., 3,022; Horner, Dem., 2,363; Frazier, Pro., 200.

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*Third District.*

GEORGE H. HIGGINS.
(Rep., Clementon.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the borough of Merchantville, Gloucester City, and the townships of Delaware, Centre, Haddon, Gloucester, Waterford and Winslow. Population, 20,092.

Mr. Higgins was born in Pennsylvania, July 31st, 1850, and is a farmer. He was Overseer of the Highways for four years, a member of the Township Committee for the same period, and for two years was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

1886—Turley, Dem., 1,747; Haines, Rep., 1,731; Caperon, Pro., 243.

1887—Higgins, Rep., 2,080; Tillyer, Dem., 1,744; Morgan, Pro., 231.

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## Cape May County.

WALTER S. LEAMING.
(Rep., Cape May Court House.)

The district embraces the entire county. Population, 10,744.

Dr. Leaming was born at Seaville, Cape May county, N. J., March 4th, 1854, and is a dentist by profession. He is a son of Ex-Senator Jonathan F. Leaming. He received an academical education, and is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. The doctor has always been a champion of the public schools and is at present a Trustee of School District No. 16, Cape May county.

1886—Hildreth, Dem., 1,055; Ware, Rep., 1,001; Thompson, Pro., 220.

1887—Leaming, Rep., 959; Oliver, Dem., 928; Corson, Pro., 220.

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## Cumberland County.

*First District.*

ISAAC M. SMALLEY.
(Dem., Roadstown.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the First, Second and Third wards of the city of Bridgeton, and the townships of Commercial, Fairfield, Downe, Hopewell, Stoe Creek, Greenwich and Lawrence. Population, 21,943.

Mr. Smalley was born near Bridgeton, Cumberland county, N. J., May 8th, 1830, and besides being a farmer is engaged in the nursery business. In the spring of 1846 his family removed to Philadelphia, and from thence, two years subsequently, to Delaware. In 1855 Mr. Smalley returned to Roadstown, where he has since resided. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders for several years, and since 1881 has been a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. He was elected to the House of Assembly in 1883 by a majority of 160, and refused a renomination. Last year he accepted the nomination much against his will, and was elected over Moore, Republican, by 98 plurality. Governor Green appointed Mr. Smalley as a Delegate to the National Farmers' Congress, which met in Chicago last November.

1886—Lawrence, Rep., 1,893; Mickel, Dem., 1,688; Foster, Pro., 1,151.

1887—Smalley, Dem., 1,598; Moore, Rep., 1,500; Ewing, Pro., 920.

*Second District.*

MULFORD LUDLAM.
(Dem., Millville.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the city of Millville and the townships of Maurice River, Landis and Deerfield. Population, 20,039.

Mr. Ludlam was born in Millville, Cumberland county, December 23d, 1844, and carries on the business of a druggist in that city.

1886—Hawkins, Rep., 1,637; Madden, Dem., 1,630; Jones, Pro., 738.

1887—Ludlam, Dem., 1,705; Cheever, Rep., 1,597; Wilson, Pro., 458.

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## Essex County.

*First District.*

THOMAS MCGOWAN.
(Rep., Bloomfield.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Caldwell, Montclair, Bloomfield, Belleville and Franklin. Population, 21,052.

Mr. McGowan was born in Ireland, August 25th, 1834, and is a hat manufacturer. He has been a resident of Bloomfield thirty-eight years. In 1851 he was an entered apprentice in the hatting business and subsequently became master of the trade, when he associated himself in business in Newark, the firm being known as Fairchild & McGowan. For a quarter of a century he actively continued in the business. Formerly he was associated in the lumber business under the firm name of Taylor Brothers, in Montclair. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield for fifteen years, but never held public office until nine years ago, when he was elected to the Board of Chosen Freeholders. He is still a member of the board, being Chairman of the Lunacy Committee. Mr. McGowan has always been a Republican, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont.

1886—Underhill, Rep., 1,517; Ahlborn, Dem., 1,257; Merritt, Pro., 570; Brady, Lab., 423.

1887—McGowan, Rep., 2,018; McCoy, Dem., 1,337; Ellor, Pro., 360.

*Second District.*

JAMES PECK.
(Rep., East Orange.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the city of Orange and the township of East Orange. Population, 25,559.

Mr. Peck was born in Orange, N. J., January 30th, 1825, and is a farmer. He has held the office of Chosen Freeholder since East Orange was incorporated as a township by the Legislature of 1863, and he is in his twenty-fifth year of continuous service in that office. He has served the county as Commissioner of the Essex Public Road Board since January 1st, 1874—fourteen years—during eleven of which he has been President of that body. He served in the House of Assembly during the sessions of 1868 and 1869.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committee on Claims and Pensions, and on the Committee on Soldiers' Home.

1886—Peck, Rep., 1,700; Denney, Dem., 1,684; Ferry, Pro., 423; Balboch, Ind. Dem., 216.

1887—Peck, Rep., 2,093; Smith, Dem., 1,492; Waterman, Pro., 259; Burker, Lab., 477.

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*Third District.*

ADRIAN RIKER.
(Rep., Newark.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Clinton, Livingston, Millburn, South Orange, West Orange and the Fourteenth ward of Newark. Population, 18,407.

Mr. Riker was born in Clinton township, Essex county, N. J., August 16th, 1858, and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated at Princeton College in 1879, Columbia College Law School in 1881, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1883.

1886—Condit, Rep., 1,649; Wonderly, Dem., 1,030; Pearsall, Pro., 384.

1887—Riker, Rep., 1,852; Lamb, Dem., 1,010; Walker, Pro., 180; Barrett, Lab., 159.

*Fourth District.*

CHARLES E. HILL.

(Rep., 574 Warren St., Newark, and 206 Broadway, New York.)

The Fourth Legislative District is composed of the Eighth and Eleventh wards of the city of Newark. Population, 22,791.

Mr. Hill was born at Wolfeborough, N. H., June 10th, 1851, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1873, and of New York in 1882. He was School Commissioner in the city of Newark in 1881, '82, '83 and '84, and is at present an Alderman, having been elected for the years 1886, '87, '88 and '89. He was elected to both offices from the Eleventh ward. This is his second year in the Legislature.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Insurance, and a member of the Committees on Militia, Revision of the Laws, and Soldiers' Home.

1886—Hill, Rep., 1,938; Carr, Dem., 1,863; Crane, Pro., 358.

1887—Hill, Rep., 2,509; Carr, Dem., 1,506; Montieth, Pro., 189; Moore, Lab, 96.

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*Fifth District.*

DE FOREST P. LOZIER.

(Rep., 56 Clinton St., Newark.)

The Fifth Legislative District is composed of the First, Fourth and Fifteenth wards of the city of Newark. Population, 21,458.

Mr. Lozier was born at Painted Post, Steuben county, New York, June 10th, 1843, and is an accountant. He was formerly an ornamental painter. He has never before held public office. He enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth New York Volunteers, April 19th, 1861, under a call for 75,000 three-months' troops, and re-enlisted in the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He was injured at Fredericksburg and discharged at Alexandria, Va. He is Grand Protector of the Knights and Ladies of Honor of New Jersey, is a Major on the staff of Colonel George N. Nutt, of Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., and has been an assistant in the Comptroller's office, Newark, for the past seven years, under both Republican and Democratic administrations.

1886—Barrett, Dem., 2,249; Smith, Rep., 1,812; Day, Pro., 193.

1887—Lozier, Rep., 2,161; Kalisch, Dem., 2,072; Harris, Pro., 88; Yuill, Lab., 60.

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*Sixth District.*

AUGUSTUS DUSENBERRY.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises the Second and Third wards, and First district of the Seventh ward, city of Newark. Population, about 16,882.

Mr. Dusenberry was born in Newark, N. J., December 4th, 1837, and is employed as a salesman with Banister & Dollard, dealers in machine and factory supplies, of that city. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Ninth New York Volunteers (Hawkins' Zouaves) for the term of two years, and was discharged May 5th, 1863. In June of the latter year he started to raise a company for the Thirty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers, and was mustered in as Captain of Company I of that regiment, September 18th, 1863, at Flemington, N. J., for the term of three years. He was mustered out of the service in July, 1865, under a general order from the War Department. Mr. Dusenberry is a member of Lincoln Post, No. 11, G. A. R., and has been since 1868. He served as Assistant Street Commissioner of Newark, from 1868 until 1872, when he was removed by reason of Democratic ascendancy to power in the latter year. He was elected as an Alderman of Newark, in October, 1881, by 438 majority; re-elected in 1883, by 185 majority; again in 1885, by 135 majority, and again in 1887, by 358 majority. He was elected to the Legislature last fall by 169 plurality in a district which had gone Democratic for two years previously.

1886—Crane, Dem., 1,653; Ward, Rep., 1,631; Condit, Pro., 130; Haines, Lab., 192.

1887—Dusenberry, Rep., 1,785; Ufford, Dem., 1,616; Bowen, Pro., 52; Sullivan, Lab., 45.

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*Seventh District.*

FRANK M. MCDERMIT.

(Dem , Newark.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises the Sixth ward and the Second and Third districts of the Seventh ward of the city of Newark. Population, about 25,642.

Mr. McDermit was born in Newark, N. J., September 2d, 1861, and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from St. Benedict's College, Newark, in 1876. In 1885 he was defeated for the Assembly by a plurality of 217 in this district, but was elected the following year by a plurality of 357. He was re-elected last fall.

Last year he was assigned to the Committees on the Revision of the Laws, Claims and Pensions, and Railroad Taxation.

1886—McDermit, Dem., 2,162; Smalley, Rep., 1,805; Ilsley, Pro., 81.

1887—McDermit, Dem., 2,147; Huegel, Rep., 1,996; Ilsley, Pro., 53; Merritt, Lab., 49.

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*Eighth District.*

JOSEPH SCHMELZ.

(Dem, Newark.)

The Eighth Legislative District consists of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Newark. Population, 22,652.

Mr. Schmelz was born in Oberufhausen, Germany, February 19th, 1845, and is in the saloon business in Newark. He is a hatter by trade. He was tax assessor in 1880, '85 and '86.

1886—Peal, Dem., 1,706; Black, Rep., 1,422; Voegtlen, Pro., 61; Bonnett, Jr., Lab., 459.

1887—Schmelz, Dem., 1,916; Ley, Rep., 1,700; Ward, Pro., 39; Haines, Lab., 80.

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*Ninth District.*

JAMES MARLATT.

(Rep., 60 Pacific St., Newark.)

The Ninth Legislative District is composed of the Ninth and Tenth wards of the city of Newark. Population, 18,514.

Mr. Marlatt was born at Beatyestown, Warren county, N. J., January 6th, 1840, and is in the flour, feed and grain business. He was formerly a grocer. His father dying when the subject of this sketch was only nine years of age, he worked on a farm until he was twenty-one. He was clerk in the store of W. L. & G. W. Johnson, at Hackettstown, nearly four years, and in 1865 he moved to Newark, when he went into the grocery business with John Robertson, his brother-in-law, who was a partner until November, 1872, when Mr. Marlatt bought the grocery store and property of J. H. Richardson, which he conducted until February 1st, 1884. Selling

out his interest in the establishment, he continued in the prepared flour, feed, grain and hay business, and acted as agent for E. J. Larrabee & Co., Charles H. Paul & Co., and Hetfield & Duckers' crackers and biscuit. Mr. Marlatt was elected School Commissioner in 1877, and Alderman of the Tenth ward, Newark, in the fall of 1886. At the subsequent State election he was chosen Assemblyman for this district by a plurality of 221, and re-elected last fall by an increased plurality of 603.

Last year he served on the Committees on Bill Revision, and Commerce and Navigation.

1886—Marlatt, Rep., 1,789; Boughner, Dem., 1,568; Adams, Pro., 165.

1887—Marlatt, Rep., 2,014; Tunison, Dem., 1,411; Hudson, Pro., 66; Byron, Lab., 59.

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*Tenth District.*

JAMES A. CHRISTIE.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Tenth Legislative District is composed of the Fifth and Twelfth wards of the city of Newark. Population, 20,807.

Mr. Christie was born in Newark, October 8th, 1850, and is a mason and builder. He was elected Alderman of the Fifth ward of that city for a term of two years, in October, 1887. This Assembly District was represented by William Harrigan, Democrat, for five consecutive years previous to the election of Alderman Christie, and is considered strongly Democratic.

1886—Harrigan, Dem., 1,522; Herold, Rep., 1,171; Edwards, Pro., 61; McGrath, Lab., 832.

1887—Christie, Rep., 1,792; Harrigan, Dem., 1,655; Edwards, Pro., 23.

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## Gloucester County.

JAMES WEST.

(Rep., Bridgeport.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county. Population, 27,603.

Mr. West was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 4th, 1851, and is a shipper of produce, having formerly followed the vocation of a farmer. He left Philadelphia when seven years old and settled in New Jersey, where he followed farming until 1886, when he engaged in his present business.

1886—Roe, Rep., 2,997; Locke, Dem., 2,824; Turner, Pro., 484.

1887—West, Rep., 3,204; Pearson, Dem., 2,585; Garrigues, Pro., 510.

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## Hudson County.

### *First District.*

JOSEPH GALLAGHER.
(Rep., Jersey City.)

The First Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City. Population, about 19,500.

Mr. Gallagher is about forty years of age and an old resident of Jersey City, having come there when a boy. Before he was twenty years of age he went into the shoe business in that city on his own account, and after conducting it successfully for several years, he sold his store, and became connected with the firm of E. C. Burt & Co., one of the largest boot and shoe manufacturing firms in New England. Mr. Gallagher is now chief salesman of that house. He makes two trips each year to the Pacific coast, looking after the business interests of the firm. He owns considerable real estate in Jersey City. For many years he has been an active member of the Republican party, having served several terms on the Hudson County Republican Committee, of which body he is still a member. He has frequently been a delegate from Hudson county to the State Conventions of the Republican party. Mr. Gallagher is a prominent and active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Before his election to the Assembly he never held any public office.

1886—McLaughlin, Dem., 1,403; Ramsey, Rep., 1,203; Coe, Pro., 88.

1887—Gallagher, Rep., 1,572; Clark, Dem., 947; Pilson, Pro., 31.

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### *Second District.*

JAMES F. NORTON.
(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Second Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City. Population, about 21,000.

Mr. Norton was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., about twenty-six years ago. His parents moved to Jersey City when he was only two years old, and when but four, his father died. At the age of thirteen, he left St. Peter's Parochial School and

went to work as a messenger boy in the office of the *Jersey City Argus.* There he learned the art of type-setting, and at the end of three years he left the "case" to accept a position as reporter on the *Argus.* He has assisted Mr. W. E. Sackett, who represents several New York papers in New Jersey, and Mr. Norton is at present the Hudson county representative of the *New York Sun* and the *Newark Evening News.* In 1884 he was elected to the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders, having received a unanimous nomination, and was re-elected in 1885, without opposition. He was elected to the House of Assembly by a plurality of 752, over Michael F. Feeley, an Independent Democratic candidate, who had the Republican indorsement, and Patrick O'Hagan, a Labor candidate. Mr. Norton is a bright journalist, and well known and esteemed by the neighbors and friends among whom he has lived for twenty-four years.

1886—Tumulty, Dem., 1,524; Feeley, Ind. Dem., 1,221; Clark, Pro., 8.

1887—Norton, Dem., 1,601; Feeley, Ind. Dem. and Rep., 849; O'Hagan, Lab., 562; Maver, Pro., 4.

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*Third District.*

SAMUEL D. DICKINSON.
(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Third Legislative District comprises a part of Jersey City. Population, about 24,000.

Colonel Dickinson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 5th, 1850, and is Comptroller of Jersey City. He was a member of the Legislatures of 1884-85, when he was Chairman of the Special Committee on Rules, of Municipal Corporations, and the Republican caucus. He joined the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., in 1868, as a private, and served through all grades to that of colonelcy, which he at present holds. In 1881 he was selected by Governor Ludlow and the State Military Board as Adjutant of the New Jersey Battalion at Yorktown, Va. He was an officer of the American Rifle Team, and accompanied it to England at the International Rifle Match, in 1883.

Last year he served on the Committees on Elections, and Municipal Corporations, and was Chairman of the Committee on Militia.

1886—Dickinson, Rep., 1,436; Hoos, Dem, 1,240; Nevius, Pro., 131.

1887—Dickinson, Rep., 1,477; Rankin, Dem., 947; Saunders, Lab., 484; Slocum, Pro., 63.

*Fourth District.*

WILLIAM C. HEPPENHEIMER.
(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Fourth Legislative District comprises a part of Jersey City. Population, about 25,000.

Colonel Heppenheimer was born in New York city, March 27th, 1858, and is a lawyer by profession, practicing in New York and New Jersey, having been admitted to the bar in both States. He was educated at Heidelberg, Germany, and graduated from the Columbia College and Harvard Law Schools. In May, 1886, Governor Green appointed him an Aide-de-Camp on his personal military staff with the rank of Colonel.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Elections, and a member of the Committees on Militia, and Unfinished Business.

1886—Heppenheimer, Dem., 1,730; Van Derzee, Rep., 986; Seguine, Pro., 102.

1887—Heppenheimer, Dem., 1,382; Van Derzee, Rep., 717; Wall, Lab., 532; Thorp, Pro., 55.

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*Fifth District.*

RICHARD BROWN.
(Rep., 583 Bergen Ave., Jersey City.)

The Fifth Legislative District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Population, about 20,000.

Mr. Brown was born in England, November 19th, 1837, and is a painter and decorator. He was a member of the Board of Education of Jersey City in 1882 and 1883.

1886—Pearson, Dem., 1,488; Levering, Rep., 1,280; Barr, Pro., 99.

1887—Brown, Rep., 1,759; Nathan, Dem., 646; Mount, Lab., 272; Brown, Pro., 53.

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*Sixth District.*

CHARLES W. FULLER.
(Rep., City of Bayonne.)

The Sixth Legislative District is composed of a part of Jersey City and the entire city of Bayonne. Population, about 34,000.

Mr. Fuller is a lawyer by profession, practicing in the States of New York and New Jersey, and was born in New York city, July 2d, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and attended college there until, in 1862, there was a call for more troops to assist in the suppression of the Rebellion. Mr. Fuller responded to this call by joining the Seventh Regiment of New York, as a private, and serving at the seat of war for three months. At the end of this period he was prostrated by a severe sunstroke, and incapacitated for further active military service. Returning to New York, he engaged in business until 1872, when he removed to his present home in Hudson county, N. J. During his residence in New York, Mr. Fuller assisted, in 1863, in the suppression of the draft riots, and, in 1871, of the severe riots that occurred in New York in that year. In 1868 he was appointed Adjutant of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., a year later was promoted to the rank of Major, and in 1871 was commissioned Colonel, retaining command of the regiment until 1874. After his removal to New Jersey, Colonel Fuller was admitted to the bars of New York and of this State. Having always manifested a warm interest in the cause of education, he was elected a member of the Board of Education of the city of Bayonne, on which board he served for four years. In 1885 he was elected, by the Legislature, a Trustee of the State Normal School, and member of the State Board of Education, which position he has continued to fill to the present time with much ability and with valuable results to the State, many reforms and improvements at the State schools being due to his efforts. Excepting two terms as City Attorney of Bayonne, Colonel Fuller held no other office until his election to the present Legislature. He was nominated for the first time in 1886, but was defeated through the severe contest for United States Senator. Upon again entering the lists in 1887, he was triumphantly elected with over 1,000 plurality. Colonel Fuller enjoys a fine reputation as an orator and elocutionist. In political campaigns his services are greatly in demand as a Republican speaker, and as an amateur reader his talents are frequently brought into requisition for charitable and social objects.

1886—Hudspeth, Dem., 2,527; Fuller, Rep., 2,283; Crowen, Pro., 154.

1887—Fuller, Rep., 2,408; Schaumloeffel, Dem., 986; Ritter, Lab., 1,351; Holt, Pro., 76.

*Seventh District.*

JOHN P. FEENEY.

(Dem., 127 Pavonia Ave., Jersey City.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City and the entire Third and Fourth wards and a part of the First ward of the city of Hoboken. Population, about 60,000.

Mr. Feeney was born in Jersey City, November 8th, 1858. He attended St. Michael's School and a public school in his native city. He was only eleven years old when his father died, and ever since then he has supported himself by his own efforts. The first office which he ever held was that of constable, to which he was elected in 1882 by a majority of 884 votes. He discharged his duties with such tact and ability that at the expiration of his term, three years later, he was re-elected by an increased majority of 1,300 votes. In 1883 he was appointed one of the Doorkeepers of the House of Assembly, and, by his urbanity and genial social qualities, became one of the most popular men in Trenton. His skill and the remarkable ability which he displayed in the execution of his duties as constable attracted the attention of Prosecutor of the Pleas Winfield, who selects the best men in the county for his service, and he offered Mr Feeney an appointment as special detective in his office. He accepted the position and still holds it. His record in the detection of crime and the pursuit and capture of criminals will compare favorably with that of the best officers in that line of employment. Many of the most important cases have been entrusted to him by his superior, and in every instance he has succeeded in discovering and apprehending the violators of the law. Mr. Feeney has also been connected with the Fire Department as a member of No. 1 and No. 6 Engine Companies. The subject of this sketch was first elected to the Legislature in 1886 against three competitors.

He served during the last session on the Committees on Claims and Pensions, Stationery, and Treasurer's Accounts.

1886—Feeney, Dem., 2,524; McDonald, Ind. Dem., 1,237; Londergan, Ind. Dem., 577; Wescott, Pro., 32.

1887—Feeney, Dem., 3,286; Moran, Lab., 1,184; Ogilvie, Pro., 23.

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*Eighth District.*

EDWARD P. FARRELL.

(Dem., East Newark.)

The Eighth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City and the towns of Harrison and Kearny. Population, about 24,500.

Mr. Farrell was born in Newark, N. J., and is about twenty-six years of age. He is a lawyer by profession, having graduated at the Columbia College Law School and been admitted to the bars of New York and New Jersey.

1886—Noonan, Dem., 1,979; Heritage, Rep., 825; Bird, Pro., 186.

1887—Farrell, Dem., 1,727; Coughlan, Lab. and Rep., 1,320; Bird, Pro., 21.

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*Ninth District.*

WILLIAM HENRY LETTS.

(Rep., Hoboken.)

The Ninth Legislative District comprises part of the city of Hoboken. Population, about 17,500.

Mr. Letts was born in Hoboken, N. J., November 13th, 1852. He received his education in the public schools, and after finishing his studies embarked in the ice business, in which he is still engaged. For many years he was a prominent and enthusiastic member of the Volunteer Fire Department. For two years he acted as Assistant Foreman, and for three successive terms he served as Foreman of Excelsior Engine Company, No. 2, and acquired such popularity among his companions and the people generally that in 1882 they insisted in nominating him for Freeholder on the Republican ticket. He was elected by a handsome majority, although the district is strongly Democratic, and was re-elected as his party's candidate in the succeeding year. Since then he has been annually re-elected as the nominee of both parties, and has not had any opposition. In his official career he has always displayed perfect independence, scrupulous integrity and a high order of ability in conducting the intricate and extensive business of the county.

Last year he served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills, Treasurer's Accounts, and Passed Bills.

1886—Letts, Rep., 1,193; Besson, Dem., 742; Lamb, Pro., 63.

1887—Letts, Rep., 1,045; Stuhr, Ind. Dem., 759; Curtin, Dem., 257; Middleton, Pro., 83.

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*Tenth District.*

EDWIN F. SHORT.

(Dem., Guttenberg.)

The Tenth Legislative District comprises the townships of Weehawken, North Bergen, Union, and the towns of West Hoboken, Guttenberg and Union. Population, 25,884.

Mr. Short was born in New York, December 14th, 1847, and is a constable and court officer attached to the Hudson County Court He formerly followed the vocation of a carpenter. He has been for years and is at present a member of the Democratic County Committee.

1886—Lennon, Dem., 1,992; Riston, Rep., 1,103; Johnson, Pro., 4.

1887—Short, Dem., 1,304; Trask, Rep., 796; Usher, Lab., 1,124; Westervelt, Pro., 17.

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## Hunterdon County.

*First District.*

### William H. Martin.

(Dem., Frenchtown.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of West Amwell, East Amwell, Delaware, Kingwood, Raritan, Frenchtown and Lambertville. Population, 16,195.

Mr. Martin was born near Little York, N. J., June 17th, 1846, and has been a general merchant since 1875, formerly being a salesman. He has been a resident of Frenchtown for nineteen years. In 1873 he was elected Tax Collector for the borough of Frenchtown by a large majority, and was re-elected in 1874 by an increased majority. He was elected a member of the Common Council four years in succession, beginning in 1877; was elected Mayor of the borough in 1881, by a majority of 47, and re-elected the following year by 66. In 1875 he was elected a director of the Union National Bank, and re-elected every year since. On November 17th, 1887, he was elected President of the same bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hugh E. Warford. In January, 1887, he was elected a director of the Alexandria Bridge Company, and in 1885, he was appointed Postmaster for Frenchtown.

Mr. Martin has always and ever been a staunch Democrat, having used his best efforts for the advancement of his party's interests at any and all times, and he has never been defeated for any office for which he was a candidate. He is proud of his "home" majority for the Assembly, which was 142, and considers it very flattering indeed, the borough being usually conceded to the Republicans.

1886—Arnwine, Dem., 1,869; Vansciver, Rep., 1,553; Schenck, Pro., 355.

1887—Martin, Dem., 1,986; Kirkpatrick, Rep., 1,276; Ewing, Pro., 228.

*Second District.*

LAWRENCE H. TRIMMER.
(Dem., Middle Valley.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Alexandria, Holland, Bethlehem, Lebanon, Tewksbury, High Bridge, Union, Clinton, Readington and Franklin, and Clinton borough. Population, 21,225.

Mr. Trimmer was born at Lower Valley, Hunterdon county, N. J., November 21st, 1847, and is a farmer, miller and milk dealer.

1886—Wolverton, Dem., 2,360; La Rue, Rep., 1,472; Johnston, Pro., 549; Wells, Lab., 244.

1887—Trimmer, Dem., 2,096; Wells, Rep., 1,542; Fleming, Pro., 396.

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## Mercer County.

*First District.*

CHARLES H. OLDEN.
(Rep., Princeton.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Ewing, Hopewell, Lawrence, Millham, Princeton, West Windsor, East Windsor, Hamilton and Washington. Population, 23,857.

Mr. Olden was born at Princeton, N. J., January 22d, 1844, and is a farmer. He was a member of the Princeton Township Committee in the years 1866, '72, '75, '77, '78 and '79, and at the present time is Collector of Taxes for the township.

1886—Hutchinson, Rep., 2,608; Wright, Dem., 2,280; Allen, Pro., 407.

1887—Olden, Rep., 2,481; Vanderbilt, Dem., 2,293; Scarborough, Jr., Pro., 266.

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*Second District.*

JOSIAH JONES.
(Rep., Trenton.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Fifth and Seventh wards of the city of Trenton. Population, 20,552.

Mr. Jones is a native of England, and is in the forty-second year of his age. When he was but a year and a half old his parents emigrated to this country and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y. He worked in Jersey City for eight years, then moved to Connecticut and subsequently to Trenton, where he has resided ever since. He is an operative potter by trade, and a prominent member of the Knights of Labor. In 1885 he was elected to Common Council from the First ward to fill a vacancy of one year, and in 1886 he was elected for a full term of three years by a majority of 328, which is largely in excess of the regular Republican majority in that ward.

1886—Walter, Dem., 2,284; Jones, Rep., 2,284; Hannum, Pro., 104; Scattering, 33.

1887—Jones, Rep., 2,453; Bodine, Dem., 2,225; Slack, Pro., 83.

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*Third District.*

LYMAN LEAVITT.
(Rep., Trenton.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the Third, Fourth and Sixth wards of the city of Trenton, and the whole of Chambersburg. Population, 22,376.

Dr. Leavitt was born in New Hampshire in 1832, and is one of the most highly respected and eminent physicians in Trenton. He graduated in Philadelphia in 1857, and commenced the practice of medicine in Hopewell township, Mercer county, N. J. He served three years as an army surgeon, and at the close of the war, in 1865, he went to Trenton and has lived there ever since. He represented the Democratic Fourth ward in the Common Council for three years, and for ten years was United States Examining Surgeon for pensions. He is a member of the Mercer County Medical Society, and was for three years, each, County and City Physician. The Doctor is not a politician in any sense, his election to the Assembly in a Democratic district being owing to his great personal popularity.

1886—Scudder, Dem., 2,295; Ossenberg, Rep., 2,263; Seward, Pro., 115.

1887—Leavitt, Rep., 2,648; Margerum, Dem., 2,103; Burton, Pro., 98.

## Middlesex County.

*First District.*

### Ephraim Cutter.
(Dem., Woodbridge.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Raritan and Piscataway, Woodbridge, and the city of Perth Amboy. Population, 17,349.

Mr. Cutter was born in Woodbridge, N. J., August 11th, 1854, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1874, after which he studied law in the office of Magie & Cross, Elizabeth, N. J. He was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law in November, 1877, and as a counselor in June, 1881. In January, 1878, he established a law office at Woodbridge, where he has ever since continued to practice. He held the office of Township Clerk of Woodbridge for one year, from March, 1876, till March, 1877, and in the years 1878 and '79 he was attorney for the township. In March, 1884, he was elected a member of the Township Committee for two years, and was re-elected for a term of three years. At the present time he is Chairman of the Township Committee, having held that position since March of last year.

1886—Ten Broeck, Rep., 1,468; Hommann, Dem., 1,287; Adams, Pro., 235.

1887—Cutter, Dem., 1,370; Ten Broeck, Rep., 1,309; Titsworth, Pro., 220.

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*Second District.*

### John Mulvey.
(Dem., New Brunswick.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the First, Third and Sixth wards of the city of New Brunswick, and the townships of East Brunswick, Madison, Sayreville and South Amboy. Population, 21,326.

Mr. Mulvey was born in New Brunswick, N. J., on April 9th, 1856, and is a wholesale liquor dealer.

Last year he served on the Committees on Miscellaneous Business, Treasurer's Accounts, and State Library.

1886—Mulvey, Dem., 2,049; Herbert, Rep., 1,529; Cornell, Pro., 157.

1887—Mulvey, Dem., 2,343; Herbert, Rep., 1,700; Blakeney, Pro., 64.

*Third District.*

CHARLES B. HERBERT.
(Rep., New Brunswick.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the Second, Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of New Brunswick, and the townships of North Brunswick, South Brunswick, Cranbury and Monroe. Population, 17,505.

Mr. Herbert was born at Herbertsville, near Old Bridge, Middlesex county, N. J., June 4th, 1857, and is a counselor-at-law. He was elected to the Board of Aldermen of the city of New Brunswick from the Fourth ward in April, 1880, and re-elected in 1882, '84 and '86. His present term expires in May of this year. He was President of the Board for two years, 1882 and '83. He was Deputy Surrogate of the county of Middlesex from November, 1882, to November, 1887.

1886—Vandenburgh, Rep., 1,998; Barclay, Pro., 438.
1887—Herbert, Rep., 2,052; Burner, Pro., 105.

## Monmouth County.

*First District.*

EDWARD B. POTTS.
(Dem., Imlaystown.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Upper Freehold, Millstone, Manalapan, Freehold and Howell. Population, 14,992.

Mr. Potts was born at Imlaystown, in Upper Freehold township, December 13th, 1829, and is a farmer, an occupation he has followed for thirty-five years. From 1846 to 1852 he was engaged in the saddlery and harness business in Philadelphia. His father was a Whig, and the family of five brothers all adhered to that party, and subsequently to the Republican party. The subject of this sketch abandoned the Republican party in 1864, when he cast his first Democratic vote for George B. McClellan, and since then he has been a warm supporter of Democratic men and measures. His parents, grandparents and great grandparents were all born in Monmouth county, always lived there, and the deceased members of the family are all buried there. He held the office of Judge of Election in Upper Freehold township from

1872 to 1874, and was Overseer of the Poor of the same township for eight years, from 1876 to 1884.

1886—Throckmorton, Dem., 1,795; Dawson, Pro., 387.

1887—Potts, Dem., 1,808; Holmes, Rep., 1,565; Fowler, Pro., 333.

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*Second District.*

ARCHIBALD A. HIGGINS.

(Dem., Manasquan.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Marlboro, Neptune, Atlantic, Ocean, Matawan, Wall and Holmdel. Population, 26,922.

Dr. Higgins was born at Princeton, on the 29th of September, 1827, and is a physician. At the age of thirteen he commenced his preparatory studies at Pennington Seminary, in the summer of 1840, and was one of the first three pupils that entered that institution. He graduated there in 1844 with high honors, being selected to deliver the graduating address. The same year he entered the Junior Class in Princeton College, and was graduated there at the Commencement of 1846. He afterward taught school at Vincentown for five years, when, in 1851, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. S. Schenck, of Princeton, but soon after removed to Philadelphia, where he completed his studies with Drs. John Neal and John B. Biddle, then eminent physicians of that city, and at the same time attended the lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, visiting the city hospitals during the winter and summer. In 1854 he was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, with the degree of M.D. from that distinguished institution. In the fall of the same year he settled at Manasquan, and commenced the practice of his profession, where he has since resided. He was married in 1868 to Miss Eliza A. Sage, daughter of Josiah H. Sage, Esq., of Litchfield county, Conn. He has taken a prominent and active part in advancing the cause of public education in Monmouth, and held the position of School Trustee of his township for ten years, performing the duties of the position with zeal and ability, and to the great satisfaction of the public. He has been active in all the public enterprises of his neighborhood; a Trustee of the Presbyterian Church; President, for many years, of the Building Loan Association, and an active promoter of the extension of railroad facilities to his neighborhood, which have aided so materially in building up and enriching the shore section of the county. He has always adhered to the Democratic party, and has been active in sus-

taining it, but has never sought official honors—his election to the Assembly this year being the first political position that he has ever held, and in this case the honor sought him. He is unassuming and retiring in his manners, but capable, efficient and well informed in public affairs, and always ready to assume his share of public duties.

1886—Oviatt, Rep., 2,323; Allen, Dem., 1,539; Patterson, Ind. Dem., 996; Barker, Pro., 573.

1887—Higgins, Dem., 3,137; Fielder, Rep., 2,431; Read, Pro., 432.

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*Third District.*

GROVER H. LUFBURROW.
(Rep., Shrewsbury, and 174 Reade St., New York.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Shrewsbury, Middletown, Raritan and Eatontown. Population, 20,410.

Mr. Lufburrow was born at Middletown, Monmouth county, February 22d, 1840, and is a farmer and produce commission merchant. He represented the Third District of Monmouth county in the Legislatures of 1880 and '81. During the first year he served on the Committees on Militia, and Sinking Fund, and was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. During the next year he was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, and a member of the Committees on Treasurer's Accounts, and Sinking Fund. This is his fourth term in the House of Assembly, which is something unusual for either a Democrat or Republican in Monmouth county.

Last year he served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills, Unfinished Business, and State Library.

1886—Lufburrow, Rep., 1,921; Pintard, Dem., 1,498; Hope, Pro., 403; Wiedemyer, Ind. Dem., 41.

1887—Lufburrow, Rep., 2,132; Posten, Dem., 2,062; Worthley, Jr., Pro., 385.

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## Morris County.

*First District.*

CARNOT B. MEEKER.
(Rep., Madison.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Chatham, Hanover, Morris and Montville. Population, 18,335.

Mr. Meeker was born at Columbia, Chatham township, Morris county, N. J., in November, 1836, and is a farmer. He has represented his township in the Morris County Board of Freeholders since 1884. He served with the Second New Jersey Cavalry from its organization, in June, 1863, until the winter of 1864–65. He was appointed Aide on the Staff of Major-General Dana, Commander of the Department of the Mississippi, and served with him until the close of the war. He resigned in June, 1865.

1886—Norwood, Rep., 1,741; Chapman, Jr., Pro., 242; Lidabach, 27.

1887—Meeker, Rep., 1,752; Hedges, Pro., 158.

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*Second District.*

SAMUEL S. LYON.
(Rep., Boonton.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Boonton, Jefferson, Pequannock, Mount Olive, Roxbury and Rockaway. Population, 16,678.

Mr. Lyon was born in Parsippany, N. J., October 6th, 1838, and is a general merchant, a business he has followed at Boonton during the last twenty years. He was formerly a teacher in the public schools. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Boonton in 1870, and was Mayor of that city in 1879 and '80. In the session of 1887, just near its closing hours, Mr. Lyon was largely instrumental in having defeated the passage of the "Cator" water bill. He made quite a vigorous speech in opposition to the measure, stating that his section of the State would be very unfavorably affected by the enactment of such legislation. He said the counties of Passaic, Morris and Warren could poorly afford to lose the revenues derived from the labor performed on the canal, which would be closed up under the provisions of the bill; excessive freights would then be charged on Lehigh coal, and the mills along the line of the canal would lose a large portion of their water-supply. He said if the canal clause was stricken out of the bill he would vote for it. Mr. Lyon's speech, being logical and to the point, had the desired effect, as the bill was killed, it lacking two votes of the requisite number to pass it. Mr. Lyon was warmly congratulated by Mr. Corbin and other members on his able speech, which undoubtedly sealed the fate of the measure. Mr. Lyon was elected and re-elected to the Assembly without opposition except from the Prohibition candidates.

Last year Mr. Lyon served on the Committees on Lunatic Asylums, Public Grounds and Buildings, and Printing.

1886—Lyon, Rep., 1,539; Vanness, Pro., 348.

1887—Lyon, Rep., 1,181; McKinnon, Pro., 238.

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*Third District.*

JOHN RUSSELL PITNEY.

(Dem., Mendham.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Chester, Mendham, Passaic, Randolph and Washington. Population, 15,262.

Mr. Pitney was born on the old "Homestead Farm," at Mendham, that has been in the family for three generations, on September 11th, 1833. He comes from good old Revolutionary stock, that stands among the highest for integrity of principle. He remained on the old farm until 1862, when he engaged in business in Philadelphia. In 1872 he returned home and purchased property, where he has since resided. He received a common-school and academic education. His principal business has been the shipping of live stock to the West. He has filled important township offices. In 1876 he was elected Assessor of Mendham township, and has been re-elected every year since up to the present time. For nine years he has been chosen to preside over the deliberations of the Board of Assessors, a position he has filled with the greatest satisfaction to all concerned.

Last year he served on the Committees on Agriculture, and State Prison.

1886—Pitney, Dem., 1,357; Apgar, Pro., 362; Wright, Lab., 314.

1887—Pitney, Dem., 1,465; Davis, Pro., 291.

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## Ocean County.

JONATHAN GOBLE.

(Rep., Burrsville)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county. Population, 15,586.

Mr. Goble was born in Monmouth county, December 26th, 1837, and is a school teacher by occupation. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the First New Jersey Cavalry, and served with his regiment at the front for sixteen months, and until mustered out of service. He then received a Second

Lieutenant's commission in the Second New Jersey Cavalry, but resigned it to enlist as a private in the Third New Jersey Cavalry. After serving some time as Sergeant, he received a Second Lieutenant's commission in Company B. In 1865 he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy and placed in command of a company, which he retained until the regiment was mustered out of service in August, 1865. He participated in the following engagements: Seddon's Farm, Gray's Farm, Strasburg, Woodstock, Mount Jackson, Harrisburg, Rappahannock Station, Cedar Mountain, Waterloo Ford, Second Bull Run, Wilderness, and all along the line to Petersburg. When Early threatened Washington, Mr. Goble was sent with his regiment to General Sheridan, and he participated in the engagements with that noted leader, from Charleston to Appomattox Court House. He was not absent from his regiment an hour on account of sickness. Mr. Goble has served as a Justice of the Peace for several years; he has been Clerk and Superintendent of school districts, and for two years was an Inspector of the State Prison. He was a member of the House of Assembly from Ocean county in 1875; was Engrossing Clerk of the House during the sessions of 1876 and '77, and has been Collector of Taxes for Brick township since 1879.

Last year he served on the Committees on Incidental Expenses, and Riparian Rights.

1886—Goble, Rep., 1,750; Wilkes, Dem., 1,051; Simpson, Pro., 275.

1887—Goble, Rep., 1,799; Schultz, Dem., 1,124; O'Hara, Pro., 195.

## Passaic County.

*First District.*

### George Law.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of West Milford, Pompton, Wayne, Manchester and Little Falls, and the First ward of Paterson. Population, 16,427.

Mr. Law was born in Scotland, April 27th, 1847, and is a manufacturer. Before his election to the Assembly he never held any public office.

Last year he served on the Committees on Stationery, Public Grounds and Buildings, Commerce and Navigation, and Reform School for Boys.

1886—Law, Rep., 1,641; Breen, Lab. Dem., 876; Vreeland, Pro., 202.

1887—Law, Rep., 1,327; Van Houten, Dem., 969; Beardsley, Pro., 165; Ruff, Lab., 83.

*Second District.*

JAMES HAGUE ROGERS.
(Rep., Paterson.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the Second, Third and Sixth wards of the city of Paterson. Population, 21,691.

Mr. Rogers was born November 10th, 1848, at Paterson, N. J., being the son of Dr. Alexander W. Rogers, one of the oldest and best-known physicians of the State, who has practiced at Paterson for upwards of half a century. Mr. Rogers was graduated from the New York University in 1869, and from the New York University Law School in 1870, and in the same year passed a successful examination for admission to the New York bar, and was duly licensed as an attorney and counselor of that State. Meantime he was studying law with Mayor (afterwards Senator) Henry A. Williams, of Paterson, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar at the February term, 1872, and as a counselor three years later. His practice in Paterson having brought him into intimate business relations with the silk manufacture, he was induced to engage in that business himself, and carried it on for five years, when he resumed the practice of the law, and has again acquired a handsome practice. Mr. Rogers has been an intelligent student of the science of government, and of practical politics as well, and has been always in favor of the elevation and purifying of politics and of all reasonable and practicable reforms. During the session of 1886 he was Private Secretary to Senator Griggs, then President of the Senate, which familiarized him with the methods of legislation at Trenton. In that position he won golden opinions from all who came in contact with him by his unfailing courtesy and attention to his duties.

1886—Donohue, Lab. Dem., 1,646; Brown, Rep., 1,572; Van Hovenburg, Ind. Dem., 360; Clerihew, Pro., 190.

1887—Rogers, Rep., 1,818; Swift, Dem., 1,345; Donohue, Lab., 793; Patten, Pro., 140.

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*Third District.*

EUGENE EMLEY.
(Rep., Paterson.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of Paterson, the township of Acquackanonk, and the city of Passaic. Population, 26,331.

Mr. Emley was born in New Hanover township, Burlington county, N. J., June 4th, 1855, and is a lawyer by profession. His father is Edward Emley, late Sheriff of that county. Mr. Emley was educated at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., where he was graduated in 1877. Having entered the law office of Holt & Brother, at Trenton, he spent two years with them, studying law, and finished his studies the next year with Gaskill & Sooy, of Mount Holly, being licensed as an attorney at the November term, 1880. He removed to Paterson in the ensuing January, where he has since resided, gradually acquiring an excellent practice, being regarded as industrious, painstaking and accurate in his attention to the business entrusted to him. He received his license as counselor in January, 1884. In the Presidential campaign of 1884, Mr. Emley won an enviable reputation as a public speaker, and was in constant request at Republican meetings, not only in Passaic county but elsewhere. Such was his popularity that when he was nominated for the Assembly in 1886, it was taken for granted that he would be elected, without an effort, and hundreds of Republicans did not take the trouble even to vote. The Democratic and Labor candidate, Robert A. Carroll, consequently, secured just as many votes as Mr. Emley. On a recount of the votes, before Justice Dixon, Mr. Carroll was declared to have a majority of one. The two men had another trial last fall, but this time Mr. Emley's friends were not caught napping, and he was elected by a majority unprecedented in that district.

1886—Carroll, Lab. Dem., 1,898; Emley, Rep., 1,897; Wells, Pro., 252.

1887—Emley, Rep., 2,468; Carroll, Dem., 1,378; Wood, Lab., 168; Wells, Pro., 146.

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*Fourth District.*

JAMES KEYS.
(Dem., Paterson.)

The Fourth Legislative District is composed of the Seventh and Eighth wards of the city of Paterson. Population, 18,925.

Mr. Keys was born in Ireland, on Washington's Birthday, February 22d, 1844, and came to this country at the age of two years, with his parents. When about ten years old he went to work for John Ryle, the father of the silk industry of America, in the old Gun Mill, built by Colonel Colt, and where the first Colt's revolvers were made before the place

was turned into a factory for textile fabrics. Mr. Keys remained with Mr. Ryle for about one year, when he went to work in a cotton factory under the charge of Mr. Ridgeway, the father of the present Paterson City Treasurer. After remaining there about a year he went to work in the old cotton mill, known as the Sheppard Mill, of which the late Aaron Polhamus was Superintendent. After becoming quite expert in the cotton business, Mr. Keys bound himself as an apprentice in the moulding department of the foundry of the Rogers Locomotive Works, where he served two years as a core maker and four years and several months as a floor moulder, making an apprenticeship of over six years. He thus became one of the best moulders in Paterson. As his employer said, "he could make anything that was made in sand." After becoming a journeyman, he went into the government service at Nashville, Tenn., where he was busy for about a year making shot and shell that destroyed many a rebel ironclad. After the enemy had been vanquished, and swords were turned into ploughshares, Mr. Keys obtained employment in the Great Western Foundry, at St. Louis, where he remained about eighteen months, when he came back to Paterson to visit his parents, who had taken up their residence in that city immediately on coming to America. He then went to work in the Hudson River Railroad Shop, in New York, remaining there until compelled to give up his work on account of a severe attack of sickness. After recovering, his physician ordered him to seek some outdoor employment if he wanted to live, and so he took the money he had saved and bought a canal boat and team of horses, and for some time was captain of this boat on the Lehigh and Morris canals, running from Mauch Chunk to Jersey City with iron and coal. Mr. Keys still owns this boat and another, both of which are now running on the canals between the points mentioned. Mr. Keys' connection with the canal brought him in contact with Robert Beattie & Sons, the Little Falls brick manufacturers, and about fifteen years ago he became their Paterson agent for the sale of brick, and still holds that position. He has furnished the brick for building half the houses in Paterson. Mr. Keys has always been a stanch Democrat, and never failed to support the Democratic candidate, and says he never will. His adherence to his party is religiously true and steadfast. He took a very active part in the Presidential campaigns of Tilden, Hancock and Cleveland, and in each of these contests he equipped, at his own expense, and commanded a campaign organization known as the "Keys Guards," numbering hundreds of Democratic voters. He was elected and served two years in the Board of Chosen Freeholders, from

1878 to 1880, when he was elected as the representative of the Eighth ward in the Board of Aldermen. After two years' faithful service he was re-elected in 1882 for another two years by a large majority. He is now one of the members of the Democratic County Executive Committee, and is regarded as one of the most useful working members of the party. Mr. Keys never received much education, but he is quick-witted and intelligent, and his word is as good as his bond, either personally or politically. He has always been a hard-working man, and his interests and sympathies are decidedly on the side of those who labor for a living.

Last year he served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills, Stationery, and Sinking Fund.

1886—Keys, Dem., 1,228; Rudy, Rep., 565; Smith, Lab., 1,097; Gould, Pro., 23.

1887—Keys, Dem., 1,765; Kelley, Lab., 902; Gould, Pro., 37.

## Salem County.

### Millard Fillmore Riley.
(Dem., Shirley.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county. Population, 25,373.

Mr. Riley was born near Shirley, Salem county, N. J., February 14th, 1855, and is a general merchandise and live-stock dealer. Formerly he was a farmer. He was a member of the Township Committee for one year, and of the Board of Freeholders for three terms of one year each. After serving three years in the board he refused to receive any further nomination, and has been urged by his friends time and again to accept the nomination to the Assembly, but only after a unanimous call from the party could he be prevailed on to accept, therefore the nomination came to him unsought.

1886—Newell, Dem., 2,597; Whitaker, Rep., 2,577; Seagraves, Pro., 632.

1887—Riley, Dem., 2,906; Ward, Rep., 2,891; Springer, Pro., 440.

## Somerset County.

### Oscar Conkling.
(Rep., Basking Ridge.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county. Population, 27,425.

Mr. Conkling was born at Basking Ridge, July 6th, 1835, and has always resided there. He began life as a farmer's boy, and farmed for himself until 1872. In the meantime, being full of patriotic ardor, he enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, in Company I of the Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers, and served for the full term of service. He went out as First Sergeant, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company B, February 4th, 1863. In 1872 he established himself in his native place as a lumber and coal merchant, his present business, and he has proven successful in it. He has held small township offices only, having no desire for higher station, and was induced in 1886, against his will, to become a candidate for the Assembly. He is active in the church and all local interests.

1886—Pace, Dem., 2,639; Conkling, Rep., 2,579; McDonald, Pro., 383.

1887—Conkling, Rep., 2,705; Pace, Dem., 2,651; Winans, Pro., 303; Norton, Lab., 39.

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## Sussex County.

### Andrew J. Bale.

(Dem., Pleasant Valley.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county. Population, 22,401.

Mr. Bale was born at Baleville, Sussex county, N. J., September 11th, 1847, and is a miller. Baleville was named after his grandfather, Henry Bale, who settled there about the year 1790. In 1800 he built the large four-story grist-mill which is still standing and in good repair. After his grandfather's death, his father, John Bale, and the latter's brothers, James and Peter, became owners of the mill property and farm. In 1840 they repaired and remodeled the mill, and in 1846 his uncle James sold his interest to his father and uncle Peter. In 1854 his father purchased uncle Peter's interest, and upon the death of the former, in 1873, his youngest brother and himself purchased the mill property, and in March, 1878, the subject of this sketch acquired entire control of and still owns the mill. In 1881 the mill was again remodeled, the new process being introduced, Mr. Bale being the first miller in the county to adopt the system.

Mr. Bale was elected Town Clerk April 14th, 1873, and was re-elected four consecutive years. In the spring of 1883 he was elected Chosen Freeholder and served as a member of

the board for three years. He was elected Director of the board in May, 1884, and served as such for two years.

1886—Kinney, Dem., 2,524; Lane, Rep., 1,955; Roe, Pro., 373.

1887—Bale, Dem., 2,724; Decker, Rep., 1,713; McCloughan, Pro., 156.

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## Union County.

### *First District.*

#### John Joseph Matthews.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Eighth wards of the city of Elizabeth. Population, 22,352.

Mr. Matthews was born in the city of New York, on the 17th of September, 1862, is therefore twenty-five years of age, and is the youngest member in the present Legislature, as he was, also, of the Legislature of 1887. When eight years old, his father died, leaving as his only child the subject of this sketch. His early education was received in the public schools of New York. When nine years of age he moved to Elizabeth with his mother, where he attended the parochial schools until he was thirteen. At that age, his mother, who was a very industrious woman, procured him a position as clerk in a grocery store, but after a year he left this and served a term of three years at the shoemaker's bench, during which period he spent his evenings receiving instruction from a well-known private tutor. He then served three years in the shops of the Singer Manufacturing Company, at the machinist trade. It was while working for this company that the latent abilities, which have since been matured and gained for him a reputation as a debater in public assemblies, first became known. He took a leading part and became a moving spirit in the literary association formed by the young men connected with that establishment. He commenced the study of law in the year 1882, but his mother dying in December of that year, he was obliged to suspend his studies for a brief period. In 1883 he was elected to the Board of Education of Elizabeth by more than 150 majority over two Independent Democratic opponents, and served in that board during 1884 and 1885. During his first year as a member he served on the Teachers' and the Saturday Normal School Committees. During his second year he

served on the Law Committee, as its Chairman, and as a member of the Committee on Rules and Regulations. While serving his two years in the Board of Education, many questions came before that body which agitated the whole city, and in which he took a leading part, winning the applause of all factions and parties by the course he pursued. In January, 1886, after a contest which lasted nearly a month, the board being a tie politically, he was elected its Secretary, thus proving his popularity as a member.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on the Haines-Turley contested election case; he served on the Committee on Judiciary, and as Chairman of the Committees on Riparian Rights, and Passed Bills.

1886—Matthews, Dem., 2,201; Hoy, Lab., 1,599; Mackey, Pro., 49.

1887—Matthews, Dem., 2,453; Lowden, Rep., 1,418; Mackey, Pro., 26.

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*Second District.*

FOSTER M. VOORHEES.
(Rep., Elizabeth.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards of the city of Elizabeth, and the townships of Cranford, Linden, Springfield, Union, New Providence and Summit. Population, 19,788.

Mr. Voorhees was born at Clinton, Hunterdon county, N. J., November 5th, 1856, and is an attorney and counselor-at-law. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1876, and after teaching in the College Grammar School at New Brunswick, began the study of law with Hon. William J. Magie, now Judge of the Supreme Court, at Elizabeth. Since 1880 Mr. Voorhees has practiced his profession at Elizabeth. He has held no public office except that of School Commissioner for four years, before his election to the Assembly. He was renominated for School Commissioner subsequent to his nomination for the Assembly.

1886—Corbin, Rep., 1,789; Morgan, Dem., 1,385; Maxfield, Pro., 179.

1887—Voorhees, Rep., 1,988; Colton, Dem., 1,328; Maxfield, Pro., 163.

*Third District.*

JOHN ULRICH.
(Rep., Plainfield.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of Rahway, and the townships of Clark, Fanwood, Westfield and the city of Plainfield. Population, 19,699.

Judge John Ulrich was born in the city of New York on the 16th day of September, 1857. At an early age his parents placed him in a well-known private academy, where he received his early rudimentary knowledge in the English and German languages. In 1871 he located in Plainfield, and in the succeeding year entered Claverack College, where he proved himself such an indefatigable student that he won the best scholarship which that institution affords. In 1874 he pursued his studies in the post-graduate course of Plainfield High School, and at its completion entered the classical course of the University of the City of New York. At the close of his sophomore year he decided to follow the profession of law and finished his studentship in the office of Hon. Thomas F. McCormick, Presiding Judge of the county. On the 6th of June, 1882, he presented himself before the Supreme Court at Trenton, passed a successful examination and was admitted to the bar, since which time he has resided in Plainfield, pursuing his profession with that faithfulness and zeal which has been the means of his successful practice.

The Common Council on June 1st, 1885, elected Mr. Ulrich as Judge of the City Court, to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Judge Good. His adaptability and fitness for that office were so remarkable that in the following December he was tendered a renomination by the Republican and Temperance parties, which he accepted. His re-election was a foregone conclusion, and the Democrats made no nomination against him. His rulings and decisions have been so marked with justice that he has never had one reversed.

Socially, he is well liked by all with whom he comes in contact, and his frankness and zeal have won for him many friends. Although a Republican, yet his Democratic friends are legion, many of whom will forget partisanship in their friendship for him. He is considered one of the best parliamentarians in the city, and different organizations have been prompt in pouring honor upon him.

The Judge is prominently known in Masonic circles, and is the editor and proprietor of *The Royal Craftsman*, a Masonic paper which is being very highly received and indorsed

throughout the State. He was elected Assemblyman by 677 plurality, the largest ever given any candidate in the district, and he received 410 majority in his own city.

1886—Chamberlain, Rep., 1,973; Savage, Dem., 1,431; Wilson, Pro., 270.

1887—Ulrich, Rep., 2,212; Miller, Dem., 1,535; Kelly, Pro., 139.

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## Warren County.

*First District.*

ELIPHALET HOOVER.
(Dem., Washington.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Greenwich, Franklin, Washington, Mansfield, Independence, Pohatcong, Allamuchy, Frelinghuysen and the Second voting precinct of Oxford township, and the boroughs of Hackettstown and Washington. Population, 17,419.

Mr. Hoover was born at Beattyestown, Warren county, N. J., December 28th, 1842, and is a hotel-keeper at Washington. He followed the occupation of a farmer until 1867. He was Collector of Allamuchy township for eleven years—from 1863 to 1874.

1886—Baird, Dem., 1,553; Rapp, Rep., 1,263; Tunison, Pro., 617.

1887—Hoover, Dem., 1,618; Wade, Rep., 1,316; Larison, Pro., 612.

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*Second District.*

SAMUEL BRADFORD MUTCHLER.
(Dem., Phillipsburg.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Pahaquarry, Hardwick, Blairstown, Knowlton, Hope, Harmony, Lopatcong, the First voting district in the township of Oxford, the borough of Belvidere, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the town of Phillipsburg. Population, 20,318.

Mr. Mutchler was born at Harmony, Warren county, N. J., February 26th, 1843, and is a contractor. He formerly followed the occupation of a stone mason. He enlisted in 1861, as a private in Company D, First Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and, after his discharge, again enlisted in Company A,

One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as Second Lieutenant. He was soon promoted to the captaincy of the company, and served in that capacity until his regiment was mustered out at the close of the war. Mr. Mutchler was one of seven brothers, all of whom served with distinction in the Union army, and he, himself, took part in all the important engagements of the Army of the Potomac, from the first battle of Bull Run to Appomattox. His oldest brother, Major Mutchler, represented his district in Warren county in the Assembly for three years, 1872, '73, '74. Mr. Mutchler was a member of the Common Council of the town of Phillipsburg in 1871, and since that time held no public office until he was elected to the Assembly.

Last year he served on the Committees on Railroads and Canals, Federal Relations, and Deaf-Mute Asylum.

1886—Mutchler, Dem., 2,105; Griffith, Rep., 1,693; Read, Pro., 369; Titus, Ind. Dem., 29.

1887—Mutchler, Dem., 2,088; Wildrick, Ind. Dem., 1,095; Prall, Pro., 678.

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## Summary.

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| HOUSE — REPUBLICANS, 37 | DEMOCRATS, 23 | = 60 |
| SENATE—REPUBLICANS, 12 | DEMOCRATS, 9 | = 21 |

Republican majority on joint ballot, 17.

# THE JUDICIARY.

## United States Courts.

### John T. Nixon.

John T. Nixon, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, and the Associate of the Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Circuit Justice, and the Hon. William McKennan, Circuit Judge, in the Circuit Court, was born on the 31st of August, 1820, in the county of Cumberland, New Jersey. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1841, having a respectable standing in a class which included a larger number of young men who have since achieved distinction in life than are usually found in a single class. The Rev. A. Alexander Hodge, LL.D., now at the head of the Theological Seminary in Princeton; the Hon. Edward W. Scudder, LL.D., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court; the Hon. Amzi Dodd, LL.D., ex-Vice-Chancellor of the State; the late General Francis P. Blair, of Missouri; Judge Biddle, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, D.D., of Brooklyn; Professors Geiger and Duffield, for many years at the head, respectively, of the Latin and Mathematical Departments of the College—not to mention others whose acquirements and standing deserve notice—were amongst the graduates of that year.

Shortly after his graduation, Mr. Nixon entered the office of Judge Pennybacker, then the United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia, as a student of law, and became a member of his family, as tutor of his children. He was admitted to the bar in that State in the spring of 1845, and Judge Pennybacker, having about that time been elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Virginia, he agreed to enter into partnership with him in the practice of law at Staunton, Virginia. But the sudden death of Judge Pennybacker in Washington, shortly after he took his seat as Senator, defeated the arrangement.

He then returned to his native State, and formed a legal partnership with his friend and kinsman, Charles E. Elmer, Esq., of Bridgeton, and at once entered upon a large practice in the southern counties of the State.

He was elected to the Legislature of New Jersey in the years 1849 and 1850—the latter year presiding over the House of Assembly as Speaker.

He married the youngest daughter of the late Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton, in the year 1851. Three children are living, the eldest of whom is the wife of the Rev. Walter A. Brooks, pastor of the Prospect Street Presbyterian Church of Trenton.

In the midst of the disintegration of political parties in the fall of 1858, he became a candidate for Congress, in the First Congressional District, independent of all mere party organizations, and was elected, receiving a popular vote almost equal to the combined vote for the candidates representing the existing parties. He was re-elected in 1860, on the ticket with the Electors who supported Abraham Lincoln for President.

He retired to private life at the close of the Thirty-seventh Congress and quietly pursued his profession. He found time, however, in the midst of his professional labors, to publish, under the patronage of the Legislature, three editions of the Digest of the Statute Laws of the State, in the years 1855, 1861 and 1868, respectively.

On the resignation by Judge Field of the office of United States District Judge, in May, 1870, he was nominated by President Grant for the place, and was confirmed by the Senate.

The business of the Federal Courts in New Jersey, before inconsiderable, has grown into large proportions since the advent of Judge Nixon to the bench. Being the only member of the courts resident in the State, he is necessarily required to attend to all the current business of the Circuit Court, and the unavoidable absence of the Circuit Judge and Justice has thrown upon him the trial and hearing of most of the cases on the term calendars.

In the midst of official duties Judge Nixon devotes a portion of his time to other objects. He has been since 1863 one of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey, and being one of the Trustees of the estate of the late John C. Green, he has not only witnessed, but, in some degree, has participated in the measures and methods which have been adopted to develop the College into a position of larger usefulness and efficiency. He is also one of the founders, and the President of the Board of Trustees of the Lawrenceville School, for boys, which gives promise of high rank amongst the preparatory schools of the country.

He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and has frequently represented his Presbytery in the General Assembly of the Church, where he is placed upon their important regular committees, and also upon the committees for special work. He was one of the lay members designated by the Assembly,

in connection with Judge Strong, late of the United States Supreme Court; Judge Allison, of Philadelphia; Judge Breckenridge, of St. Louis, and the late Judge Moore, of Chicago, and some of the most distinguished clergymen of the church, to revise its Book of Discipline. After years of labor, the book prepared and reported to the General Assembly by this committee was approved by the Presbyteries, and is now the law of this large and intelligent branch of the Christian Church. He was also commissioned, by the General Assembly, as one of the Delegates from the United States to the Pan-Presbyterian Council, which met at Edinburgh, Scotland, in the year 1877. The Trustees of his Alma Mater took advantage of his absence from the country, on this occasion, to confer upon Judge Nixon the honorary title of Doctor of Laws.

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## Court of Chancery.

ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, JR.

(Term, seven years. Salary, $10,000 per annum.)

Chancellor McGill was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., about forty-four years ago. He came to New Jersey in 1854, when his father accepted a professorship in the Theological Seminary of the College of New Jersey which he holds at the present time. The Chancellor graduated from that college in 1864, and from Columbia Law School, New York, in 1866. He continued the study of the law with Edward W. Scudder, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, at Trenton, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1867, and as a counselor in 1870. He was counsel for the city of Bayonne for two years, in 1874 and 1875, when he also represented the then First District of Hudson county in the House of Assembly. He served on leading committees and took a very active part in legislation. He was at one time a law partner of Ex-Attorney-General Gilchrist. He served one term as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson county, succeeding A. Q. Garretson, who was appointed Law Judge, and when the latter resigned that office Mr. McGill again succeeded him as Judge, an office he held when he was appointed Chancellor by Governor Green, on March 29th, 1887. He was unanimously confirmed by the Senate the 31st of the same month. His term expires on May 1st, 1894.

## Vice Chancellors.

(Term, seven years. Salary, $5,000 a year, and $10 for each actual day's work.)

### Abraham V. Van Fleet, Flemington.

Vice Chancellor Van Fleet was born in Hillsboro, Somerset county, January 6th, 1831. He was admitted to the bar in November term, 1852, and made counselor in 1858. He commenced the practice of his profession in Flemington, where he soon built up a large and lucrative business. He was appointed Vice Chancellor by Chancellor Runyon, and commissioned by Governor Bedle, in 1875, for a term of seven years. He was re-appointed in 1882, for another term, but tendered his resignation to Chancellor McGill, in 1887, which was accepted, and he was re-appointed for another full term. He is considered one of the finest Chancery lawyers in the State. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1894.

### John T. Bird, Trenton.

Vice Chancellor Bird was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, August 16th, 1829. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and spent three years at a classical academy, at Hackettstown. He studied law with Hon. A. G. Richey, then residing at Asbury, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in November term, 1855. For three years he practiced at Bloomsbury, this State. In 1863 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hunterdon county by Governor Parker. He then removed to Clinton and remained there till 1865, when he changed his residence to Flemington. He served one term of five years as Prosecutor of the Pleas. In 1868 he was elected by the Democratic party to Congress, and in 1870 he was re-elected. In 1882 he was appointed Vice Chancellor, to succeed Hon. Amzi Dodd, who had resigned. He then removed to Trenton, where he now resides. His term expires in 1889.

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## Justices of the Supreme Court.

(Term of office, seven years. The salary of the Chief Justice is fixed at $7,500 per annum, and that of each Associate Justice at $7,000, together with an extra allowance to each of two per centum for all over 80,000 population in each circuit.)

### Mercer Beasley, Trenton.

Chief Justice Beasley, LL.D., was born in Mercer county, N. J., about 1815. He graduated at Princeton College with

the Class of 1834, which institution has since conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. After leaving college he began his preparation for the New Jersey bar, to which he was admitted in the June term, 1838, and was made counselor in 1842. He practiced his profession in the city of Trenton. In politics an earnest Democrat, he yet avoided taking active part in any of the violent political agitations, but devoted his talents and energies exclusively to his profession, and soon became recognized as one of the leaders of the New Jersey bar. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Parker Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was re-appointed by Governor Randolph in 1871, by Governor McClellan in 1878, and again by Governor Abbett in 1885. His term expires in 1892.

His circuit comprises the counties of Mercer, Warren and Hunterdon. Total population, 141,942.

### David Ayres Depue, Newark.

Justice Depue, LL.D., was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., October 27th, 1826. He is of Huguenot descent, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Pahaquarry Warren county, N. J. The family moved, in 1840, to Belvidere, Warren county. The Justice entered Princeton College in 1843, and he was graduated three years later. He studied law under John M. Sherrard, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In the same year he began practice in Belvidere. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Ward a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Haines. He was re-appointed by Governor Parker in 1873, and was assigned to the then Essex and Union circuit. He then removed to Newark, where he has since resided. In 1880 he was re-appointed by Governor McClellan for another term of seven years, and again in 1887 by Governor Green. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College in 1874. In politics he is a Republican. His present term expires in 1894.

His circuit comprises Essex county. Population, 213,764.

### Edward W. Scudder, Trenton.

Justice Scudder was born at Scudder's Falls, Mercer county, August 12th, 1822. He graduated from Princeton College in 1841, and studied law with Hon. W. L. Dayton. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, at the September term, and was made counselor in October, 1848. He was a member of the State Senate from Mercer county for one term of three years, from 1863 to 1865, inclusive, and he was President of that body in the latter year. He practiced extensively in all the

courts of the State until 1869, when he was appointed by Governor Randolph one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. In 1876 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and again, in 1883, by Governor Ludlow. His term expires in 1890. He is a Democrat in politics.

His circuit is composed of the counties of Monmouth and Middlesex. Total population, 118,504.

### Bennet Van Syckel, Trenton.

Justice Van Syckel was born April 17th, 1830, in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N. J. He was prepared for college at Easton, Pa., entered Princeton College in 1843, and graduated in 1846, in the same class with David A. Depue, now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Immediately after graduating he entered the law office of Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, in which he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1851. He at once began the practice of his profession at Flemington. In 1869 he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and was re-appointed in 1876, and again in 1883. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires in 1890.

His circuit comprises the counties of Union and Ocean. Total population, 77,425.

### Manning M. Knapp, Hackensack.

Justice Knapp was born in Bergen county, in 1823. He was admitted to the bar in July term, 1846, and was made counselor in 1850. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1875, when he was appointed by Governor Bedle as one of the Supreme Court Justices. In 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the county of Hudson. Total population, 240,342.

### Jonathan Dixon, Jersey City.

Justice Dixon was born in the city of Liverpool, England, July 6th, 1839. He remained there until his eighth year, and attended the public schools for two or three years. His family then removed to Marypont, Cumberland county, in the same country, where his education was continued. His father came to the United States in 1848, and his family followed him two years later, and settled in New Brunswick, N. J. Jonathan became an inmate of the home of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, a lawyer, who suffered from blindness, and to him the lad acted as attendant and amanuensis for nearly five

years, or until September, 1855. In that year he entered Rutgers College, and graduated from that institution in 1859. He then entered the law office of his former tutor, Warren Hardenbergh, and studied there for twelve months. Upon Mr. Hardenbergh removing to New York, Mr. Dixon then entered the office of George R. Dutton, and subsequently that of Robert Adrain, both of these gentlemen being members of the bar of New Brunswick. While studying law, he taught school as a means of livelihood. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1862, and three years later as a counselor. After being admitted as an attorney, he moved to Jersey City and entered the law office of E. B. Wakeman, in a clerical capacity, and in the spring of 1864 he formed a copartnership with his employer, which lasted one year. For five years he practiced by himself, and then formed a copartnership with Gilbert Collins. In April, 1875, he was appointed as Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Bedle, and in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow. He is a Republican in politics, and was the candidate of his party for Governor in 1883, when he was defeated by Governor Abbett. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the counties of Passaic and Bergen. Total population, 123,254.

### Alfred Reed, Camden.

Justice Reed was born December 23d, 1839, in Ewing township, Mercer county. He attended the Lawrenceville High School in 1856, and the Model School, at Trenton, in 1857-58, entering Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he was matriculated at the State and Normal Law School, Poughkeepsie, New York, and in the summer of 1862 admitted to the practice of law in New York. He returned to Trenton and renewed his study of law, being admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June term, 1864. In the spring of 1865, he was elected to the Common Council of Trenton, of which he was made President. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1867, serving for one year, and in the spring of 1869, he was appointed Law Judge of Mercer county, a position he held for a full term of five years. On April 8th, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Bedle a Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow. In politics he is a Democrat. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Total population, 100,455.

### Joel Parker, Freehold.

Justice Parker was born November 24th, 1816, in Monmouth county, in the immediate neighborhood of the old battle-ground, and is a son of Charles Parker, one of the leading men of the State, and who filled many positions of honor and trust during his lifetime, having been State Treasurer for sixteen successive years, Sheriff of Monmouth county for one term, and member of the State Assembly for five successive years. Joel received his early education in Trenton, and afterwards he managed a farm for his father, in Monmouth county, for two or three years. He then entered Princeton College, and graduated from that institution in 1839. He entered the law office of the late Chancellor Green, where he pursued his studies until 1842, when he was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of his profession in Freehold, where he has since continued to reside. In 1844 he first took an active part in political matters, and in 1847 he was elected to the Assembly from Monmouth county. He became the leader of his party in the House and soon acquired a State reputation. In 1851 he declined being a candidate, and soon afterward he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Monmouth county, a position he filled for five years. In 1860 he was chosen a Presidential Elector and was one of the three Northern Electors who cast their votes for Stephen A. Douglass for the Presidency. For several years prior to the civil war he had been Brigadier-General of the Monmouth and Ocean Brigade, and in 1861 he was nominated by Governor Olden as Major-General of the five counties of Monmouth, Ocean, Mercer, Union and Middlesex, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1862 he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket, over Marcus L. Ward, by 14,597 majority. During his administration he established for himself an undying record as "War Governor of New Jersey." In 1868 the State delegation in the National Democratic Convention, in New York, cast the full vote of New Jersey on every ballot for him as President of the United States. He was again elected Governor in the fall of 1871. He manifested a deep interest in the Centennial celebration, and in all other matters of national and State pride. He was appointed by Governor Bedle Attorney-General in 1875, but only served part of a year. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor McClellan a Justice of the Supreme Court for a regular term of seven years, and in 1887 he was re-appointed by Governor Green. He is a Democrat in politics. His term expires in 1894.

His circuit consists of the counties of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester. Total population, 161,846.

WILLIAM J. MAGIE, Elizabeth.

Justice Magie was born at Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., December 9th, 1832. His father, David Magie, was for nearly forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and was also a native of the same town. He entered Princeton College in 1852, and graduated in 1855. He studied law with the late Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, was admitted as an attorney in 1856, and as a counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with Mr. Chetwood, and after practicing alone for some time he formed another copartnership with Mr. Cross. From 1866 to 1871 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union county. He was connected with the banks of Elizabeth, and acted as counsel to several corporations. He was elected to the State Senate from Union county in 1875, for a term of three years, and in 1880 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor McClellan. He was re-appointed by Governor Green in 1887. His term expires in 1894. In politics he is a Republican.

His circuit consists of Morris, Sussex and Somerset counties. Total population, 100,601.

## UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

### U. S. District Attorney.

SAMUEL F. BIGELOW, Newark.

Mr. Bigelow, who was born in Newark about fifty years ago, is a son of the late Moses Bigelow, and grandson of the late Timothy Bigelow, of that city. The District Attorney graduated at Princeton College in 1857, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1860. He was City Attorney of Newark in 1864. He resided for four years in California.

### Clerk U. S. Circuit Court.

S. DUNCAN OLIPHANT, Trenton.

General Oliphant was born at Franklin Forge, on the Youghigheny river, Fayette county, Pa. Graduated from Jefferson College, Washington county, Pa., in September, 1844; from Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., in July,

1847, and was admitted to practice in Fayette county, Pa., in September of the same year. In the fall of 1849 he entered into partnership with the Hon. Thomas Williams, of the Pittsburgh bar, and practiced law there until the spring of 1852, and then, on account of the health of his family, returned to Vincentown, and resumed and continued in the practice of law there until April, 1861.

On the 19th of April, 1861, he recruited a volunteer company of one hundred men, entered the military service of the United States with the rank of Captain, and was, from time to time, promoted to the rank of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and near the close of the war to the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet, "for faithful and meritorious services," and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the garrison of Washington, and was honorably discharged and mustered out of service in September, 1866.

In the spring of 1867 he moved from Fayette county, Pa., to Princeton, and was admitted to practice law at the bar of New Jersey. In September, 1870, he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, by the Hon. William McKennan, which position he continues to hold. In the spring of 1874 he moved from Princeton to Chambersburg, adjoining Trenton, where he now resides. Salary, fees.

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## Clerk U. S. District Court.

### Linsly Rowe, Trenton.

Mr. Rowe was born at New York city, January 19th, 1848. His father was Peter Rowe, one of the old-time merchants of New York. He received a classical education at the best private schools of the city. Being naturally studious, his inclinations led him to choose the law as a profession, but, yielding to the wishes of his father, whose desire it was that his son should succeed him in business, he entered his father's office, and, for several years, devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. On his father's retirement from business, however, his fondness for the law asserted itself too strongly to be resisted, and he accordingly went to Jersey City and entered his name as a student in the office of Muirheid & McGee, afterwards Bedle, Muirheid & McGee. He was admitted to the bar of this State in 1875, and at once opened an office in Jersey City, where he soon acquired an extensive practice.

He was appointed United States Commissioner in 1879, and, as such, had charge of many important criminal cases, one of

the most conspicuous of which was the extradition of Frederick Hoffman, at the request of the Belgian government, for the crime of attempted murder on the high seas. He was also appointed Deputy Clerk in Admiralty of the United States District Court, in 1879, and devoted himself to increasing the admiralty business of the court with such success, that, during the three years he held the office, the number of admiralty suits in the court was more than double what it had previously been.

In June, 1882, he was appointed, by the Hon. John T. Nixon, Clerk of the United States District Court, to succeed William S. Belville, deceased, and entered upon his new duties on July 1st of that year.

He has made many important improvements and beneficial changes in the conduct of the office, and has brought its service to a degree of efficiency that has received particular approval from the authorities at Washington. His term of office is during the discretion of the United States District Court Judge. Salary, fees.

## STATE OFFICERS.

### Secretary of State.

HENRY C. KELSEY, Trenton.

Mr. Kelsey was born at Sparta, Sussex county, in the year 1837. He was educated and brought up in that town. At one time he was editor of the *Jersey Herald;* was Postmaster at Newton, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex county for four years. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Randolph, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. N. Congar, and took possession of the office July 1st, 1870. His term expired in 1871, and Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Randolph, and confirmed by a Republican Senate for a full term, which expired in 1876. Again Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by a Republican Senate, for another full term, which expired April 6th, 1881. Governor Ludlow nominated him for another term of five years, and the Senate refusing to confirm the nomination, the Governor appointed Mr. Kelsey to fill the vacancy for one year. In 1882 Governor Ludlow again nominated him for another term of five years, and he was confirmed by a Republican Senate. In 1887 he was again renominated by Governor Green for another full term and was unanimously confirmed by a Republican Senate.

His salary is $6,000 per year, and his present term expires April 6th, 1892.

By virtue of his office, Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Board of Bank Commissioners; Clerk of the Board of State Canvassers; Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Impeachment; Clerk of the Court of Pardons; Clerk of the Prerogative Court; Commissioner of the State Library; Scientific School Commissioner, and State Commissioner of Insurance. In 1885 the Legislature appointed him a member of the State House Rebuilding Commission.

Mr. Kelsey is also a member of other boards, and the duties of his office in other respects are multifarious.

Mr. JOSEPH D. HALL is Assistant Secretary of State. He "shall, during the absence or inability, through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform all the duties which are now imposed by law on the Secretary of State."

## State Treasurer.

JOHN J. TOFFEY, Jersey City.

Col. Toffey was born in Pawling, New York, June 1st, 1844. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers and remained with the regiment until his term of service (nine months) expired, when he returned to Jersey City and recruited a company for the Thirty-third Regiment, and went with it as First Lieutenant. At the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Mr. Toffey was severely wounded and sent home. When recovered he received from President Lincoln a Lieutenant's commission in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served in Washington, D. C., until 1866. He was at one time Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard, New Jersey, an Alderman of Jersey City and a Director in the Hudson City Savings Bank. In 1875 and 1876 he was a member of the House of Assembly from the then Fifth district of Hudson county. In 1878 he was elected Sheriff of Hudson county by a majority of 3,900, although the usual Democratic majority there is over 4,000. He served a full term of three years and made a very creditable record. He is at present Treasurer of the Republican State Executive Committee. In January, 1885, he was elected by the Legislature as State Treasurer, after receiving an unanimous nomination for the office in the Republican caucus. By virtue of his office he is an Inspector of the State Prison, for which he

receives $500 a year in addition to his salary of $4,000 as State Treasurer. He was appointed, by the Legislature of 1885, on the Board of Commissioners for the rebuilding of the burned portion of the State House. His term as Treasurer expires January 20th, 1888.

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## State Comptroller.

EDWARD J. ANDERSON, Trenton.

Edward J. Anderson, the present Comptroller of the Treasury, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., December 15th, 1830. After receiving a common-school education, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, Pa., until the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, when he returned to his native State and accepted the position of principal assistant in the Adjutant-General's Department of the State, which position he occupied until the close of the war, when he resigned and engaged in business in New York city, retaining his residence, however, in New Jersey. In 1871, the office of Comptroller of the Treasury passed into the hands of the Republicans, and Mr. Anderson, after urgent solicitation, consented to accept the position of first assistant in the department. This position he occupied for nine years, and until 1880, when, the office of Comptroller becoming vacant, he was chosen by the Republican Legislature as the head of the department. He held over for two years, from 1883, and in 1885 he was again chosen by the Legislature for another term of three years.

By virtue of his office, the Comptroller is a member of the following boards: Inspectors of the State Prison, Trustees of the Fund for the Support of Public Schools, State Board of Education, Commissioners of the State Library, Commissioners of Railroad Taxation, Commissioners of Savings Banks, Commissioners of the Agricultural College Fund, and Board of Trustees of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, provided for by an act of the Legislature of 1882. Of the latter board, the present Comptroller is also Treasurer. All of these positions involve the performance of arduous duties, and to none of them is any compensation attached, excepting five hundred dollars ($500) per annum for the performance of the duties of Inspector of the State Prison. In 1885, the Legislature appointed him a member of the State House Rebuilding Commission.

Previous to his election as Comptroller, Mr. Anderson had never sought any public office, nor has he held any, excepting

that of Commissioner of Fisheries, which he accepted in 1878, at the solicitation of Governor McClellan, and held for five years.

The term of office of the Comptroller is three years. His present term expires in March, 1888.

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## Attorney-General.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Trenton.

John Potter Stockton was born at Princeton, August 2d, 1826, and is a son of the late Commodore Stockton, U. S. N. He graduated from Princeton College in the Class of 1843, and studied law with the late Judge R. S. Field. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the April term, 1847, of the Supreme Court, and was called to the bar as counselor in 1850, and practiced law in New Jersey until 1857, when he was appointed U. S. Minister to Rome, by President Buchanan. He held that position until 1861, when he returned to his native land, and recommenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, for the term commencing March 4th, 1865, to succeed Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, but was unseated after serving one year. He was, however, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4th, 1869, and served the full term, when he returned to Trenton and recommenced the practice of law.

Senator Stockton was appointed, with Judges Ryerson and Randolph, as Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law, and made a report to the Legislature, which was adopted.

He has been a delegate to several National Democratic Conventions, including that of 1884, in Chicago, which nominated President Cleveland.

He was appointed Attorney-General of the State for a term of five years, on April 8th, 1877, and in 1882 and 1887 he was re-appointed. His salary is $7,000 per year, with an annual allowance of $1,500 for clerical assistants. His present term expires in 1892.

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## Commander of the National Guard.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH W. PLUME, Newark.

Joseph W. Plume was born in Troy, N. Y., on the 23d of August, 1839. His grandfather was William Turk, M.D.,

of the United States Navy, a descendant of Antonie Janssen Salers, a wealthy Hollander who settled in Gravesend (now a part of Brooklyn, L. I.,) in 1631. Surgeon Turk married a daughter of Captain John W. Livingston, of New York, a Revolutionary officer, the lady being one of the fourth generation in descent from Robert Livingston, grandfather of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey during the whole Revolutionary epoch, who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1674, and subsequently became the original grantee of the famous baronial manor of that name, on the Hudson river. On his father's side, General Plume is a lineal descendant of Samuel Plum, one of the colony from Bradford, Connecticut, which settled Newark in 1666; and, grandpaternally, is descended from Captain Bastain Visscher, a Dutch navigator, who, in Hendrick Hudson's party, about 1609, explored the upper Hudson river, and, with others, afterwards organized the "Colonie of Renssaelaerswyck," where the city of Albany is now situated.

In 1843 his father returned to Newark, and, since that date, General Plume has been a resident of that city. He was educated in the best private schools, and in early youth entered the banking business, which calling he has followed during the greater part of his life. He is now the cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, having held that office since the establishment of the institution, in 1871.

In 1857 he entered the ranks of Company C, of the "City Battalion," of Newark—an organization which enjoyed a high prestige, during its existence, by reason of its fine personnel and its tactical proficiency—and remained a private therein for four years. On the 29th of May, 1861, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, holding this position until February 15th, 1862, when he was appointed Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier-General William H. French, the commander of the Third Brigade of Sumner's Division. On the 1st of June, 1862, he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of this brigade, and on the 8th of September next succeeding, he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Third Division of the Second Corps. He resigned the latter appointment on the 19th of December, 1862, with a view of accepting the position of Assistant Adjutant-General, the resignation being accepted on the 20th of January, 1863. When, on January 31st, 1863, a commission as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General was offered to him, he declined the same and retired from the service, as he deemed himself entitled to the rank, at least, of Major. While connected with the Army of the Potomac, however, he participated in the

battles of First Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oaks Bridge, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

On the 4th of November, 1863, he was appointed Major and Brigade Inspector of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey. During the following year, upon the recommendation of United States Senator William Wright, he was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Regular Army, but declined the honor. In the organization of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, he was elected its Colonel, but declined the compliment on account of the regiment being enlisted for only one hundred days' service. On the 6th of July, 1865, he was commissioned Colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps; and on April 26th, 1869, he was elected Colonel of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.; on the 8th of May, 1869, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of the First Brigade, N. G. N. J., and on the tenth anniversary of the date of this commission, he was also commissioned Brevet Major-General, by General (then Governor) George B. McClellan. On the 4th of April, 1885, he was commissioned Major-General of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, to succeed General Gershom Mott, whose sudden death had left the position vacant.

General Plume was four years a private, two years in the army, four years a Colonel, and sixteen years a Brigadier-General.

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## Adjutant-General.

### William S. Stryker, Trenton.

William S. Stryker was born at Trenton, N. J., June 6th, 1838. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduating there in the year 1858. He commenced the study of law, and had nearly completed the course when the war broke out. As stated in "New Jersey and the Rebellion," he entered the military service of the country, in response to the first call for troops. He then assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and A. D. C. to Major-General Gillmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently, he was transferred to the North, on account of illness, and placed in charge of the Pay Depart-

ment, U. S. Army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious service during the war, and resigning in June, 1866, was soon after placed upon the staff of the Executive of New Jersey. On April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General of New Jersey, which position he holds at the present time. He was brevetted Major-General, for long and meritorious services, February 9th, 1874. He has compiled officially and published a "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War," a "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and several works on historical subjects relating to New Jersey. He was made a counselor-at-law of the State of Ohio in the year 1866, was at one time President of the Trenton Banking Company, is a member of a large number of State and county historical societies, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

His salary is $1,200 per year.

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## Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS PERRINE, Trenton.

Lewis Perrine was born in Freehold township, Monmouth county, September 14th, 1815, and attended the Lawrenceville High School, from which he graduated and entered Princeton College in 1835, graduating with the Class of 1838. He studied law with Hons. Garret D. Wall and James S. Green, at Princeton. He settled in Trenton in 1841, and was appointed and served as Military Secretary to Governor Fort. He was appointed Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Price in 1854, and was commissioned Quartermaster-General, *vice* Samuel R. Hamilton, deceased, September 22d, 1855. His services during the late war, which were both arduous and trying, were executed with rare ability and expedition. The State of New Jersey having more troops in the field than the regular forces of the United States, made the duties of the office very laborious, requiring much skill and endurance in their execution. For meritorious services in the discharge of the same, he was made Brevet Major-General by the Senate, on recommendation of Governor Parker, in 1865.

General Perrine still holds the office of Quartermaster-General, and is, besides, Acting Paymaster-General of the State.

His salary is $1,200 per year.

## Clerk of the Supreme Court.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, Trenton.

Mr. Lee was born in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, N. J. His father, Hon. Thomas Lee, was a prominent public man, having served several terms in Congress and the State Legislature, and been a successful merchant in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856. The Hon. Thomas Lee was a brother of Colonel Francis Lee, of the Regular Army, and a graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and the father of Dr. Thomas Lee, a surgeon in the Regular Army, who died in 1838 from disease contracted in the Florida war. This branch of the Lee family are descendants of the Lees and Alexanders (Scotch and Irish) who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch finished a thorough English education under the tutorship of John Gummere, at Burlington, in 1845, and immediately entered his father's store, at Port Elizabeth, as partner. In time he succeeded the firm of Thomas & Benjamin F. Lee, and finally, in 1860, retired from the business altogether. In 1863 he was elected Treasurer of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 Treasurer of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, which position he resigned upon entering on the duties of Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was for several years a Director of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey. Like his father, he was always an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic doctrine, and took an active part in politics. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector, and had served a term on the State Central Committee. In 1858 his friends of the First district presented his name in convention for nomination for Congress, and he received thirty-nine of the forty-one votes necessary to a choice. He was afterwards nominated for the Legislature from this district, which was largely Republican, and after an exciting contest, was defeated by only three votes. In 1870, Mr. Lee was nominated for Congress in the First district. The district usually gave 3,700 Republican majority, and that year about 1,500 colored voters were added, making nearly 6,000 to overcome, but he was defeated by only 1,800 votes. This was the first inroad made upon the large Republican majority in the district. In the Gubernatorial Convention that nominated Hon. Joel Parker, in 1871, Mr. Lee received 118 votes as a candidate for Governor—the entire strength of his district. In 1872 he was appointed, by Governor Parker, Clerk of the Supreme Court, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

In 1877 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and his appointment had the singular and unusual compliment of a confirmation by the Senate without the customary reference to a committee; and again, in 1882, he was similarly honored by Governor Ludlow and the Senate, thus giving him a third term. And again, in 1887, he was re-appointed by Governor Green, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He is at present Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. His present term expires in 1892.

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## Clerk in Chancery.

ALLAN LANGDON MCDERMOTT.

Mr. McDermott was born in South Boston, Mass., March, 30th, 1854, and has lived in New Jersey since 1856. He served his apprenticeship as a "typo," leaving his trade in 1871 to enter the law office of Hon. Leon Abbett. In 1872 he concluded to "see the country," and, for two years, traveled through the West and South as a newspaper correspondent. Returning in 1874, he resumed his legal studies with Hon. A. B. Dayton; graduated from the Law School of the New York University in May, and was admitted to the bar of that State in June, 1877, being admitted as an attorney in New Jersey in November of the same year, and as counselor three years later. In April, 1879, Mr. McDermott was appointed Corporation Attorney of Jersey City, which position he resigned in 1883, having been appointed District Court Judge by Governor Ludlow. In 1884 Governor Abbett appointed him a member of the State Board of Assessors, and, in 1886, to his present office, Clerk in Chancery. In 1883, Mayor Taussig appointed Mr. McDermott a member of the Board of Finance and Taxation of Jersey City, and he acted as President of that body for nearly two years. The reforms inaugurated under his recommendations while in this position won for him the high esteem of the people of Jersey City. Upon his retirement from the board, in 1885, the Jersey City *Argus* paid Mr. McDermott the following compliment: "The withdrawal of Allan L. McDermott from the management of our municipal finances is a public calamity. His clear head, his honesty of purpose and untiring energy have rendered him of inestimable value to our city. He was conspicuously the right man in the right place. By his efforts, mainly, the assessments upon corporate property have been so re-adjusted as to yield annually an increased revenue of $217,000 to Jersey City. This

service alone would be sufficient to merit for him the gratitude of the community. But he has done much more. He has introduced and enforced rigid principles of economy in our local expenditures, and has, with the aid of his colleagues, established an admirable financial system which has placed our credit above cavil or suspicion. In his retirement from this station, which he has so much honored, he will carry with him the respect and esteem of the people, who, so far as he is concerned, will accord to him the approbation due to the good and faithful servant who has done well."

Mr. McDermott was elected from the Fourth district of Hudson county to the Assembly in 1879 and 1880, and, in 1881, was the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House. He was Temporary Chairman of the State Convention which nominated Governor Abbett, and Permanent Chairman of the Convention which nominated Governor Green. He is now Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. To his services in that capacity is due, in no small measure, the extraordinary majority given for Governor Green in Hudson county. His term expires in March, 1891.

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## Superintendent of Public Instruction.

EDWIN OSBORN CHAPMAN, Trenton.

Mr. Chapman was born at Waterford, Conn., April 1st, 1842, was formerly an editor and literary writer, and for many years a school teacher. At seventeen years of age, he graduated at the Connecticut State Normal College. He taught school in New London, in that State, also in New York City, and he was Principal of the High School of Hudson City, N. J., for two years previous to its consolidation with Jersey City and Bergen. Mr. Chapman, at the opening of the war of the Rebellion, served in the Second Connecticut Infantry, under Colonel (now General) Alfred C. Terry, and holds a commission as Colonel in the Union Veteran Army. He was elected Superintendent of Schools at the first charter election of the consolidated city of Jersey City, but was legislated out of office by the new charter of 1871. From that time and until he was appointed to his present office, he edited the trade publications of the American News Company. He has been connected with several newspapers in New York. He was a member of the Board of Education of Jersey City from 1874 to 1878, serving as President one term. He served three years in the House of Assembly from the Fourth district

of Hudson county. This district is considered Republican, but Mr. Chapman carried it, each year, by a considerable majority. While in the House, he served on some of the most important committees, he invariably led in debate, and was prominent in the shaping of wise legislation.

He was appointed, by the State Board of Education, Superintendent of Public Instruction, March 21st, 1885. His salary is $3,000 per year, and term of office three years.

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## State Prison Keeper.

JOHN H. PATTERSON, Trenton.

Mr. Patterson was born in the township of Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J., March 12th, 1834, on a farm that had been owned and occupied by his ancestors almost from the first settlement of the country. His grandfather was surveyor and one of the commissioners that located the Delaware and Raritan canal, was a member of the Assembly and Council (now Senate), and was one of the Judges of the Monmouth County Court for thirty-two years. His father, James Patterson, was an active business man. He was Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Monmouth county for seventeen years, was a member of the Assembly and Council, and President of the Council during the administration of Governor Pennington. Four of the Prison Keeper's brothers were graduates of Colleges, one from Princeton, one from Madison University, of New York, and two from Columbia. The old people, in former years, did not consider it necessary for their children to have a collegiate education, except to enter a profession, as they termed it, and they believed a common-school education was all that was necessary for a farmer. Consequently, John H. was sent to a district school until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to work on the farm. In the summer learned all kinds of farming work, and attended school in the winter. Before he was twenty years of age he caught the gold fever, then raging in California, and, much against the wishes of his people, he determined to migrate, and left New York in April, 1853, on the old ship Illinois, commanded by Capt. Herndon, for San Francisco, and arrived there about May 1st. He started at once for Northern California, and, arriving in Shasta, engaged in mining and shipping goods from that place to the different mining camps. He returned home in the winter of 1856, at the earnest solicitation of his father, who was growing old, and located on the home-

stead of his ancestors on the north bank of the Shrewsbury river, Monmouth county, where he has since been engaged in farming, oystering, and the lime and vessel business. His grandfather and father were both Jeffersonian Democrats. The first vote Mr. Patterson cast was for John Bigler, the second time he ran for Governor of California, when he was defeated by Neilly Johnson, the Know-Nothing candidate; and for Joseph McKibben, who was elected to Congress, and who at one time was one of the proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia. Mr. Patterson was a member of the State Convention of California that selected delegates to the Baltimore Convention which nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency. He was always active in politics in his own county, and was nominated for Sheriff in 1868, was elected for one year, and re-elected for two years. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress over Robert S. Green, now Governor, and Hon. Miles Ross, who were candidates before the Convention. This was during the celebrated Greeley campaign, and owing to dissension in the party, caused by the nomination of Mr. Greeley, there was then only one Democrat elected to Congress in the State. Mr. Patterson was badly defeated, and he has often wished that either of his competitors had carried off the honors. When the Democrats gained the ascendency in the Forty-Fourth Congress, Mr. Fitzhugh, of Texas, was elected Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. He was very soon removed, and Mr. Patterson was appointed to the position. He was a candidate for re-election, but, in the distribution of the patronage, this office was conceded to the South, and Colonel Polk, nephew of Ex-President Polk, and a conspicuous Confederate Army officer, was chosen in his stead, but was removed two months afterwards for irregularities in office. Mr. Patterson returned to his farm and business, which engrossed his attention until he received the appointment of Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison from Governor Abbett, which was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. His whole life has been an earnest, active and busy one.

His salary is $3,500 per year, and his term expires April 23d, 1891.

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## State Librarian.

MORRIS R. HAMILTON, Trenton.

Col. Hamilton was born at Oxford Furnace, Sussex county, N. J., May 24th, 1820, and is the son of the late Gen. Samuel R. Hamilton, of Trenton, who was Quartermaster-General of

the State for twenty-five years, being the immediate predecessor of Gen. Lewis Perrine in that office. He was of Scotch descent, Col. Hamilton being a great-grandson of John Hamilton, Provincial Governor of New Jersey, from 1736 to 1747, and of Andrew Robeson, Surveyor-General of the Province at the same time—both being Scotch emigrants. The State Librarian was educated at the old Trenton Academy, Lawrenceville High School and Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1839. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He practiced in Camden two years, and in Philadelphia two years, in addition to being employed in the Philadelphia Post Office, from 1844 to 1849, when he resigned to take editorial charge of the Trenton *True American*, which he conducted until 1853, when it was sold to Judge Naar. Since that time he has been professionally connected with the press of New Jersey, New York, Missouri and Pennsylvania, having occupied editorial positions upon the *New York National Democrat*, the *Sussex Herald*, the *Camden Democrat, Newark Journal, Sussex Record, Kansas City News, Elizabeth Herald* and *Philadelphia Record*, during a period of thirty-five years. He obtained the title of Colonel by serving upon Governor Fort's staff from 1851 to 1854. He was elected State Librarian, by the Commissioners, February 27th, 1884, for a term of five years.

# STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

## DEMOCRATIC.

*At Large*—George Pfeiffer, Jr., Camden; B. F. Lee, Trenton; James Inglis, Jr., Paterson; Gottfried Krueger, Newark; Allan L. McDermott, Trenton.

*First District*—Daniel Crean, Woodbury.

*Second District*—Jonathan H. Blackwell, Trenton.

*Third District*—Manning Freeman, Metuchen.

*Fourth District*—Joseph W. Ballentine, Somerville.

*Fifth District*—Hollaway W. Hunt, Schooley's Mountain.

*Sixth District*—James Smith, Jr., Newark.

*Seventh District*—John Edelstein, Jersey City.

Chairman, Allan L. McDermott; Treasurer, B. F. Lee; Secretary, Hollaway W. Hunt.

## REPUBLICAN.

*At Large*—Frederic A. Potts, Pittstown; Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville; George H. Large, Flemington; Garret A. Hobart, Paterson.

*First District*—Charles W. Starr, Woodbury; Charles A. Butts, Camden.

*Second District*—Barton F. Thorn, Crosswicks; Edward J. Anderson, Trenton.

*Third District*—J. H. T. Martin, Woodbridge; Frank L. Sheldon, Rahway.

*Fourth District*—D. C. Blair, Belvidere; Lewis A. Thompson, Somerville.

*Fifth District*—Jonathan W. Roberts, Morristown; John E. Miller, Englewood.

*Sixth District*—Fred. S. Fish, Newark; Edwin W. Hine, Orange.

*Seventh District*—John J. Toffey, Jersey City; John Ramsay, Jersey City.

Chairman, Garret A. Hobart; Treasurer, John J. Toffey; Secretary, John Y. Foster.

# PARTY PLATFORMS.

## DEMOCRATIC.

(Adopted at the Gubernatorial Convention held in Trenton, September 28th, 1886.)

The Democrats of New Jersey, in convention assembled, declare:

That we re-affirm the doctrines declared in the National platform of the party, adopted at Chicago in 1884.

That we indorse the administration of President Cleveland, and congratulate the country upon the success which has attended the efforts of the Democratic party to reduce the cost of government and the burdens of taxation.

We express our grief for the death of the many great Americans who have been called from life and country since our last convention, and that we pay the tribute of our sorrow to the memories of Ulysses S. Grant, George B. McClellan, Winfield S. Hancock, Horatio Seymour, Thomas A. Hendricks and Samuel J. Tilden.

That in the death of Samuel J. Tilden the people have lost a sincere friend and devoted statesman; that the national grief which accompanied his body to the tomb, contrasted with the general contempt entertained for his competitor in the Presidential election of 1876, attests the love of the American people for the principles of right and justice, and their abhorrence of fraud.

We contemplate with pride and satisfaction the administration of Governor Abbett, and cordially affirm that he has redeemed, with full, well-rounded measure, every pledge made by him to the people of New Jersey when he was a candidate for their suffrages. By reason of the adoption of many of his wise recommendations the State treasury has been guarded by the hands of prudence and economy. The enactment of a portion of the system of taxation of corporations recommended in his inaugural address, has, during his entire administration, protected the people from the imposition of a general tax for the use of the State government. His earnest and successful efforts to ameliorate the evils resulting to honest workmen from the competition of convict labor entitle him to the gratitude of all fair-minded citizens. The untiring energy and the integrity of purpose with which he has discharged every duty of his office, have won for him the high esteem of the people of New Jersey, in whose behalf we tender to Leon Abbett the merited tribute of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

We demand that the laws governing immigration shall be so amended and enforced as to absolutely prevent the importation of the convict and pauper labor. We welcome manhood in search of liberty and equality; we will not tolerate the intrusion of those who would assail that manhood by degrading competition. We are, in the words of the inaugural address of Governor Abbett, opposed to "busy prisons and empty workshops," and pledge the Democratic party to legislation which will make this sentiment effective.

We applaud the efforts of the Democratic House of Representatives to restore to the public domain millions of acres delivered by Republican Congresses to satisfy the greed of corporations and the grasp of foreign speculators. The public lands of the United States should breed homesteads, not railroad stock. Whenever the conditions upon which those lands were granted have been violated, forfeitures must be enforced. Over the acres which are to be the homes of millions the Democratic party has alone proven itself capable of enacting and maintaining the legend: "These lands are held by the people for the people." The interest-bearing debt of the United States should be reduced whenever the surplus in the Treasury can be used for that purpose. Idle dollars discourage honest hands.

Every child is entitled to a fair education at the expense of the Commonwealth. Laws for the regulation of the employment of children should be so framed and enforced that the brains and bodies of the youth of to-day shall not be unfitted for the healthy comprehension and performance of the duties of the citizens of to-morrow.

We denounce the failure of the Republican party to keep the pledges of equal taxation contained in its State platform of 1883, and we call the attention of the people to the following facts:

*First.* That Governor Abbett, in his inaugural address, and in each of his annual messages, demanded that all property should be assessed by uniform rules, and that the same rate of taxation should be imposed upon the property of corporations as is assessed upon the property of private citizens.

*Second.* That in 1884 a Democratic House of Assembly passed a bill providing for equal taxation, and that this measure was amended in a Republican Senate by the limitation of the rate of taxation upon railroad and canal property for municipal uses to one per cent.

*Third.* That the several bills providing for equal taxation introduced in the Republican Legislatures of 1885 and 1886, were defeated.

Upon this record we arraign the Republican Senate of 1884,

and the Republican Legislatures of 1885 and 1886, and renew our demand that the taxation of property shall be regulated by value and not by ownership.

The Democratic party sympathizes with the workingmen of the country, and recognizes the justice of their complaints against the invidious legislative distinctions which have been made in favor of consolidated capital, and we submit that an unbiased review of the record of the Democratic party supports its claim to be the protector of the workingmen and women of the United States. We are in favor of enactments that will remedy the evils of which labor justly complains. We favor the protection of the wage-workers of the country in their right to fair compensation and denounce as unjust the laws which protect capital in its assaults upon labor. Labor and capital should be friends, seeking a common prosperity, and to the end that this friendship may be promoted we favor legislative encouragement of the principles of arbitration.

It is the duty of the State to encourage and foster the interests of those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. We favor such legislation as will protect the people of New Jersey from the imposition of unjust rates for the transportation of freight, charged in order to cover the loss incurred by common carriers in their competition for business to and from points in other States.

We applaud the heroic work of Gladstone and Parnell in their struggle to obtain for the people of Ireland the natural right of self-government. To those who, in any quarter of the globe, are endeavoring to break the chains of tyranny and oppression, we tender our cheers and hope.

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## REPUBLICAN.

(Adopted at the Gubernatorial Convention held at Trenton, October 5th, 1886.)

The Republicans of New Jersey, in convention assembled, declare as follows:

*First.* We re-affirm our loyal adherence to the principles of the party, which represents the best thought and purest aspirations of the time, and which counts among its achievements the preservation of the Union, the emancipation of the slave, the rehabilitation of the States, the enfranchisement of the freedmen, the protection of American labor and industries, the restoration and re-establishment of the public credit, and the incorporation in the national statutes of the principles of equality and justice to all.

*Second.* The Republican party stands to-day, as it has ever stood, the unflinching champion and firm defender of American labor against the assaults of the Democratic party and its demands for free trade, cheap labor and foreign competition with American manufacturers and workingmen. In pursuance of its policy of protection we demand that the abuse of the right of free immigration shall be speedily remedied so that the introduction by corporations and monopolies of European paupers, under contract to take the places of American workingmen, shall be prevented by the enactment of effective laws and severe penalties.

*Third.* The Republican party has always been the friend of the workingman, and has placed on the statute-books of this State most of the existing laws on that subject. The interests of labor and capital are in the broadest sense identical. Any policy or act that injures the one operates necessarily to the prejudice of the other. Inflexibly hostile to anarchy, socialism and communism, we are in favor of such legislation as will diminish controversies between the employer and employe, whether by methods of voluntary arbitration, the establishment of courts of conciliation or otherwise, and establish that genuine community of feeling in which the interests of all will be conserved without doing violence to the rights of any. We recognize the rights of all men to seek by association their mutual good and protection. We demand that the laws respecting the inspection of factories, workshops and other places where labor is employed, the regulation of the hours of labor of women and children, and requiring compulsory education, shall be faithfully enforced, and that these laws shall be amended and improved, as experience shall show to be necessary for the material and social welfare of the industrial population; and we protest against the employment of convict labor in competition with the honest free labor of the land. We renew our pledge of support to every just measure by which organized labor seeks to improve its condition, shorten its hours of toil and secure its just share in the product of its co-operation with capital.

*Fourth.* The laws of this State as to the assessment of real and personal property need revision to make them plain and consistent, and to conform in letter and spirit to the requirements of our amended constitution, that property shall be assessed for taxation at uniform rates, by general laws and according to its true value.

*Fifth.* Believing that agriculture is the foundation of the nation's wealth, and that our prosperity is dependent upon the success of our agricultural interests, and believing that our households should be protected against adulterations in articles

of food, and that the interests of agriculture, especially in view of the present depressed condition, deserve to be defended against destructive competition with fraudulent substitutes for genuine farm products, we approve the recent legislation, State and National, restricting the manufacture and sale of bogus butter.

*Sixth.* The just and righteous policy of granting out of the nation's abundance of generous pensions to the disabled veterans of our wars commands our heartiest sympathy. We condemn the removal from official places of worthy crippled Union soldiers to make room for partisan civilians and ex-Confederates, and disapprove of the action of the President of the United States in opposing the pension policy established by the Republican party.

*Seventh.* That the great fishery and shore interests of New Jersey, and the entire Atlantic seaboard, demand from Congress such legislation as shall effectually protect them from the menhaden piracy heretofore and now practiced upon them to the serious detriment of the State and its citizens, and that we heartily indorse and approve the efforts of our Representatives in Congress to that end.

*Eighth.* We pledge the Republican party to the principle of a non-partisan judiciary, and to such judicial reform as will expedite and lessen the cost of the administration of justice in this State, and we arraign the present Democratic Executive for his persistent violation of this essential principle.

*Ninth.* We believe in honest money, and demand that every dollar coined and stamped by the United States Government shall be worth a dollar in any market of the world, and that the outstanding trade dollars should be redeemed at their face value.

*Tenth.* It was promised by the Democratic party that once entrusted with power, the public service should be elevated and improved by strict conformity to the principle of Civil Service Reform. As a matter of fact, the tone and quality of the public service has been lowered by the removal of honest, competent and efficient officials for purely partisan reasons, and the appointment of persons, also for partisan reasons, who were in many cases incompetent and unfit for the places assigned them. In this State the disposal of Federal offices has been committed to notorious party bosses, who have bestowed them upon active and offensive partisans, as satisfaction for personal obligations, and these appointees have openly and shamelessly used the power of their positions in furtherance of political ends.

*Eleventh. Resolved,* That we favor such legislation as will

prevent common carriers from making unjust discrimination in the transportation of freight.

*Twelfth.* The Republican party had its foundation in the belief in the virtue and intelligence of the people; it has always held, with its great leader, Abraham Lincoln, that this is a "government of the people, by the people and for the people;" we therefore declare that the Republican party in New Jersey is in favor of the submission of the question of the regulation, control or prohibition of the liquor traffic to the vote of the people at elections specially provided for this purpose.

*Thirteenth. Resolved,* That we pledge to the nominee of this Convention our hearty support from now until the close of the polls on the second day of November next, and we call upon all good citizens of New Jersey who wish to see a change in our executive department to unite with us in electing our candidate.

# U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—Grover Cleveland, of New York. Salary, $50,000.

Vice-President—Vacant by reason of the death of Thomas A. Hendricks. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of State—Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of the Treasury—Charles S. Fairchild, of New York. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of War—William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of the Navy—William C. Whitney, of New York. Salary, $8,000.

*Secretary of the Interior—William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin. Salary, $8,000.

Attorney-General—Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas. Salary, $8,000.

*Postmaster-General—Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan. Salary, $8,000.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio. Salary, $10,500.

Associate Justices—Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa; Stephen J. Field, of California; Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; *Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; Samuel Blatchford, of New York; Horace Gray, of Massachusetts. Salary, $10,000 each.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia. Salary, $6,000.

Commissioner of General Land Office— ——— — ———. Salary, $4,000.

Commissioner of Pensions—John C. Black, of Illinois. Salary, $5,000.

Commissioner of Patents—M. V. Montgomery, of Michigan. Salary, $5,000.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs—John D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee. Salary, $4,000.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Norman J. Colman, of Missouri. Salary, $4,500.

Solicitor-General—Samuel F. Phillip, of North Carolina. Salary, $7,000.

General of the Army—Philip H. Sheridan, of Illinois. Salary, $13,500.

Admiral of the Navy—David D. Porter, District Columbia. Salary, $13,000.

*These nominations by the President were pending before the Senate when this book went to press.

# MEMBERS OF THE
# ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH LEGISLATURE
## OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

*With Post Office Address and Expiration of Term of Senators.*

## SENATE.

| *County.* | *Name.* | *P. O. Address.* |
|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | JOHN J. GARDNER, R., 1890 | Atlantic City. |
| Bergen | JOHN W. BOGERT, D., 1890 | Hohokus. |
| Burlington | WILLIAM H. CARTER, R., 1889 | Bordentown. |
| Camden | GEORGE PFEIFFER, JR., D., 1891 | Camden. |
| Cape May | JOSEPH H. HANES, R., 1889 | Cape May City. |
| Cumberland | PHILIP P. BAKER, D., 1890 | Vineland. |
| Essex | AUG. F. R. MARTIN, R., 1891 | Newark. |
| Gloucester | JOSEPH B. ROE, R., 1891 | Woodbury. |
| Hudson | WILLIAM D. EDWARDS, D., 1890 | Jersey City. |
| Hunterdon | GEORGE H. LARGE, R., 1889 | Flemington. |
| Mercer | JOHN D. RUE, R., 1890 | Trenton. |
| Middlesex | DANIEL C. CHASE, D., 1889 | South Amboy. |
| Monmouth | HENRY M. NEVIUS, R., 1891 | Red Bank. |
| Morris | GEORGE T. WERTS, D., 1890 | Morristown. |
| Ocean | GEORGE T. CRANMER, R., 1890 | Barnegat. |
| Passaic | JOHN W. GRIGGS, R., 1889 | Paterson. |
| Salem | WILLIAM NEWELL, D., 1891 | Salem. |
| Somerset | LEWIS A. THOMPSON, R., 1891 | Somerville. |
| Sussex | JOHN A. MCBRIDE, D., 1889 | Unionville, Orange Co., N.Y |
| Union | JAMES L. MILLER, R., 1891 | Westfield. |
| Warren | MARTIN WYCKOFF, D., 1891 | Asbury. |

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

| *County.* | *No. District.* | *Name.* | *P. O. Address.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | | JAMES B. NIXON, R. | Atlantic City. |
| Bergen | 1st Dist. | ANDERSON BLOOMER, D. | River Edge. |
| | 2d Dist. | CHARLES F. HARRINGTON, R. | Lyndhurst. |
| Burlington | 1st Dist. | ROBERT C. HUTCHINSON, R. | Bordentown. |
| | 2d Dist. | ALBERT HANSELL, R. | Rancocas. |
| | 3d Dist. | WILLIAM H. DORON, R. | Buddtown. |
| Camden | 1st Dist. | ADAM CLARK SMITH, R. | Camden. |
| | 2d Dist. | JOHN HARRIS, R. | Camden. |
| | 3d Dist. | GEORGE H. HIGGINS, R. | Clementon. |
| Cape May | | WALTER S. LEAMING, R. | Cape May C. H. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland | 1st | Dist... Isaac M. Smalley, D. | Roadstown. |
| | 2d | Dist... Mulford Ludlam, D. | Millville. |
| Essex | 1st | Dist... Thomas McGowan, R. | Bloomfield. |
| | 2d | Dist... James Peck, R. | East Orange. |
| | 3d | Dist... Adrian Riker, R. | Newark. |
| | 4th | Dist... Charles E. Hill, R. | Newark. |
| | 5th | Dist... De Forrest P. Lozier, R. | Newark. |
| | 6th | Dist... Augustus Dusenberry, R. | Newark. |
| | 7th | Dist... Frank M. McDermit, D. | Newark. |
| | 8th | Dist... Joseph Schmelz, D. | Newark. |
| | 9th | Dist... James Marlatt, R. | Newark. |
| | 10th | Dist... James A. Christie, R. | Newark. |
| Gloucester | | James West, R. | Bridgeport. |
| Hudson | 1st | Dist ... Joseph Gallagher, R. | Jersey City. |
| | 2d | Dist... James F. Norton, D. | Jersey City. |
| | 3d | Dist... Samuel D. Dickinson, R. | Jersey City. |
| | 4th | Dist... Wm. C. Heppenheimer, D. | Jersey City. |
| | 5th | Dist... Richard Brown, R. | Jersey City. |
| | 6th | Dist... Charles W. Fuller, R. | Bayonne. |
| | 7th | Dist... John P. Feeney, D. | Jersey City. |
| | 8th | Dist... Edward P. Farrell, D. | East Newark. |
| | 9th | Dist... William H. Letts, R. | Hoboken. |
| | 10th | Dist... E. Frank Short, D. | Guttenberg. |
| Hunterdon | 1st | Dist... William H. Martin, D. | Frenchtown. |
| | 2d | Dist... Lawrence H. Trimmer, D. | Middle Valley. |
| Mercer | 1st | Dist... Charles H. Olden, R. | Princeton. |
| | 2d | Dist... Josiah Jones, R. | Trenton. |
| | 3d | Dist... Lyman Leavitt, R. | Trenton. |
| Middlesex | 1st | Dist... Ephraim Cutter, D. | Woodbridge. |
| | 2d | Dist... John Mulvey, D. | New Brunsw'k. |
| | 3d | Dist... Charles B. Herbert, R. | New Brunsw'k. |
| Monmouth | 1st | Dist... Edward B. Potts, D. | Imlaystown. |
| | 2d | Dist... Archibald A. Higgins, D. | Manasquan. |
| | 3d | Dist... Grover H. Lufburrow, R. | Shrewsbury. |
| Morris | 1st | Dist... Carnot B. Meeker, R. | Madison. |
| | 2d | Dist... Samuel S. Lyon, R. | Boonton. |
| | 3d | Dist... John R. Pitney, D. | Mendham. |
| Ocean | | Jonathan Goble, R. | Burrsville. |
| Passaic | 1st | Dist... George Law, R. | Paterson. |
| | 2d | Dist... James H. Rogers, R. | Paterson. |
| | 3d | Dist... Eugene Emley, R. | Paterson. |
| | 4th | Dist... James Keys, D. | Paterson. |
| Salem | | Millard F. Riley, D. | Shirley. |
| Somerset | | Oscar Conkling, R. | Basking Ridge. |
| Sussex | | Andrew J. Bale, D. | Pleasa't Valley. |
| Union | 1st | Dist... John J. Matthews, D. | Elizabeth. |
| | 2d | Dist... Foster M. Voorhees, R. | Elizabeth. |
| | 3d | Dist... John Ulrich, R. | Plainfield. |
| Warren | 1st | Dist... Eliphalet Hoover, D. | Washington. |
| | 2d | Dist... Samuel B. Mutchler, D. | Phillipsburg. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Senate—Republicans | 12 | Democrats | 9 = 21 |
| House—Republicans | 37 | Democrats | 23 = 60 |
| | 49 | | 32 — 81 |

Republican majority on joint ballot, 17.

# APPOINTMENTS.

## GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

### 1888.

The following offices will be filled by the Governor and the Senate in 1888:

Chief of Bureau of Statistics, James Bishop.

Lay Judge of Court of Errors and Appeals, John Clement.

Judge of the First District Court of Newark.

Three Commissioners of Fisheries, Richard S. Jenkins, Frank M. Ward, William Wright.

Two Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Jonathan H. Blackwell, Waters B. Miller.

Two Trustees of the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes, Samuel Rhinehart and James M. Seymour.

Two Riparian Commissioners, in place of Daniel F. Crean and James F. Connelly.

Law Judges, as follows: Bergen county, William E. Skinner; Hudson county, Job H. Lippincott; Morris county, Francis Childs; Union county, Thomas F. McCormick; Warren county, Silas W. De Witt.

Lay Judges, as follows: Atlantic county, Joseph Scull; Burlington county, in place of Clayton A. Black, deceased; Camden county, Isaiah Woolston; Cape May county, Somers Gandy; Cumberland county, Nathaniel Stratton and Eli B. Hendee; Essex county, John L. Johnson; Gloucester county, Samuel T. Miller; Hunterdon county, John C. Durham; Mercer county, William S. Yard; Middlesex county, Charles F. Newton; Monmouth county, Samuel T. Hendrickson; Morris county, Charles H. Munson; Ocean county, Richard H. Conover; Passaic county, James Inglis, Jr.; Salem county, William Plummer; Somerset county, John M. Garretson; Sussex county, Hiram C. Clark.

Prosecutors of the Pleas, as follows: Atlantic county, Joseph Thompson; Cape May county, Jonas S. Miller; Essex county, Oscar Keen; Hudson county, Charles H. Winfield; Morris county, Willard W. Cutler; Sussex county, Theodore Simonson; Mercer county, Bayard Stockton; Monmouth county, Charles Haight; Middlesex county, J. Kearny Rice.

## 1889.

Three Justices of the Supreme Court, Manning M. Knapp, Alfred Reed and Jonathan Dixon.

One Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, William Paterson.

One Riparian Commissioner, Miles Ross.

One member of the State Board of Assessors, Edward Bettle.

Two Trustees State School for Deaf-Mutes, Marcus Beach, Thomas T. Kinney.

One member of the Council of State Charities and Correction in place of Leonard J. Gordon.

Lay Judges, as follows: Bergen county, Aaron G. Garrison; Burlington county, James O. Glasgow; Camden county, John Gaunt; Cape May county, Downs Edmunds; Cumberland county, Charles G. Hampton; Gloucester county, Edward L. Stratton; Hudson county, Marcus Beach; Hunterdon county, Henry P. Cullen; Ocean county, Enoch H. Jones; Passaic county, John Sanderson; Salem county, Robert M. Hitchner; Somerset county, Joseph M. Thompson; Sussex county, Samuel T. Smith; Union county, Nathan Harper; Warren county, George H. Beatty.

Prosecutors of the Pleas, as follows: Camden county, Wilson H. Jenkins; Gloucester county, Belmont Perry; Somerset county, William V. Steele.

## JOINT MEETING APPOINTMENTS.

## 1888.

Judges of the City District Courts, Richard T. Miller, Camden; Patrick H. Gilhooley, Elizabeth; Fred. B. Ogden, Hoboken; Frank Van Cleve, Paterson; Robert S. Woodruff, Trenton. Salary, $2,500 each. Bennington F. Randolph, Jersey City; salary, $3,000. Term, five years.

State Director of Railroads and Canals, Charles A. Butts; one year.

Fourteen Trustees of the State Normal School, Isaac C. Wynn, J. Howard Pugh, Gilbert Combs, E. G. Reed, William W. Marsh, James L. Hays, Charles W. Fuller, William L. Newell, Cornelius Shepherd, Benjamin Urner, Cornelius S. Conkling, James H. Mackintosh, Edward Goeller, Bennington F. Randolph. Term, two years each.

Five Commissioners of Pilotage, Thomas S. Negus, Robert Simonson, Daniel Sharp, Henry C. Gulick, Henry W. Miller. Term, three years each.

Five Members of the Board of Managers of the Morris Plains Asylum, George A. Halsey, Josiah Meeker, Hugh C. Hendry, William S. Banta, Romeo F. Chabert.

Four Trustees of the Jamesburg Reform School, Patrick Farrelly, John S. Elwell, Richard A. Donnelly, Nathaniel S. Rue. Term of office, three years each.

Four Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls, Thomas S. R. Brown, Jeremiah O'Rourke, George C. Maddock, Edward H. Stokes. Term of office, three years each.

State Comptroller, Edward J. Anderson; State Treasurer, John J. Toffey; Inspectors of the State Prison, John F. Post, of Morris, Caleb F. Pancoast, of Gloucester, and David Cartright, of Essex.

## 1889.

Trustees of the Normal School, Morristown Asylum, Jamesburg Reform School, State Industrial School for Girls, Commissioners of Pilotage, State Director of Railroads and Canals, etc.

## TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

The Court of Chancery meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

The Supreme Court meets on the third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in November.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November.

The Court of Pardons meets on the same days as the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The Prerogative Court meets on the same days as the Court of Chancery.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets on the fourth Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

The U. S. District Court meets on the third Tuesdays in January, April, June and September.

The circuits of New Jersey are divided as follows:

1st District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Justice Reed.

2d District—Gloucester, Camden and Burlington. Justice Parker.

3d District—Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Chief Justice Beasley.

4th District—Middlesex and Monmouth. Justice Scudder.

5th District—Somerset, Morris and Sussex. Justice Magie.

6th District—Bergen and Passaic. Justice Dixon.

7th District—Essex. Justice Depue.

8th District—Hudson. Justice Knapp.

9th District—Union and Ocean. Justice Van Syckel.

For time of holding county courts, see County Directory.

# STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Robert S. Green; term expires 1890.
Private Secretary to the Governor—Robert S. Green, Jr.
Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey, 1892.
Assistant Secretary of State—Joseph D. Hall, 1892.
Treasurer—John J. Toffey, 1888.
Comptroller—Edward J. Anderson, 1888.
Attorney-General—John P. Stockton, 1892.
Adjutant-General—William S. Stryker.
Assistant Adjutant-General—S. Meredith Dickinson.
Quartermaster-General—Lewis Perrine.
Inspector-General—John Watts Kearny.
Major-General—Joseph W. Plume.
Chancellor—Alexander T. McGill, Jr., 1894.
Vice Chancellors—Abraham V. Van Fleet, 1894. John T. Bird, 1889.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Benjamin F. Lee, 1892.
Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court—Alfred Lawshe.
Clerk in Chancery—Allan L. McDermott, 1891.
Chancery Reporter—John H. Stewart, 1892.
Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom, 1888.
State Librarian—Morris R. Hamilton, 1889.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edwin O. Chapman, 1888.
Keeper of the State Prison—John H. Patterson, 1891.
Supervisor—Henry L. Butler, 1890.
State Geologist—George H. Cook.
Chief of Bureau of Statistics—James Bishop, 1888.
Inspector of Factories and Workshops—Lawrence T. Fell, 1889. Deputies—G. P. Hall, John D'Arcy, John C. Cragie.
Secretary State Board of Health—Ezra M. Hunt, M.D.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mercer Beasley, 1892.
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Manning M. Knapp, 1889; Edward W. Scudder, 1890; Bennet Van Syckel, 1890; David A. Depue, 1894; Alfred Reed, 1889; Jonathan Dixon, 1889; Joel Parker, 1894; William J. Magie, 1894.
Court of Errors and Appeals—The Justices of the Supreme Court, and Lay Judges Hendrick H. Brown, 1890; William Paterson, 1889; John Clement, 1888; Jonathan S. Whitaker, 1893; Martin Cole, 1891; John McGregor, 1892. Clerk, the Secretary of State.
Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk, Secretary of State.

Surveyor-General of East Jersey—George H. Cook, New Brunswick.

State Board of Agriculture—President, Edward Burrough, Camden; Vice President, Wm. R. Ward, Newark; Treasurer, Franklin Dye, Trenton; Secretary, Wm. S. Taylor, Burlington.

Managers of Morristown Asylum—James S. Green, 1891; Hugh C. Hendry, 1888; George A. Halsey, *ad interim;* Hiram C. Clark, 1891; William S. Banta, 1888; John W. Jackson, 1890; Josiah Meeker, *ad interim;* N. W. Voorhees, 1890; Edward T. Bell, 1890; Romeo F. Chabert, Hoboken, *ad interim;* Medical Director, Edward C. Booth.

Managers of Trenton Asylum—Samuel M. Hamill, 1890; William Elmer, 1891; Chester Van Syckel, 1891; Caleb S. Green, 1889; D. McLean Forman, 1892; Joseph H. Bruere, 1890; G. D. W. Vroom, 1889; James Bishop, 1892; Benjamin F. Carter, 1888; Wm. L. Dayton, 1888. Superintendent, John W. Ward.

Trustees of Normal School—William L. Newell, 1888; Isaac C. Wynn, *ad interim;* J. Howard Pugh, *ad interim;* Cornelius Shepherd, 1888; Benjamin Urner, 1888; Gilbert Combs, *ad interim;* E. G. Reed, *ad interim;* Cornelius S. Conkling, 1888; James H. McIntosh, 1888; William W. Marsh, *ad interim;* James L. Hays, *ad interim;* Edward Goeller, 1888; Charles W. Fuller, *ad interim;* Bennington F. Randolph, 1888. Principal, Washington Hasbrouck.

Trustees of School for Deaf-Mutes—The Governor, Comptroller, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Marcus Beach, 1889; Theodore W. Morris, 1891; Richard L. Howell, 1891; Thomas T. Kinney, 1889; Robert S. Woodruff, *ad interim;* Henry B. Crosby, 1890; Samuel Rhinehart, 1888, and James M. Seymour, 1888. Superintendent, Weston Jenkins. Steward, John Wright.

Inspectors of State Prison—The State Comptroller and State Treasurer *(ex-officio)*; John F. Post, 1888; Caleb F. Pancoast, 1888; David Cartright, 1888.

Trustees of State Industrial School for Girls—Thomas S. R. Brown, *ad interim;* Samuel L. Baily, 1889; Rudolphus Bingham, 1889; Jeremiah O'Rourke, *ad interim;* George C. Maddock, *ad interim;* Edward H. Stokes, 1888.

Trustees of Reform School for Boys—Richard A. Donnelly, 1888; Patrick Farrelly, *ad interim;* John S. Elwell, *ad interim;* Nathaniel S. Rue, 1888; Franklin Murphy, 1889; Theophilus T. Price, 1889. Superintendent, Ira Otterson.

Council of State Charities and Correction—Governor Green, President; Jesse H. Diverty, Cape May; Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, Hudson; Robert A. Haley, Passaic; Henry Fredericks, Camden; Frank P. McDermott, Monmouth; Benjamin Edge, Hudson.

District Court Judges—Camden, Richard T. Miller, *ad interim;* Elizabeth, Patrick H. Gilhooley, *ad interim;* Hoboken, Fred. B. Ogden, *ad interim;* Jersey City, Alfred B. Dayton, 1891; Bennington F. Randolph, *ad interim;* Newark, Thomas S. Henry, 1890; Henry F. Göken, *ad interim;* Paterson, Frank Van Cleve, *ad interim;* Trenton, Robert S. Woodruff, *ad interim.*

United States Senators—John R. McPherson, Rufus Blodgett.

Representatives in Fiftieth Congress—1st Dist., George Hires; 2d, James Buchanan; 3d, John Kean, Jr.; 4th, James N. Pidcock; 5th, W. W. Phelps; 6th, Herman Lehlbach; 7th, W. McAdoo.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney-General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, the Trustees and Treasurer of the Normal School, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Library—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Fisheries—Richard S. Jenkins, 1888; William Wright, 1888; Francis M. Ward, 1888.

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund—Waters B. Miller, 1888; Jonathan H. Blackwell, 1888; Secretary, Benjamin Naar.

Riparian Commissioners—Bennington F. Randolph, 1891; Miles Ross, 1889; Daniel F. Crean, James F. Connelly, *ad interim.*

Commissioners of Pilotage—S. S. Hudson, 1889; David Cox, 1889; Thomas S. Negus, Robert Simonson, *ad interim;* Henry C. Gulick, 1888; Henry W. Miller, 1888; Daniel Sharp, 1888.

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis, 1894; Franklin Gauntt, 1889; Ezra M. Hunt, 1891; E. A. Osborne, 1892; Edward J. O'Reilly, 1893; Cyrus F. Brackett, 1888; Albert R. Leeds, 1890.

State Board of Assessors—Edward Bettle, 1889; Abraham M. Reynolds, 1891; Alexander G. Cattell, 1891; Ferdinand H. Wismer, 1891.

Commissioner of Insurance—Secretary of State, *ex-officio.*

State Director of Joint Companies—Charles A. Butts. (Yearly.)

Surveyor-General of West Jersey—Franklin Woolman, Burlington.

# COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS, WITH THE DATE OF THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR TERM OF OFFICE, TIME OF HOLDING COURTS, &C.

County Collector's term of office is one year.

## Atlantic County.

County Seat—Mays Landing. Population, about 800.

Sheriff—Smith E. Johnson, 1890.
Coroners—Albert W. Irving, 1889; Gerry Valentine, 1888; Richard M. Sooy, 1890.
County Clerk—Lewis Evans, 1890.
Surrogate—John S. Risley, 1892.
County Collector—Allen B. Endicott, Atlantic City.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1889.
Lay Judges—Enoch Cordery, 1892; Joseph Scull, 1888; Richard J. Byrnes, 1891.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Joseph Thompson, 1888.
Terms of Court—April, September, December—second Tuesday.

## Bergen County.

County Seat—Hackensack. Population, about 4,300.

Sheriff—Nicholas C. Demarest, 1890.
Coroners—Andrew Dedrick, 1888; John J. Dupuy, 1889, and Henry G. Hering, 1890.
County Clerk—Samuel Taylor, 1890.
Surrogate—David A. Pell, January 23d, 1893.
County Collector—John W. Bogart, Hohokus.
President Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1889.
Law Judge—William E. Skinner, 1888.
Lay Judges—Garret G. Ackerson, 1892; Aaron G. Garrison, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—A. D. Campbell, 1890.
Terms of Court—April, first Tuesday; September, second Tuesday; and December, first Tuesday.

## Burlington County.

County Seat—Mount Holly.

Sheriff—George F. Harbert, 1890.
Coroners—Daniel P. Naylor, 1889; Alfred Palmer, Joseph H. Coppuck, 1890.
County Clerk—Levi French, 1888.
Surrogate—Henry Darnell, 1891.
Auditor—W. H. Antrim.
County Collector—Joseph Powell, Lumberton.
President Judge—Joel Parker. 1894.
Lay Judges—James O. Glasgow, 1889; Benajah P. Wills, 1892.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Chas. E. Hendrickson, 1890.
Terms of Court—April, September and December—third Tuesday.

## Camden County.

County Seat—Camden. Population, 52,884.

Sheriff—David Baird, 1890.
Coroners—George W. Henry, Henry M. Jewett, James G. Stanton, 1890.
County Clerk—Edward Burrough, 1890.
Register of Deeds—Robert S. F. Heath, 1890.
Surrogate—George S. West. 1892.
County Collector—N. Barton, Camden.
President Judge—Joel Parker, 1894.
Law Judge—Alfred Hugg, 1892.
Lay Judges—Isaiah Woolston, 1888; John Gaunt, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Wilson H. Jenkins, 1889.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

## Cape May County.

County Seat—Cape May. Population, 1,610.

Sheriff—James Shoemaker, Jr., 1889.
Coroners—James Chester, George W. Urquhart, Daniel C. Eldredge, 1890.
County Clerk—Jonathan Hand, February 27th, 1890.
Surrogate—William Hildreth, 1892.
County Collector—David T. Smith, Cape May Court House.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1889.
Lay Judges—Jesse H. Diverty, 1892; Somers Gandy, 1888; Downs Edmunds, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Jonas S. Miller, 1888.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April and September, third Tuesday in December.

## Cumberland County.

County Seat—Bridgeton. Population, 10,065.

Sheriff—Benjamin F. Shaw, 1890.
Coroners—Theodore Foote, 1888; Isaiah E. Johnson and Isaiah Barnes, 1890.
County Clerk—Francis L. Godfrey, 1892.
Surrogate—Samuel Steinmetz, 1888.
County Collector—James W. Trenchard, Bridgeton.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1889.
Lay Judges—Nathaniel Stratton, 1888; Charles G. Hampton, 1889; Eli B. Hendee, *ad interim*.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—James R. Hoagland, 1890.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

## Essex County.

County Seat—Newark. Population, 152,988.

Sheriff—Edwin W. Hine, 1890.
Coroners—Dr. Hugh P. Roden, Walling V. W. Vreeland, Gustave J. Wolber, 1890.
County Clerk—Samuel A. Smith, 1892.
Surrogate—Joseph L. Munn, 1889.
County Collector—Joseph M. Smith, Newark.
Register of Deeds—Emil Toering, 1889.
President Judge—David A. Depue, 1894.
Law Judge—Andrew Kirkpatrick, 1890.
Lay Judges—John L. Johnson, 1888; Michael J. Ledwith, 1892.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Oscar Keen, 1888.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second in September and first in December.

## Gloucester County.

County Seat—Woodbury. Population, 3,278.

Sheriff—Frank B. Ridgway, 1890.
Coroners—Charles Beale and Wallace McGeorge, 1889; William H. Hoffman, 1890.
County Clerk—Henry C. Loudenslager, 1892.
Surrogate—W. Harrison Livermore, January 21st, 1889.
County Collector—Joseph Paul, Woodbury.

President Judge—Joel Parker, 1894.
Lay Judges—Samuel T. Miller, 1888; Edmund Jones, 1892; Edward L. Stratton, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Belmont Perry, 1889.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September and December.

## Hudson County.

County Seat—Jersey City. Population, 153,513.

Sheriff—Robert Davis, 1890.
Coroners—John Gschwind, 1888; George T. Brockner and John F. O'Hara, 1890.
County Clerk—Dennis McLaughlin, April 9th, 1890.
Surrogate—James H. O'Neil, 1891.
County Collector—Hugh Dugan, Jersey City.
Register of Deeds—George B. Fielder, April 9th, 1890.
President Judge—Manning M. Knapp, 1889.
Law Judge—Job H. Lippincott, 1888.
Lay Judges—Elijah T. Paxton, 1892; Marcus Beach, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles H. Winfield, 1888.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

## Hunterdon County.

County Seat—Flemington. Population. 1,909.

Sheriff—John T. Cox, 1890.
Coroners—Gideon C. Angle, Edward W. Closson and Moses D. Knight, 1890.
County Clerk—Peter Voorhees, 1888.
Surrogate—Charles Alpaugh, 1889.
County Collector—Joseph Williamson, Sergeantsville.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1892.
Law Judge—Augustus E. Sanderson, 1891.
Lay Judges—John C. Durham, 1888; Henry P. Cullen, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Octavius P. Chamberlain, 1891.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

## Mercer County.

County Seat—Trenton. Population, 34,386.

Sheriff—Charles B. Robison, 1890.
Coroners—Thomas Abbott, John R. D. Bower and Cornelius Abrahams, 1890.

County Clerk—Randolph H. Moore, March 1st, 1893.
Surrogate—John W. Cornell, 1889.
County Collector—Christian Fell, Trenton.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1892.
Law Judge—John H. Stewart, 1890.
Lay Judges—Josiah W. Wright, 1892; William S. Yard, 1888.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Bayard Stockton, *ad interim*.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

## Middlesex County.

County Seat—New Brunswick. Population, 18,258.

Sheriff—Peter W. Fick, 1890.
Coroners—William Daly, 1888; Joseph Hayter, 1888, and Nicholas Stack, 1890.
County Clerk—Clarence M. Slack, 1889.
Surrogate—Benjamin F. Howell, 1892.
County Collector—Richard Serviss, New Brunswick.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1890.
Law Judge—Charles T. Cowenhoven, 1890.
Lay Judges—Matthew O'Gorman, 1892; Chas. F. Newton, 1888.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—J. Kearny Rice, *ad interim*.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and First Tuesday in December.

## Monmouth County.

County Seat—Freehold. Population, 2,124.

Sheriff—Theodore Fields, 1890.
Coroners—J. J. Barkalow, Frederick M. Vanderveer, Wm. C. Smith, 1890.
County Clerk—James H. Patterson, 1888.
Surrogate—David S. Crater, January 23d, 1893.
County Collector—John T. Haight, Colts Neck.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1890.
Law Judge—Alfred Walling, Jr., 1890.
Lay Judges—Charles A. Bennett, Sr., 1892; Samuel T. Hendrickson, 1888.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles Haight, *ad interim*.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

## Morris County.

County Seat—Morristown. Population, about 5,418.

Sheriff—Ira W. Corey, 1890.
Coroners—Gustave A. Becker, James C. Hazen, Elijah Dufford, 1890.
County Clerk—Melvin S. Condit, 1888.
Surrogate—Charles A. Gillen, January 19th, 1893.
County Collector—Mahlon Hoagland, Sr., Rockaway.
President Judge—William J. Magie, 1894.
Law Judge—Francis Child, 1888.
Lay Judges—De Witt C. Quimby, 1892; Charles H. Munson, *ad interim*.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Willard W. Cutler. 1888.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

## Ocean County.

County Seat—Toms River. Population, about 1,300.

Sheriff—George H. Holman, 1890.
Coroners—Stephen F. Irons, Luke A. Courtney, Thomas Graham, 1890.
County Clerk—Charles B. Mathis, *ad interim*.
Surrogate—Charles H. Wardell, 1890.
County Collector—Eugene F. Cranmer, West Creek.
President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1890.
Lay Judges—William A. Low, 1892; Richard H. Conover, 1888; Enoch H. Jones, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Thomas W. Middleton, 1892.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

## Passaic County.

County Seat—Paterson. Population, 63,273.

Sheriff—C. A. Cadmus, 1890.
Coroners—John D. S. Goodridge and Frank H. Rice, 1890.
County Clerk—William M. Smith, 1891.
Surrogate—Charles M. King, 1890.
County Collector—William H. Hayes, Paterson.
President Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1889.
Law Judge—John Hopper, 1892.

Lay Judges—James Inglis, Jr., 1888; John Sanderson, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William B. Gourley, 1891.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, fourth Tuesday in April and September.

## Salem County.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 5,516.

Sheriff—James Butcher, 1890.

Coroners—Thomas Dunn, Franklin Beckett, John C. Moore, 1890.

County Clerk—Charles D. Coles, 1889.

Surrogate—George R. Morrison, 1892.

County Collector—James Butcher, Hancock's Bridge.

President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1889.

Lay Judges—William A. Wood, 1892; William Plummer, 1888; Robert M. Hitchner, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Albert H. Slape, 1890.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, May and October.

## Somerset County.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 3,316.

Sheriff—William H. Tunison, 1889.

Coroners—George V. Van Neste, Frederick Jones, Claudius R. P. Fisher, 1890.

County Clerk—William A. Schomp, 1890.

Surrogate—Abraham T. Huff, January 25th, 1893.

County Collector—Hugh Gaston, Somerville.

President Judge—William J. Magie, 1894.

Law Judge—John D. Bartine, 1890.

Lay Judges—Charles M. Jemison, 1892; John M. Garrettson, 1888; James M. Thompson, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William V. Steele, 1889.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September and third Tuesday in December.

## Sussex County.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 2,648.

Sheriff—Henry C. Stoll, 1890.

Coroners—Dawson Woodruff, Sidney B. Straley, Dayton Cole, 1890.

County Clerk—Charles W. Shaw, 1892.

Surrogate—G. B. Dunning, 1888.
County Collector—Theodore Morford, Newton.
President Judge—William J. Magie, 1894.
Law Judge—Lewis J. Martin, 1891.
Lay Judges—Hiram C. Clark, 1888; Samuel T. Smith, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Theodore Simonson, 1888.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

## Union County.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 32,119.

Sheriff—Frederick F. Glasby, 1890.
Coroners—Nicholas C. Jobs, 1888; Monroe B. Long and David M. Miller, 1890.
County Clerk—J. L. Crowell, 1892.
Surrogate—George T. Parrott, 1892.
County Collector—E. M. Wood, Elizabeth.
President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1890.
Law Judge—Thomas F. McCormick, 1888.
Lay Judges—Louis S. Hyer, 1892; Nathan Harper, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William R. Wilson, 1891.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

## Warren County.

County Seat—Belvidere. Population, 1,814.

Sheriff—George Lommasson, 1890.
Coroners—Peter H. Hogerty, Wilbur Laroe and Everit J. Bergen, 1890.
County Clerk—Theodore P. Hopler, 1890.
Surrogate—William O'Niel, 1889.
County Collector—P. W. Squier, Marksboro.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1892.
Law Judge—Silas W. De Witt, 1888.
Lay Judges—George H. Beatty, 1889; Uzal Canfield, 1890.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Sylvester C. Smith, 1891.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in December.

# NEW JERSEY ELECTION RETURNS.

## OFFICIAL, 1887.

### Atlantic County.

| | —Ass'y.— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Townsend, Dem. | Nixon, Rep. | Somers, Pro. | Myrose, Labor. |
| Absecon | 64 | 37 | 17 | ..... |
| Atlantic City—1st Ward, 1st Dist. | 127 | 132 | 5 | ..... |
| 1st Ward, 2d Dist. | 164 | 305 | 10 | ..... |
| 2d Ward, 1st Dist. | 174 | 272 | 9 | ..... |
| 2d Ward, 2d Dist. | 188 | 265 | 23 | ..... |
| | 653 | 974 | 47 | ..... |
| Buena Vista | 95 | 63 | ..... | 1 |
| Egg Harbor City | 131 | 129 | ..... | 3 |
| Egg Harbor Township—1st Dist. | 113 | 116 | 29 | ..... |
| 2d Dist. | 151 | 78 | 66 | ..... |
| Galloway | 194 | 204 | 8 | ..... |
| Hamilton | 95 | 182 | 9 | ..... |
| Hammonton | 70 | 198 | 56 | 81 |
| Mullica | 44 | 82 | 11 | ..... |
| Somers Point | 29 | 6 | 2 | ..... |
| South Atlantic City | 12 | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| Weymouth | 81 | 38 | 13 | ..... |
| | 1732 | 2111 | 258 | 85 |
| Majority | | 379 | | |

## Bergen County.

—Ass'y.—

| 1st District. | Bloomer, Dem. | Burdett, Jr., Rep. | Worth, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Englewood—East Dist. | 118 | 161 | 9 |
| West Dist. | 205 | 178 | 9 |
| Harrington | 249 | 111 | 27 |
| New Barbadoes—1st Dist. | 337 | 140 | 19 |
| 2d Dist. | 242 | 191 | 44 |
| Palisade | 239 | 119 | 14 |
| Ridgefield—East Dist. | 97 | 183 | 22 |
| West Dist. | 140 | 148 | 3 |
| Washington—1st Dist. | 104 | 90 | 4 |
| 2d Dist. | 187 | 89 | 2 |
| | 1918 | 1410 | 153 |
| Majority | 508 | | |

—Ass'y.—

| 2d District. | Brinkerhoff, Dem. | Harrington, Rep. | Mowbray, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Franklin | 182 | 224 | 12 |
| Lodi—1st Dist. | 187 | 185 | 1 |
| 2d Dist. | 133 | 112 | 7 |
| Midland | 150 | 134 | 3 |
| Ridgewood | 130 | 189 | ..... |
| Hohokus | 186 | 172 | 10 |
| Orvil | 159 | 207 | 27 |
| Saddle River | 175 | 126 | 4 |
| Union—1st Dist. | 178 | 241 | 11 |
| 2d Dist. | 84 | 112 | ..... |
| | 1564 | 1702 | 75 |
| Majority | | 138 | |

## Burlington County.

| 1st District. | —Ass'y.— Atkinson, Dem. | Hutchinson, Rep. | Tebo, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bordentown—1st Dist. | 180 | 248 | 28 |
| 2d Dist. | 214 | 240 | 35 |
| 3d Dist. | 103 | 110 | 11 |
| | 497 | 598 | 74 |
| Chesterfield | 75 | 213 | 21 |
| Easthampton | 69 | 87 | 5 |
| Florence | 151 | 194 | 57 |
| Mansfield | 208 | 191 | 25 |
| New Hanover | 241 | 245 | 26 |
| Pemberton—East Dist. | 168 | 270 | 23 |
| West Dist. | 73 | 98 | 17 |
| Springfield | 223 | 163 | 8 |
| | 1705 | 2059 | 256 |
| Majority | | 354 | |

| 2d District. | —Ass'y.— Scott, Dem. | Hansell, Rep. | Decou, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beverly City | 121 | 148 | 41 |
| Beverly Township | 117 | 147 | 30 |
| Burlington—1st Dist. | 240 | 226 | 20 |
| 2d Dist. | 161 | 170 | 11 |
| 3d Dist. | 213 | 175 | 11 |
| 4th Dist. | 221 | 244 | 26 |
| | 835 | 815 | 68 |
| Chester—East Dist. | 70 | 116 | 72 |
| West Dist. | 134 | 138 | 116 |
| Cinnaminson | 233 | 249 | 67 |
| Delran | 273 | 116 | 34 |
| Mount Laurel | 106 | 162 | 20 |
| Willingboro | 78 | 89 | 7 |
| | 1967 | 1980 | 455 |
| Majority | | 13 | |

| 3d District. | —Ass'y.— Haines, Dem. | Doron, Rep. | Burtis, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bass River | 101 | 30 | 47 |
| Evesham | 137 | 169 | 23 |
| Little Egg Harbor | 62 | 181 | 85 |
| Lumberton | 104 | 230 | 37 |
| Medford | 166 | 229 | 39 |
| Northampton—1st Dist | 145 | 187 | 22 |
| 2d Dist | 121 | 175 | 43 |
| 3d Dist | 133 | 278 | 34 |
| | 399 | 640 | 99 |
| Randolph | 12 | 43 | 10 |
| Shamong | 94 | 115 | 15 |
| Southampton—East Dist | 110 | 131 | 6 |
| West Dist | 101 | 170 | 7 |
| Washington | 6 | 44 | 6 |
| Westhampton | 55 | 103 | 1 |
| Woodland | 38 | 38 | ..... |
| | 1385 | 2123 | 375 |
| Majority | | 738 | |

## Camden County.

| 1st District. | —Sen.— Pfeiffer, Jr., Dem. | Herring, Rep. | Dudley, Rep. | Stout, Pro. | —Ass'y.— Kendell, Dem. | Smith, Rep. | Freeman, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camden City— | | | | | | | |
| 1st Ward, 1st Dist | 102 | 159 | 64 | 17 | 95 | 228 | 18 |
| 1st Ward, 2d Dist | 91 | 117 | 48 | 6 | 88 | 169 | 6 |
| 1st Ward, 3d Dist | 150 | 194 | 69 | 25 | 130 | 278 | 24 |
| 1st Ward, 4th Dist | 122 | 192 | 49 | 24 | 118 | 244 | 25 |
| 2d Ward, 1st Dist | 95 | 167 | 94 | 18 | 94 | 256 | 23 |
| 2d Ward, 2d Dist | 215 | 219 | 69 | 25 | 227 | 294 | 25 |
| 2d Ward, 3d Dist | 145 | 183 | 91 | 30 | 140 | 278 | 32 |
| 3d Ward, 1st Dist | 191 | 142 | 107 | 23 | 196 | 265 | 24 |
| 3d Ward, 2d Dist | 172 | 177 | 92 | 28 | 166 | 268 | 29 |
| 4th Ward, 1st Dist | 167 | 166 | 152 | 32 | 162 | 323 | 33 |
| 4th Ward, 2d Dist | 177 | 111 | ..... | 17 | 168 | 170 | 18 |
| 4th Ward, 3d Dist | 209 | 200 | 102 | 43 | 194 | 308 | 46 |
| 4th Ward, 4th Dist | 177 | 191 | 91 | 35 | 166 | 291 | 36 |
| | 2013 | 2218 | 1028 | 323 | 1944 | 3372 | 339 |
| Majority | | 205 | | | | 1428 | |

| 3d District. | —Sen.— Pfeiffer, Jr., Dem. | Herring, Rep. | Dudley, Rep. | Stout, Pro. | —Ass'y.— Horner, Dem. | Harris, Rep. | Frazier, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camden City— | | | | | | | |
| 5th Ward, 1st Dist. | 179 | 212 | 67 | 5 | 175 | 280 | 4 |
| 5th Ward, 2d Dist. | 183 | 140 | 91 | 31 | 181 | 222 | 31 |
| 5th Ward, 3d Dist. | 212 | 129 | 115 | 28 | 204 | 252 | 30 |
| 6th Ward, 1st Dist. | 246 | 177 | 75 | 21 | 226 | 280 | 16 |
| 6th Ward, 2d Dist. | 206 | 102 | 77 | 12 | 197 | 189 | 11 |
| 7th Ward, 1st Dist. | 151 | 111 | 60 | 8 | 157 | 163 | 8 |
| 7th Ward, 2d Dist. | 194 | 163 | 93 | 18 | 199 | 244 | 14 |
| 7th Ward, 3d Dist. | 215 | 203 | 87 | 6 | 207 | 303 | 6 |
| 8th Ward, 1st Dist. | 157 | 244 | 142 | 4 | 169 | 366 | 4 |
| 8th Ward, 2d Dist. | 190 | 149 | 128 | 18 | 195 | 271 | 18 |
| Stockton—1st Dist. | 181 | 124 | 127 | 22 | 237 | 198 | 16 |
| 2d Dist. | 224 | 65 | 195 | 34 | 216 | 254 | 42 |
| | 2338 | 1819 | 1257 | 207 | 2363 | 3022 | 200 |
| Majority | 519 | | | | | 659 | |

| 3d District. | —Sen.— Pfeiffer, Jr., Dem. | Herring, Rep. | Dudley, Rep. | Stout, Pro. | —Ass'y.— Tillyer, Dem. | Higgins, Rep. | Morgan, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Center | 126 | 121 | 120 | 15 | 158 | 204 | 20 |
| Delaware | 100 | 104 | 98 | 7 | 110 | 193 | 8 |
| Gloucester City— | | | | | | | |
| 1st Ward | 241 | 112 | 98 | 12 | 242 | 209 | 12 |
| 2d Ward, 1st Dist. | 225 | 72 | 45 | 14 | 223 | 118 | 14 |
| 2d Ward, 2d Dist. | 149 | 49 | 58 | 10 | 145 | 102 | 10 |
| | 615 | 233 | 201 | 36 | 610 | 429 | 36 |
| Gloucester Township | 221 | 259 | 55 | 24 | 218 | 308 | 27 |
| Haddon—1st Dist. | 108 | 258 | 138 | 45 | 110 | 385 | 54 |
| 2d Dist. | 51 | 65 | 26 | 10 | 55 | 84 | 13 |
| Merchantville | 56 | 68 | 41 | 10 | 55 | 108 | 12 |
| Waterford | 198 | 115 | 68 | 60 | 246 | 140 | 53 |
| Winslow | 124 | 213 | 73 | 10 | 182 | 229 | 8 |
| | 1599 | 1436 | 820 | 217 | 1744 | 2080 | 231 |
| Majority | 163 | | | | | 336 | |
| | 5950 | 5473 | 3105 | 747 | | | |
| Majority in county | 477 | | | | | | |

VOTE IN CAMDEN CITY.

| | —Sen.— | | | —Ass'y.— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dem. | Rep. | Pro. | Dem. | Rep. | Pro. |
| Camden City—1st Ward | 465 | 892 | 72 | 431 | 919 | 73 |
| 2d Ward | 455 | 823 | 73 | 461 | 828 | 80 |
| 3d Ward | 363 | 518 | 51 | 362 | 533 | 53 |
| 4th Ward | 730 | 1013 | 127 | 690 | 1092 | 133 |
| 5th Ward | 574 | 754 | 64 | 560 | 754 | 65 |
| 6th Ward | 452 | 431 | 33 | 423 | 469 | 27 |
| 7th Ward | 560 | 717 | 32 | 563 | 710 | 28 |
| 8th Ward | 347 | 663 | 22 | 364 | 637 | 22 |
| | 3946 | 5811 | 474 | 3854 | 5942 | 481 |
| Majority | | 1865 | | | 2088 | |

## Cape May County.

| | —Ass'y.— | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Oliver, Dem. | Leaming, Rep. | Corson, Pro. |
| Anglesea | 10 | 15 | ..... |
| Cape May City | 177 | 137 | 46 |
| Cape May Point | 6 | 15 | 3 |
| Dennis | 185 | 117 | 31 |
| Holly Beach City | 20 | 33 | ..... |
| Lower | 129 | 94 | 45 |
| Middle—1st Dist | 103 | 170 | 14 |
| 2d Dist | 115 | 109 | 4 |
| Ocean City | 12 | 40 | 28 |
| Sea Isle City | 61 | 23 | ..... |
| Upper | 55 | 169 | 17 |
| West Cape May | 55 | 37 | 32 |
| | 928 | 959 | 220 |
| Majority | | 31 | |

## Cumberland County.

| 1st District. | —Ass'y.— Smalley, Dem. | Moore, Rep. | Ewing, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bridgeton—1st Ward | 252 | 203 | 122 |
| 2d Ward | 219 | 162 | 48 |
| 3d Ward | 242 | 193 | 126 |
| 4th Ward | 160 | 197 | 98 |
| | 873 | 755 | 394 |
| Commercial | 79 | 103 | 126 |
| Downe | 65 | 85 | 101 |
| Fairfield | 87 | 115 | 41 |
| Greenwich | 83 | 132 | 54 |
| Hopewell | 152 | 163 | 45 |
| Lawrence | 145 | 89 | 118 |
| Stoe Creek | 114 | 58 | 41 |
| | 1598 | 1500 | 920 |
| Majority | 98 | | |

| 2d District. | —Ass'y.— Ludlam, Dem. | Cheever, Rep. | Wilson, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deerfield | 247 | 109 | 19 |
| Landis—1st Dist. | 48 | 28 | 15 |
| 2d Dist. | 212 | 213 | 79 |
| 3d Dist. | 199 | 222 | 81 |
| 4th Dist. | 31 | 48 | 21 |
| | 490 | 511 | 196 |
| Maurice River—1st Dist. | 59 | 133 | 21 |
| 2d Dist. | 112 | 58 | 18 |
| Millville—1st Ward | 278 | 260 | 53 |
| 2d Ward | 111 | 192 | 39 |
| 3d Ward | 297 | 122 | 50 |
| 4th Ward | 111 | 212 | 32 |
| | 797 | 786 | 174 |
| | 1705 | 1597 | 428 |
| Majority | 108 | | |

## Essex County.

| 1st District. | —Sen.— Barrett, Dem. | Martin, Rep. | Morrow, Pro. | Beckmeyer, Labor. | —Ass'y.— McCoy, Dem. | McGowan, Rep. | Ellor, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belleville—1st Dist. | 133 | 175 | 25 | 6 | 82 | 216 | 31 |
| 2d Dist. | 190 | 79 | 17 | 7 | 190 | 80 | 14 |
| Bloomfield—1st Dist. | 129 | 285 | 40 | 5 | 104 | 312 | 38 |
| 2d Dist. | 67 | 139 | 10 | 4 | 65 | 140 | 13 |
| 3d Dist. | 196 | 220 | 49 | 6 | 160 | 236 | 77 |
| | 392 | 644 | 99 | 15 | 329 | 688 | 128 |
| Caldwell—1st Dist. | 184 | 173 | 28 | ..... | 177 | 177 | 31 |
| 2d Dist. | 129 | 126 | 40 | ..... | 124 | 129 | 42 |
| Franklin | 108 | 156 | 24 | 2 | 99 | 167 | 25 |
| Montclair—1st Dist | 141 | 254 | 24 | 2 | 137 | 259 | 21 |
| 2d Dist ..... | 208 | 281 | 75 | 7 | 199 | 302 | 68 |
| | 1485 | 1888 | 332 | 39 | 1337 | 2018 | 360 |
| Majority | | 403 | | | | 681 | |

| 2d District. | —Sen.— Barrett, Dem. | Martin, Rep. | Morrow, Pro. | Beckmeyer, Labor. | —Ass'y.— Smith, Dem. | Peck, Rep. | Waterman, Pro. | Burker, Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Orange—1st Ward | 82 | 152 | 32 | 12 | 61 | 127 | 40 | 47 |
| 2d Ward | 90 | 383 | 29 | 5 | 109 | 360 | 29 | 5 |
| 3d Ward | 92 | 297 | 39 | 6 | 95 | 292 | 37 | 11 |
| 4th Ward | 89 | 357 | 46 | 6 | 83 | 358 | 42 | 7 |
| | 353 | 1189 | 146 | 29 | 348 | 1137 | 148 | 70 |
| Orange—1st Ward, 1st Dist. | 87 | 207 | 16 | 15 | 87 | 187 | 18 | 33 |
| 1st Ward, 2d Dist. | 175 | 141 | 12 | 26 | 102 | 137 | 14 | 100 |
| 2d Ward, 1st Dist. | 200 | 156 | 8 | 14 | 180 | 147 | 9 | 43 |
| 2d Ward, 2d Dist. | 182 | 174 | 41 | 18 | 172 | 153 | 41 | 48 |
| 3d Ward, 1st Dist. | 365 | 215 | 22 | 30 | 342 | 175 | 19 | 87 |
| 3d Ward, 2d Dist. | 307 | 167 | 9 | 47 | 261 | 157 | 10 | 96 |
| | 1316 | 1060 | 108 | 150 | 1144 | 956 | 111 | 407 |
| | 1669 | 2249 | 254 | 179 | 1492 | 2093 | 259 | 477 |
| Majority | | 580 | | | | 601 | | |

| 3d District. | Sen. | | | | Ass'y. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barrett, Dem. | Martin, Rep. | Morrow, Pro. | Beckmeyer, Labor. | Lamb, Dem. | Riker, Rep. | Walker, Pro. | Barrett, Labor. |
| Clinton—1st Dist. | 146 | 283 | 34 | 3 | 130 | 280 | 53 | 3 |
| 2d Dist. | 30 | 61 | 3 | ..... | 24 | 64 | 6 | ..... |
| Livingston | 83 | 156 | 11 | ..... | 81 | 161 | 11 | ..... |
| Millburn | 110 | 174 | 22 | 53 | 98 | 173 | 24 | 68 |
| Newark—14th Ward, 1st Dist. | 91 | 313 | 19 | 5 | 88 | 311 | 22 | 6 |
| 14th Ward, 2d Dist. | 79 | 313 | 19 | 5 | 73 | 317 | 4 | 20 |
| South Orange—1st Dist. | 226 | 226 | 38 | 15 | 191 | 228 | 36 | 49 |
| 2d Dist. | 70 | 73 | 18 | 3 | 68 | 69 | 22 | 7 |
| West Orange—1st Dist. | 163 | 127 | 2 | 7 | 158 | 131 | 2 | 6 |
| 2d Dist. | 109 | 107 | 2 | ..... | 99 | 118 | ..... | ..... |
| | 1107 | 1833 | 168 | 91 | 1010 | 1852 | 180 | 159 |
| Majority | | 726 | | | | 842 | | |

| 4th District. | Sen. | | | | Ass'y. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barrett, Dem. | Martin, Rep. | Morrow, Pro. | Beckmeyer, Labor. | Carr, Dem. | Hill, Rep. | Montieth, Pro. | Moore, Labor. |
| Newark— 8th Ward, 1st Dist. | 177 | 194 | 16 | 6 | 175 | 189 | 24 | 4 |
| 8th Ward, 2d Dist. | 287 | 180 | 12 | 13 | 271 | 192 | 12 | 15 |
| 8th Ward, 3d Dist. | 132 | 405 | 50 | 9 | 127 | 413 | 43 | 11 |
| 8th Ward, 4th Dist. | 87 | 200 | 11 | 19 | 71 | 220 | 13 | 11 |
| 8th Ward, 5th Dist. | 177 | 316 | 26 | 29 | 166 | 324 | 25 | 29 |
| 8th Ward, 6th Dist. | 171 | 318 | 17 | 10 | 160 | 326 | 17 | 12 |
| 11th Ward, 1st Dist. | 96 | 225 | 22 | 7 | 81 | 244 | 20 | 3 |
| 11th Ward, 2d Dist. | 84 | 301 | 29 | 12 | 68 | 313 | 28 | 6 |
| 11th Ward, 3d Dist. | 264 | 99 | 4 | 7 | 257 | 105 | 4 | 5 |
| 11th Ward, 4th Dist. | 137 | 175 | 3 | ..... | 130 | 183 | 3 | ..... |
| | 1612 | 2413 | 190 | 112 | 1506 | 2509 | 189 | 96 |
| Majority | | 801 | | | | 1003 | | |

| 5TH DISTRICT. | —SEN.— Barrett, Dem. | Martin, Rep. | Morrow, Pro. | Beckmeyer, Labor. | —ASS'Y.— Kalisch, Dem. | Lozier, Rep. | Harris, Pro. | Yuill, Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newark— 1st Ward, 1st Dist.... | 170 | 223 | 12 | 19 | 165 | 226 | 11 | 10 |
| 1st Ward, 2d Dist.... | 271 | 244 | 9 | 11 | 259 | 254 | 9 | 9 |
| 1st Ward, 3d Dist.... | 211 | 168 | 10 | 4 | 185 | 191 | 11 | 5 |
| 1st Ward, 4th Dist.... | 110 | 119 | 5 | 3 | 92 | 137 | 5 | 3 |
| 4th Ward, 1st Dist.... | 318 | 234 | 2 | 6 | 305 | 249 | 1 | 4 |
| 4th Ward, 2d Dist.... | 323 | 225 | 11 | 9 | 273 | 274 | 9 | 8 |
| 4th Ward, 3d Dist.... | 190 | 185 | 5 | 4 | 196 | 177 | 4 | 2 |
| 15th Ward, 1st Dist.... | 252 | 203 | 13 | 6 | 229 | 226 | 14 | 6 |
| 15th Ward, 2d Dist.... | 252 | 181 | 8 | 8 | 218 | 214 | 9 | 8 |
| 15th Ward, 3d Dist.... | 169 | 197 | 13 | 6 | 150 | 213 | 15 | 5 |
| | 2266 | 1979 | 88 | 76 | 2072 | 2161 | 88 | 60 |
| Majority..... | 287 | | | | | 89 | | |

| 6TH DISTRICT. | —SEN.— Barrett, Dem. | Martin, Rep. | Morrow, Pro. | Beckmeyer, Labor. | —ASS'Y.— Ufford, Dem. | Dusenberry, Rep. | Bowen, Pro. | Sullivan, Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newark—2d Ward, 1st Dist..... | 148 | 242 | 10 | 5 | 154 | 235 | 10 | 4 |
| 2d Ward, 2d Dist..... | 80 | 141 | 7 | 1 | 79 | 141 | 6 | 1 |
| 2d Ward, 3d Dist..... | 364 | 220 | 2 | 3 | 348 | 230 | 1 | 7 |
| 2d Ward, 4th Dist..... | 286 | 215 | 5 | 6 | 287 | 218 | 6 | 3 |
| 3d Ward, 1st Dist..... | 139 | 283 | 7 | 5 | 136 | 285 | 7 | 3 |
| 3d Ward, 2d Dist..... | 138 | 225 | 7 | 10 | 133 | 224 | 7 | 11 |
| 3d Ward, 3d Dist..... | 123 | 294 | 9 | 6 | 127 | 289 | 9 | 4 |
| 7th Ward, 1st Dist..... | 376 | 149 | 2 | 12 | 352 | 163 | 6 | 12 |
| | 1654 | 1769 | 49 | 48 | 1616 | 1785 | 52 | 45 |
| Majority..... | | 115 | | | | 169 | | |

| 7TH DISTRICT. | —SEN.— Barrett, Dem. | Martin, Rep. | Morrow, Pro. | Beckmeyer, Labor. | —ASS'Y.— McDermit, Dem. | Huegel, Rep. | Ilsley, Pro. | Merritt, Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newark—6th Ward, 1st Dist..... | 239 | 264 | 15 | 10 | 183 | 303 | 15 | 13 |
| 6th Ward, 2d Dist..... | 306 | 182 | ..... | 2 | 273 | 210 | 1 | 1 |
| 6th Ward, 3d Dist..... | 350 | 329 | 1 | 19 | 294 | 387 | 1 | 9 |
| 6th Ward, 4th Dist..... | 224 | 218 | 4 | 7 | 164 | 269 | 6 | 8 |
| 6th Ward, 5th Dist..... | 159 | 216 | ..... | 6 | 137 | 242 | ..... | 2 |
| 6th Ward, 6th Dist..... | 197 | 231 | 2 | 5 | 175 | 245 | 4 | 5 |
| 6th Ward, 7th Dist..... | 243 | 129 | 15 | ..... | 223 | 143 | 16 | ..... |
| 7th Ward, 2d Dist..... | 395 | 115 | 4 | 4 | 385 | 113 | 8 | 4 |
| 7th Ward, 3d Dist..... | 347 | 57 | 1 | 5 | 313 | 84 | 2 | 7 |
| | 2460 | 1741 | 42 | 58 | 2147 | 1996 | 53 | 49 |
| Majority..... | 719 | | | | 151 | | | |

| 8TH DISTRICT. | —SEN.— Barrett, Dem. | Martin, Rep. | Morrow, Pro. | Beckmeyer, Labor. | —ASS'Y.— Schmelz, Dem. | Ley, Rep. | Ward, Pro. | Haines, Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newark—13th Ward, 1st Dist.... | 239 | 231 | 2 | 11 | 199 | 262 | 3 | 11 |
| 13th Ward, 2d Dist.... | 334 | 230 | 3 | 5 | 327 | 224 | 5 | 8 |
| 13th Ward, 3d Dist.... | 270 | 164 | 1 | 8 | 246 | 180 | 1 | 9 |
| 13th Ward, 4th Dist.... | 321 | 189 | ..... | 8 | 319 | 199 | ..... | 8 |
| 13th Ward, 5th Dist.... | 272 | 235 | 1 | 10 | 288 | 219 | 1 | 8 |
| 13th Ward, 6th Dist.... | 207 | 322 | 22 | 21 | 195 | 332 | 20 | 22 |
| 13th Ward, 7th Dist.... | 342 | 282 | 9 | 19 | 342 | 284 | 9 | 14 |
| | 1985 | 1653 | 38 | 82 | 1916 | 1700 | 39 | 80 |
| Majority..... | 332 | | | | 216 | | | |

| 9TH DISTRICT. | —SEN.— Barrett, Dem. | Martin, Rep. | Morrow, Pro. | Beckmeyer, Labor. | —ASS'Y.— Tunison, Dem. | Marlatt, Rep. | Hudson, Pro. | Byron, Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newark— 9th Ward, 1st Dist.... | 92 | 293 | 8 | 6 | 96 | 294 | 7 | 7 |
| 9th Ward, 2d Dist.... | 95 | 334 | 17 | 7 | 104 | 325 | 16 | 8 |
| 9th Ward, 3d Dist.... | 92 | 396 | 13 | 5 | 92 | 377 | 12 | 3 |
| 10th Ward, 1st Dist.... | 221 | 257 | 9 | 10 | 224 | 251 | 10 | 11 |
| 10th Ward, 2d Dist.... | 234 | 287 | 9 | 9 | 250 | 270 | 7 | 9 |
| 10th Ward, 3d Dist.... | 143 | 147 | 13 | 10 | 156 | 133 | 12 | 10 |
| 10th Ward, 4th Dist.... | 202 | 181 | 1 | 2 | 214 | 169 | 1 | 1 |
| 10th Ward, 5th Dist.... | 230 | 214 | 1 | 11 | 275 | 195 | 1 | 10 |
| | 1329 | 2109 | 71 | 60 | 1411 | 2014 | 66 | 59 |
| Majority..... | | 780 | | | | 603 | | |

| 10TH DISTRICT. | —SEN.— Barrett, Dem. | Martin, Rep. | Morrow, Pro. | Beckmeyer, Labor. | —ASS'Y.— Harrigan, Dem. | Christie, Rep. | Edwards, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newark— 5th Ward, 1st Dist. | 312 | 251 | 12 | ..... | 239 | 307 | 14 |
| 5th Ward, 2d Dist. | 265 | 225 | 8 | 8 | 208 | 298 | 7 |
| 12th Ward, 1st Dist. | 367 | 83 | 1 | 9 | 282 | 177 | 1 |
| 12th Ward, 2d Dist. | 415 | 128 | ..... | 6 | 361 | 188 | ..... |
| 12th Ward, 3d Dist. | 302 | 269 | 1 | 17 | 184 | 395 | ..... |
| 12th Ward, 4th Dist. | 370 | 84 | ..... | 34 | 294 | 188 | 1 |
| 12th Ward, 5th Dist. | 180 | 133 | 2 | 11 | 87 | 239 | ..... |
| | 2211 | 1173 | 24 | 85 | 1655 | 1792 | 23 |
| Majority | 1038 | | | | | 137 | |
| | 17778 | 18807 | 1256 | 820 | | | |
| Majority in county | | 1029 | | | | | |

VOTE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK.

| | —SEN.— Dem. | Rep. | Pro. | Labor. | —ASS'Y.— Dem. | Rep. | Pro. | Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newark— 1st Ward | 762 | 754 | 36 | 37 | 701 | 808 | 36 | 27 |
| 2d Ward | 878 | 818 | 24 | 15 | 868 | 824 | 23 | 15 |
| 3d Ward | 400 | 802 | 23 | 21 | 396 | 798 | 23 | 18 |
| 4th Ward | 831 | 644 | 18 | 19 | 774 | 700 | 14 | 14 |
| 5th Ward | 577 | 476 | 20 | 8 | 447 | 605 | 21 | ..... |
| 6th Ward | 1718 | 1569 | 37 | 49 | 1449 | 1799 | 43 | 38 |
| 7th Ward | 1118 | 321 | 7 | 21 | 1050 | 360 | 16 | 28 |
| 8th Ward | 1031 | 1613 | 132 | 86 | 970 | 1664 | 134 | 82 |
| 9th Ward | 279 | 1023 | 38 | 18 | 292 | 996 | 35 | 18 |
| 10th Ward | 1050 | 1086 | 33 | 42 | 1119 | 1018 | 31 | 41 |
| 11th Ward | 581 | 800 | 58 | 26 | 536 | 845 | 55 | 14 |
| 12th Ward | 1634 | 697 | 4 | 77 | 1208 | 1187 | 2 | ..... |
| 13th Ward | 1985 | 1653 | 38 | 82 | 1916 | 1700 | 59 | 80 |
| 14th Ward | 170 | 626 | 38 | 10 | 161 | 628 | 26 | 26 |
| 15th Ward | 673 | 581 | 34 | 20 | 697 | 653 | 38 | 19 |
| | 13687 | 13463 | 540 | 531 | 12484 | 14585 | 536 | 415 |
| Majority | 224 | | | | | 2101 | | |

## Gloucester County.

| | —Sen.— | | | —Ass'y.— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Talman, Dem. | Roe, Rep. | Ogborn, Pro. | Pearson, Dem. | West, Rep. | Garrigues, Pro. |
| Clayton | 182 | 291 | 39 | 180 | 276 | 51 |
| Deptford | 126 | 256 | 8 | 141 | 238 | 16 |
| East Greenwich | 96 | 165 | 18 | 87 | 172 | 18 |
| Franklin | 264 | 167 | 27 | 271 | 157 | 31 |
| Glassboro | 184 | 244 | 38 | 173 | 257 | 40 |
| Greenwich | 221 | 196 | 17 | 223 | 194 | 17 |
| Harrison | 138 | 197 | 51 | 125 | 209 | 57 |
| Logan | 214 | 105 | 41 | 155 | 165 | 39 |
| Mantua | 218 | 149 | 28 | 216 | 150 | 29 |
| Monroe | 156 | 227 | 66 | 151 | 226 | 73 |
| South Harrison | 91 | 137 | 23 | 85 | 135 | 30 |
| Washington | 178 | 117 | 6 | 212 | 75 | 11 |
| West Deptford | 119 | 192 | 11 | 120 | 190 | 14 |
| Woolwich | 232 | 235 | 42 | 172 | 284 | 48 |
| Woodbury—1st Ward | 66 | 133 | 5 | 59 | 138 | 8 |
| 2d Ward | 109 | 217 | 14 | 110 | 208 | 20 |
| 3d Ward | 104 | 131 | 6 | 105 | 130 | 8 |
| | 279 | 481 | 25 | 274 | 476 | 36 |
| | 2698 | 3159 | 440 | 2585 | 3294 | 510 |
| Majority in county | | 461 | | | 619 | |

## Hudson County.

| | —Ass'y.— | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st District. | Clark, Dem. | Gallagher, Rep. | Pilson, Pro. |
| Jersey City—1st Precinct | 135 | 269 | ..... |
| 2d Precinct | 88 | 81 | 1 |
| 3d Precinct | 134 | 267 | 4 |
| 4th Precinct | 104 | 119 | 5 |
| 5th Precinct | 100 | 164 | 1 |
| 6th Precinct | 103 | 165 | 7 |
| 7th Precinct | 116 | 157 | 6 |
| 8th Precinct | 40 | 61 | ..... |
| 9th Precinct | 127 | 289 | 7 |
| | 947 | 1572 | 31 |
| Majority | | 625 | |

| 2d District. | Norton, Dem. | Feeley, Ind. Dem. | Mayer, Pro. | O'Hegan, Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | —Ass'y.— | | | |
| Jersey City—1st Precinct | 405 | 9 | ..... | 16 |
| 2d Precinct | 258 | 151 | 1 | 57 |
| 3d Precinct | 57 | 152 | ..... | 11 |
| 4th Precinct | 208 | 201 | ..... | 43 |
| 5th Precinct | 119 | 40 | ..... | 128 |
| 6th Precinct | 70 | 94 | 1 | 75 |
| 7th Precinct | 303 | 93 | ..... | 161 |
| 8th Precinct | 155 | 98 | ..... | 71 |
| 9th Precinct | 26 | 11 | 2 | ..... |
| | 1601 | 849 | 4 | 562 |
| Majority | 752 | | | |

| 3d District. | Rankin, Dem. | Dickinson, Rep. | Slocum, Pro. | Saunders, Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | —Ass'y.— | | | |
| Jersey City—1st Precinct | 80 | 109 | 2 | 81 |
| 2d Precinct | 109 | 144 | 7 | 62 |
| 3d Precinct | 116 | 173 | 7 | 58 |
| 4th Precinct | 127 | 162 | 8 | 44 |
| 5th Precinct | 69 | 232 | 8 | 32 |
| 6th Precinct | 109 | 195 | 13 | 30 |
| 7th Precinct | 144 | 208 | 7 | 48 |
| 8th Precinct | 193 | 254 | 11 | 129 |
| | 947 | 1477 | 63 | 484 |
| Majority | | 530 | | |

| 4th District. | Heppenheimer, Dem. | Vanderzee, Rep. | Thorp, Pro. | Wall, Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | —Ass'y.— | | | |
| Jersey City—1st Precinct | 244 | 132 | 2 | 70 |
| 2d Precinct | 334 | 160 | 4 | 126 |
| 3d Precinct | 210 | 144 | 29 | 120 |
| 4th Precinct | 182 | 121 | 13 | 79 |
| 5th Precinct | 169 | 65 | 3 | 73 |
| 6th Precinct | 243 | 95 | 4 | 64 |
| | 1382 | 717 | 55 | 532 |
| Majority | 665 | | | |

| 5TH DISTRICT. | ——Ass'y.—— Nathan, Dem. | Brown, Rep. | Brown, Pro. | Mount, Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey City—1st Precinct | 69 | 169 | 9 | 34 |
| 2d Precinct | 81 | 263 | 12 | 4 |
| 3d Precinct | 53 | 226 | 4 | 77 |
| 4th Precinct | 124 | 469 | 8 | 80 |
| 5th Precinct | 182 | 396 | 14 | 57 |
| 6th Precinct | 137 | 236 | 6 | 20 |
| | 646 | 1759 | 53 | 272 |
| Majority | | 1113 | | |

| 6TH DISTRICT. | ——Ass'y.—— Schaumloeffel, Dem. | Fuller, Rep. | Holt, Pro. | Ritter, Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey City—1st Precinct | 92 | 253 | 9 | 61 |
| 2d Precinct | 68 | 239 | 6 | 63 |
| 3d Precinct | 41 | 243 | 5 | 99 |
| 4th Precinct | 51 | 184 | 14 | 54 |
| 5th Precinct | 58 | 153 | 3 | 66 |
| 6th Precinct | 42 | 246 | 9 | 44 |
| 7th Precinct | 37 | 141 | ..... | 180 |
| 8th Precinct | 24 | 148 | 4 | 291 |
| | 413 | 1607 | 50 | 858 |
| Bayonne—1st Ward | 92 | 210 | 2 | 28 |
| 2d Ward | 133 | 284 | 14 | 159 |
| 3d Ward | 34 | 177 | 10 | 70 |
| 4th Ward | 223 | 64 | ..... | 100 |
| 5th Ward | 91 | 66 | ..... | 136 |
| | 573 | 801 | 26 | 493 |
| | 986 | 2408 | 76 | 1351 |
| Majority | | 1057 | | |

| 7th District. | Feeney, Dem. | No Opp. Rep. | Ogilvie, Pro. | Moran, Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | —Ass'y.— | | | |
| Jersey City—1st Precinct | 144 | ..... | ..... | 76 |
| 2d Precinct | 362 | ..... | ..... | 82 |
| 3d Precinct | 438 | ..... | 3 | 126 |
| 4th Precinct | 200 | ..... | ..... | 60 |
| 5th Precinct | 177 | ..... | 5 | 181 |
| 6th Precinct | 406 | ..... | 7 | 219 |
| | 1727 | ..... | 15 | 744 |
| Hoboken—1st Ward, 4th Precinct | 221 | ..... | 1 | 29 |
| 3d Ward, 1st Precinct | 225 | ..... | 2 | 59 |
| 3d Ward, 2d Precinct | 293 | ..... | 2 | 41 |
| 4th Ward, 1st Precinct | 209 | ..... | 1 | 74 |
| 4th Ward, 2d Precinct | 237 | ..... | ..... | 99 |
| 4th Ward, 3d Precinct | 215 | ..... | 2 | 93 |
| 4th Ward, 4th Precinct | 159 | ..... | ..... | 45 |
| | 3286 | ..... | 23 | 1184 |
| Majority | 2102 | | | |

| 8th District. | Farrell, Dem. | Coughlan, Rep. | Bird, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | —Ass'y.— | | |
| Jersey City—1st Precinct | 102 | 184 | 4 |
| 2d Precinct | 120 | 143 | 3 |
| 3d Precinct | 121 | 157 | 1 |
| 4th Precinct | 90 | 106 | ..... |
| 5th Precinct | 79 | 93 | ..... |
| 6th Precinct | 186 | 257 | ..... |
| 7th Precinct | 33 | 144 | ..... |
| | 731 | 1084 | 8 |
| Harrison—1st Ward | 225 | 13 | 2 |
| 2d Ward | 137 | 6 | 1 |
| 3d Ward | 131 | 93 | 3 |
| 4th Ward | 268 | 25 | 7 |
| | 761 | 137 | 13 |
| Kearny | 235 | 99 | ..... |
| | 1727 | 1320 | 21 |
| Majority | 407 | | |

| 9TH DISTRICT. | Curtin, Dem. | Letts, Rep. | Middleton, Pro. | Stuhr, Ind. Dem. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | —ASS'Y.— | | | |
| Hoboken—1st Ward, 1st Dist. | 13 | 135 | 4 | 132 |
| 1st Ward, 2d Dist. | 21 | 100 | 6 | 118 |
| 1st Ward, 3d Dist. | 13 | 130 | 7 | 59 |
| 2d Ward, 1st Dist. | 54 | 119 | 9 | 125 |
| 2d Ward, 2d Dist. | 66 | 120 | 9 | 125 |
| 3d Ward, 2d Dist. | 29 | 216 | 15 | 65 |
| 3d Ward, 4th Dist. | 62 | 225 | 33 | 135 |
| | 257 | 1045 | 83 | 759 |
| Majority | | 286 | | |

| 10TH DISTRICT. | Short, Dem. | Trask, Rep. | Westervelt, Pro. | Usher, Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | —ASS'Y.— | | | |
| Guttenberg | 169 | 66 | ..... | 30 |
| North Bergen—North Dist | 142 | 52 | ..... | 4 |
| South Dist. | 104 | 57 | ..... | 17 |
| Town of Union—1st Dist. | 118 | 82 | 2 | 111 |
| 2d Dist. | 230 | 125 | 2 | 142 |
| 3d Dist. | 117 | 115 | 5 | 95 |
| | 465 | 222 | 9 | 348 |
| Union Township | 93 | 50 | ..... | 74 |
| Weehawken | 117 | 32 | 2 | 96 |
| West Hoboken—North Dist. | 91 | 143 | 2 | 266 |
| South Dist. | 123 | 74 | 4 | 289 |
| | 1304 | 796 | 17 | 1124 |
| Majority | 180 | | | |

VOTE IN THE CITY OF JERSEY CITY.

| | Dem. | Rep. | Pro. | Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | —ASS'Y.— | | | |
| Jersey City—1st Dist. | 947 | 1572 | 81 | ..... |
| 2d Dist. | 2450 | ..... | 4 | 562 |
| 3d Dist. | 947 | 1477 | 63 | 484 |
| 4th Dist. | 1382 | 717 | 55 | 532 |
| 5th Dist. | 616 | 1759 | 53 | 272 |
| 6th Dist. | 413 | 1607 | 50 | 858 |
| 7th Dist. | 1727 | ..... | 15 | 744 |
| 8th Dist. | 731 | 1084 | 8 | ..... |
| | 9243 | 8216 | 279 | 3452 |

## Hunterdon County.

| 1st District. | —Ass'y.— Martin, Dem. | Kirkpatrick, Rep. | Ewing, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Delaware—North Dist. | 250 | 112 | 27 |
| South Dist. | 143 | 145 | 24 |
| East Amwell | 152 | 130 | 3 |
| Kingwood | 227 | 120 | 14 |
| Frenchtown | 186 | 44 | 27 |
| Lambertville—1st Ward | 160 | 61 | 5 |
| 2d Ward | 102 | 117 | 18 |
| 3d Ward | 156 | 135 | 32 |
| | 418 | 313 | 55 |
| Raritan—East Dist. | 239 | 173 | 23 |
| West Dist. | 271 | 183 | 50 |
| West Amwell | 100 | 56 | 5 |
| | 1986 | 1276 | 228 |
| Majority | 710 | | |

| 2d District. | —Ass'y.— Trimmer, Dem. | Wells, Rep. | Fleming, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | 188 | 61 | 23 |
| Bethlehem—East Dist. | 87 | 79 | 33 |
| West Dist. | 171 | 57 | 23 |
| Clinton, Town of | 72 | 124 | 25 |
| Clinton Township | 219 | 126 | 38 |
| High Bridge | 123 | 204 | 67 |
| Holland | 169 | 165 | 5 |
| Franklin | 169 | 102 | 40 |
| Lebanon—East Dist. | 104 | 40 | 9 |
| West Dist. | 90 | 162 | 26 |
| Readington—North Dist. | 240 | 142 | 30 |
| South Dist. | 142 | 122 | 7 |
| Tewksbury | 206 | 101 | 39 |
| Union | 116 | 57 | 31 |
| | 2096 | 1542 | 396 |
| Majority | 554 | | |

## Mercer County.

—Ass'y.—

| 1st District. | Vanderbilt, Dem. | Olden, Rep. | Scarborough, Jr., Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ewing | 190 | 224 | 5 |
| Hamilton—North Dist. | 189 | 237 | 37 |
| South Dist. | 97 | 154 | 30 |
| Hopewell—East Dist. | 205 | 142 | 7 |
| West Dist. | 63 | 131 | 28 |
| Central Dist. | 212 | 166 | 35 |
| | 480 | 439 | 70 |
| East Windsor—North Dist. | 121 | 140 | 21 |
| South Dist. | 115 | 140 | 43 |
| Lawrence | 155 | 148 | 1 |
| Millham | 181 | 317 | 6 |
| Princeton—1st Dist. | 227 | 223 | 8 |
| 2d Dist. | 252 | 185 | 6 |
| Washington | 136 | 116 | 30 |
| West Windsor | 150 | 158 | 9 |
| | 2293 | 2481 | 266 |
| Majority | | 188 | |

—Ass'y.—

| 2d District. | Bodine, Dem. | Jones, Rep. | Slack, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trenton—1st Ward, 1st Dist. | 178 | 239 | 5 |
| 1st Ward, 2d Dist. | 96 | 172 | 7 |
| 1st Ward, 3d Dist. | 117 | 277 | 3 |
| 2d Ward, 1st Dist. | 197 | 163 | 6 |
| 2d Ward, 2d Dist. | 121 | 174 | 10 |
| 5th Ward, 1st Dist. | 171 | 164 | 8 |
| 5th Ward, 2d Dist. | 152 | 216 | 8 |
| 5th Ward, 3d Dist. | 137 | 153 | 3 |
| 5th Ward, 4th Dist. | 143 | 175 | 4 |
| 7th Ward, 1st Dist. | 229 | 123 | 5 |
| 7th Ward, 2d Dist. | 226 | 191 | 7 |
| 7th Ward, 3d Dist. | 295 | 247 | 9 |
| 7th Ward, 4th Dist. | 163 | 159 | 8 |
| | 2225 | 2453 | 83 |
| Majority | | 228 | |

| 3d District. | —Ass'y— Margerum, Jr., Dem. | Leavitt, Rep. | Burton, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chambersburg—1st Dist. | 260 | 307 | 10 |
| 2d Dist. | 161 | 302 | 21 |
| 3d Dist. | 240 | 335 | 18 |
| 4th Dist. | 117 | 263 | 21 |
| | 778 | 1207 | 70 |
| Trenton—3d Ward, 1st Dist. | 123 | 176 | 6 |
| 3d Ward, 2d Dist. | 116 | 210 | 9 |
| 3d Ward, 3d Dist. | 145 | 100 | 5 |
| 3d Ward, 4th Dist. | 264 | 224 | 5 |
| 4th Ward, 1st Dist. | 197 | 267 | ..... |
| 4th Ward, 2d Dist. | 237 | 238 | 2 |
| 6th Ward. | 243 | 226 | 1 |
| | 2103 | 2648 | 98 |
| Majority. | | 545 | |

VOTE IN THE CITY OF TRENTON.

| | —Ass'y.— Dem. | Rep. | Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trenton—1st Ward. | 391 | 688 | 15 |
| 2d Ward. | 318 | 337 | 16 |
| 3d Ward. | 648 | 710 | 25 |
| 4th Ward. | 434 | 505 | 2 |
| 5th Ward. | 603 | 708 | 23 |
| 6th Ward. | 243 | 226 | 1 |
| 7th Ward. | 913 | 720 | 29 |
| | 3550 | 3894 | 111 |
| Majority. | | 344 | |

## Middlesex County.

—Ass'y.—

| 1st District. | Cutter, Dem. | Ten Broeck, Rep. | Tilsworth, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perth Amboy—1st Ward | 84 | 218 | 25 |
| 2d Ward | 204 | 182 | 37 |
| 3d Ward | 161 | 150 | 12 |
| | 449 | 550 | 74 |
| Piscataway—1st Dist | 72 | 153 | 21 |
| 2d Dist | 90 | 129 | 27 |
| Raritan—1st Dist | 222 | 157 | 48 |
| 2d Dist | 129 | 90 | 35 |
| Woodbridge—1st Dist | 234 | 130 | 7 |
| 2d Dist | 174 | 100 | 8 |
| | 1370 | 1309 | 220 |
| Majority | 61 | | |

—Ass'y.—

| 2d District. | Mulvey, Dem. | Herbert, Rep. | Blakeney, Sr., Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Brunswick—1st Dist | 287 | 198 | 12 |
| 2d Dist | 135 | 104 | ..... |
| Madison | 113 | 213 | ..... |
| New Brunswick—1st Ward, 1st Dist | 185 | 81 | 1 |
| 1st Ward, 2d Dist | 132 | 139 | 13 |
| 3d Ward | 254 | 152 | 14 |
| 6th Ward, 1st Dist | 315 | 183 | ..... |
| 6th Ward, 2d Dist | 254 | 131 | 7 |
| Sayreville | 265 | 252 | ..... |
| South Amboy—1st Dist | 218 | 136 | 12 |
| 2d Dist | 185 | 111 | 5 |
| | 2343 | 1700 | 64 |
| Majority | 643 | | |

| 3d District. | —Ass'y.— No Opp. Dem. | Herbert, Rep. | Burner, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cranbury | ..... | 212 | 19 |
| Monroe—1st Dist | ..... | 151 | 9 |
| 2d Dist | ..... | 178 | 4 |
| New Brunswick—2d Ward, 1st Dist | ..... | 241 | ..... |
| 2d Ward, 2d Dist | ..... | 169 | 7 |
| 4th Ward | ..... | 148 | 13 |
| 5th Ward, 1st Dist | ..... | 329 | 44 |
| 5th Ward, 2d Dist | ..... | 213 | ..... |
| North Brunswick | ..... | 153 | 1 |
| South Brunswick—1st Dist | ..... | 174 | 2 |
| 2d Dist | ..... | 84 | 6 |
| | ..... | 2052 | 105 |

VOTE IN THE CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

| | —Ass'y.— Dem. | Rep. | Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Brunswick—1st Ward | 317 | 220 | 14 |
| 2d Ward | 330 | 419 | 7 |
| 3d Ward | 254 | 152 | 14 |
| 4th Ward | 73 | 148 | 13 |
| 5th Ward | 389 | 542 | 44 |
| 6th Ward | 569 | 314 | 7 |
| | 1932 | 1786 | 99 |
| Majority | 146 | | |

## Monmouth County.

| 1st District. | —Sen.— Brown, Dem. | Nevius, Rep. | Forman, Pro. | —Ass'y.— Potts, Dem. | Holmes, Rep. | Fowler, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Howell—East Dist | 218 | 205 | 16 | 220 | 200 | 17 |
| West Dist | 172 | 105 | 52 | 173 | 101 | 54 |
| Freehold—1st Dist | 334 | 151 | 82 | 356 | 139 | 72 |
| 2d Dist | 360 | 210 | 79 | 368 | 203 | 79 |
| Manalapan | 215 | 274 | 27 | 213 | 272 | 27 |
| Millstone | 207 | 236 | 20 | 208 | 234 | 22 |
| Upper Freehold—1st Dist | 208 | 177 | 5 | 172 | 213 | 6 |
| 2d Dist | 105 | 201 | 50 | 98 | 203 | 56 |
| | 1819 | 1559 | 331 | 1808 | 1565 | 333 |
| Majority | 260 | | | 243 | | |

| 2d District. | —Sen.— Brown, Dem. | Nevius, Rep. | Forman, Pro. | —Ass'y.— Higgins, Dem. | Fielder, Rep. | Read, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 228 | 153 | 13 | 233 | 142 | 15 |
| Holmdel | 216 | 106 | 16 | 210 | 101 | 19 |
| Matawan | 397 | 216 | 48 | 432 | 192 | 38 |
| Marlboro | 253 | 267 | 15 | 265 | 258 | 14 |
| Neptune—1st Dist | 230 | 365 | 71 | 195 | 405 | 53 |
| 2d Dist | 143 | 221 | 68 | 135 | 223 | 66 |
| 3d Dist | 97 | 108 | 23 | 89 | 111 | 27 |
| | 470 | 694 | 162 | 419 | 739 | 146 |
| Ocean—1st Dist | 367 | 271 | 16 | 381 | 254 | 18 |
| 2d Dist | 175 | 93 | 8 | 168 | 76 | 11 |
| 3d Dist | 254 | 259 | 37 | 274 | 257 | 28 |
| 4th Dist | 102 | 188 | 21 | 116 | 170 | 27 |
| | 898 | 811 | 82 | 939 | 757 | 84 |
| Wall—1st Dist | 281 | 137 | 19 | 284 | 115 | 31 |
| 2d Dist | 303 | 177 | 90 | 355 | 127 | 85 |
| | 3046 | 2561 | 445 | 3137 | 2431 | 432 |
| Majority | 485 | | | 706 | | |

| 3d District. | —Sen.— Brown, Dem. | Nevius, Rep. | Forman, Pro. | —Ass'y.— Pasten, Dem. | Lufburrow, Rep. | Worthley, Jr., Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eatontown—1st Dist | 96 | 207 | 11 | 105 | 193 | 12 |
| 2d Dist | 140 | 146 | 18 | 143 | 137 | 21 |
| Middletown—1st Dist | 143 | 245 | 5 | 152 | 224 | 16 |
| 2d Dist | 199 | 285 | 17 | 283 | 192 | 32 |
| 3d Dist | 131 | 183 | 21 | 144 | 163 | 36 |
| | 473 | 713 | 43 | 579 | 579 | 84 |
| Raritan—1st Dist | 313 | 153 | 30 | 285 | 161 | 42 |
| 2d Dist | 267 | 214 | 23 | 247 | 213 | 43 |
| Shrewsbury—East Dist | 128 | 215 | 7 | 180 | 145 | 21 |
| Middle Dist | 73 | 328 | 39 | 156 | 212 | 76 |
| South Dist | 91 | 320 | 14 | 181 | 223 | 18 |
| West Dist | 140 | 361 | 21 | 186 | 269 | 68 |
| | 432 | 1224 | 81 | 703 | 849 | 183 |
| | 1721 | 2657 | 206 | 2062 | 2132 | 385 |
| Majority | | 936 | | | 70 | |
| | 6586 | 6777 | 982 | | | |
| Majority in county | | 191 | | | | |

## Morris County.

| 1st District. | —Ass'y.— No Opp. Dem. | Meeker, Rep. | Hedges, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montville | ..... | 159 | 8 |
| Chatham—North Dist | ..... | 138 | 19 |
| South Dist | ..... | 246 | 19 |
| Hanover—North Dist | ..... | 181 | 3 |
| South Dist | ..... | 221 | 2 |
| Morris—East Dist | ..... | 260 | 28 |
| North Dist | ..... | 118 | 7 |
| South Dist | ..... | 240 | 23 |
| West Dist | ..... | 189 | 19 |
| | ..... | 807 | 77 |
| | ..... | 1752 | 128 |
| Majority | | 1624 | |

| 2d District. | —Ass'y.— No Opp. Dem. | Lyon, Rep. | McKinnen, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boonton | ..... | 243 | 43 |
| Jefferson | ..... | 176 | 9 |
| Pequannock | ..... | 215 | 36 |
| Rockaway—North Dist | ..... | 225 | 64 |
| South Dist | ..... | 117 | 41 |
| Roxbury | ..... | 98 | 20 |
| Mount Olive | ..... | 107 | 25 |
| | ..... | 1181 | 238 |
| Majority | | 943 | |

| 3d District. | Pitney, Dem. | —Ass'y— No Opp. Rep. | Davis, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chester | 301 | ..... | 32 |
| Mendham | 158 | ..... | 40 |
| Passaic | 227 | ..... | 2 |
| Randolph—Central Dist | 190 | ..... | 69 |
| North Dist | 138 | ..... | 70 |
| South Dist | 138 | ..... | 16 |
| | 466 | ..... | 155 |
| Washington—North Dist | 126 | ..... | 22 |
| South Dist | 187 | ..... | 40 |
| | 1465 | ..... | 291 |
| Majority | 1174 | | |

## Ocean County.

| | —Ass'y.— | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Schultze, Dem. | Goble, Rep. | O'Hara, Pro. |
| Berkeley | 57 | 85 | ..... |
| Brick —East Dist | 88 | 141 | 12 |
| Middle Dist | 11 | 202 | 1 |
| West Dist | 68 | 140 | 16 |
| | 167 | 483 | 29 |
| Dover | 142 | 401 | 39 |
| Eagleswood | 31 | 102 | 11 |
| Jackson | 170 | 149 | 54 |
| Lacey | 29 | 86 | 9 |
| Manchester | 151 | 74 | 3 |
| Ocean | 53 | 39 | 3 |
| Plumstead | 210 | 156 | 14 |
| Stafford | 67 | 89 | 30 |
| Union | 47 | 135 | 3 |
| | 1124 | 1799 | 195 |
| Majority | | 675 | |

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## Passaic County.

| | —Ass'y.— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st District. | Van Houten, Dem. | Law, Rep. | Beardsley, Pro. | Ruff, Labor. |
| Little Falls | 130 | 79 | 21 | 10 |
| Manchester | 47 | 166 | 7 | 16 |
| Paterson—1st Ward, 1st Dist | 187 | 333 | 33 | 36 |
| 1st Ward, 2d Dist. | 213 | 370 | 32 | 14 |
| Pompton | 135 | 132 | 7 | ..... |
| Wayne | 80 | 138 | 38 | 7 |
| West Milford | 177 | 109 | 27 | ..... |
| | 969 | 1327 | 165 | 83 |
| Majority | | 358 | | |

| 2d District. | Ass'y. Swift, Dem. | Rogers, Rep. | Patton, Pro. | Donohue, Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paterson—2d Ward, 1st Dist. | 213 | 260 | 36 | 80 |
| 2d Ward, 2d Dist. | 228 | 327 | 41 | 267 |
| 3d Ward, 1st Dist. | 157 | 154 | 6 | 42 |
| 3d Ward, 2d Dist. | 242 | 328 | 14 | 60 |
| 3d Ward, 3d Dist. | 122 | 267 | 22 | 140 |
| 3d Ward, 4th Dist. | 123 | 153 | 5 | 48 |
| 6th Ward, 1st Dist. | 106 | 195 | 7 | 49 |
| 6th Ward, 2d Dist. | 154 | 134 | 9 | 107 |
| | 1345 | 1818 | 140 | 793 |
| Majority | | 473 | | |

| 3d District. | Ass'y. Carroll, Dem. | Emley, Rep. | Wells, Pro. | Wood, Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acquackanonk | 118 | 104 | 2 | 2 |
| Paterson—4th Ward, 1st Dist. | 92 | 319 | 14 | 4 |
| 4th Ward, 2d Dist. | 134 | 441 | 21 | 17 |
| 4th Ward, 3d Dist. | 53 | 139 | 12 | 6 |
| 5th Ward, 1st Dist. | 269 | 277 | 12 | 42 |
| 5th Ward, 2d Dist. | 453 | 385 | 23 | 36 |
| Passaic—1st Ward | 116 | 155 | 7 | 30 |
| 2d Ward | 37 | 286 | 30 | 15 |
| 3d Ward | 20 | 115 | 14 | 1 |
| 4th Ward | 86 | 247 | 11 | 15 |
| | 259 | 803 | 62 | 61 |
| | 1378 | 2468 | 146 | 168 |
| Majority | | 1090 | | |

| 4th District. | Ass'y. Keys, Dem. | No Opp. Rep. | Gould, Pro. | Kelly, Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paterson—7th Ward, 1st Dist. | 338 | ..... | 11 | 111 |
| 7th Ward, 2d Dist. | 332 | ..... | 1 | 151 |
| 8th Ward, 1st Dist. | 283 | ..... | 4 | 252 |
| 8th Ward, 2d Dist. | 293 | ..... | 8 | 113 |
| 8th Ward, 3d Dist. | 519 | ..... | 13 | 275 |
| | 1765 | ..... | 37 | 902 |
| Majority | 763 | | | |

VOTE IN THE CITY OF PATERSON.

| | —Ass'y.— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dem. | Rep. | Pro. | Labor. |
| Paterson—1st Ward | 400 | 703 | 65 | 50 |
| 2d Ward | 441 | 587 | 77 | 347 |
| 3d Ward | 644 | 902 | 47 | 290 |
| 4th Ward | 279 | 899 | 47 | 27 |
| 5th Ward | 722 | 662 | 35 | 78 |
| 6th Ward | 260 | 329 | 16 | 156 |
| 7th Ward | 670 | 207 | 12 | 262 |
| 8th Ward | 1095 | ..... | 25 | 640 |
| | 4511 | 4289 | 324 | 1850 |

## Salem County.

| | —Sen.— | | | —Ass'y.— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Newell, Dem. | Lippincott, Rep. | Hitchner, Pro. | Riley, Dem. | Ward, Rep. | Springer, Pro. |
| Alloway | 281 | 118 | 27 | 274 | 122 | 27 |
| Elsinboro | 64 | 71 | 2 | 60 | 77 | 3 |
| Lower Alloways Creek | 137 | 192 | 8 | 136 | 193 | 8 |
| Lower Penns Neck | 228 | 129 | 3 | 207 | 141 | 10 |
| Mannington | 198 | 291 | 11 | 189 | 294 | 18 |
| Oldmans | 155 | 171 | 12 | 157 | 166 | 14 |
| Pilesgrove—North Dist. | 112 | 265 | 20 | 132 | 228 | 35 |
| South Dist. | 118 | 275 | 27 | 119 | 257 | 43 |
| Pittsgrove | 292 | 150 | 75 | 238 | 230 | 48 |
| Quinton | 138 | 213 | 10 | 145 | 205 | 12 |
| Salem—East Ward, 1st Dist. | 115 | 133 | 7 | 111 | 135 | 9 |
| East Ward, 2d Dist. | 215 | 210 | 47 | 216 | 206 | 52 |
| West Ward, 1st Dist. | 191 | 111 | 25 | 191 | 117 | 26 |
| West Ward, 2d Dist. | 180 | 108 | 24 | 177 | 109 | 26 |
| | 701 | 562 | 103 | 695 | 567 | 113 |
| Upper Penns Neck | 327 | 182 | 45 | 304 | 191 | 60 |
| Upper Pittsgrove | 247 | 212 | 60 | 250 | 220 | 49 |
| | 2998 | 2831 | 403 | 2906 | 2891 | 440 |
| Majority in county | 167 | | | 15 | | |

## Somerset County.

| | —Sen.— | | | ——Ass'y.—— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bergen, Dem. | Thompson, Rep. | Barber, Pro. | Pace, Dem. | Conkling, Rep. | Winans, Pro. | Norton. |
| Bedminster | 241 | 139 | 17 | 275 | 108 | 21 | ..... |
| Bernards | 315 | 235 | 22 | 322 | 232 | 19 | 1 |
| Branchburg | 109 | 171 | 21 | 98 | 179 | 21 | |
| Bridgewater—1st Dist | 182 | 283 | 35 | 200 | 249 | 43 | 12 |
| 2d Dist | 138 | 183 | 31 | 171 | 143 | 40 | ..... |
| 3d Dist | 181 | 234 | 48 | 200 | 224 | 32 | 10 |
| 4th Dist | 207 | 237 | 12 | 214 | 227 | 13 | 9 |
| | 708 | 937 | 126 | 785 | 843 | 128 | 31 |
| Franklin—1st Dist | 109 | 135 | 4 | 114 | 131 | 4 | ..... |
| 2d Dist | 103 | 136 | 9 | 112 | 125 | 10 | ..... |
| 3d Dist | 94 | 122 | 6 | 132 | 85 | 6 | ..... |
| | 306 | 393 | 19 | 358 | 341 | 20 | ..... |
| Hillsboro—1st Dist | 138 | 201 | 11 | 153 | 189 | 11 | ..... |
| 2d Dist | 135 | 207 | 3 | 146 | 195 | 6 | ..... |
| Montgomery | 167 | 209 | 4 | 168 | 205 | 4 | ..... |
| North Plainfield—1st Dist | 111 | 192 | 15 | 114 | 190 | 16 | ..... |
| 2d Dist | 128 | 164 | 16 | 123 | 165 | 19 | 1 |
| Warren | 106 | 66 | 30 | 109 | 58 | 38 | 5 |
| | 2464 | 2914 | 284 | 2651 | 2705 | 303 | 39 |
| Majority in county | | 450 | | | 54 | | |

## Sussex County.

| | —Ass'y.— | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bale, Dem. | Decker, Rep. | McCloughan, Pro. |
| Andover | 155 | 80 | 10 |
| Byram | 88 | 85 | 25 |
| Frankford | 186 | 126 | 17 |
| Green | 79 | 58 | 4 |
| Hampton | 139 | 36 | 6 |
| Hardyston | 212 | 214 | 8 |
| Lafayette | 92 | 95 | 7 |
| Montague | 86 | 35 | 1 |
| Newton—1st Dist. | 163 | 129 | 20 |
| 2d Dist. | 189 | 118 | 15 |
| Sandyston | 163 | 75 | 1 |
| Sparta | 224 | 144 | 9 |
| Stillwater | 201 | 96 | 11 |
| Vernon | 216 | 150 | 13 |
| Walpack | 90 | 22 | 1 |
| Wantage—East Dist. | 278 | 142 | 4 |
| West Dist. | 143 | 108 | 4 |
| | 2724 | 1713 | 156 |
| Majority | 1011 | | |

## Union County.

| | —Sen.— | | | —Ass'y.— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st District. | Livingston, Dem. | Miller, Rep. | Bigelow, Pro. | Matthews, Dem. | Lowden, Rep. | Mackey, Pro. |
| Elizabeth—1st Ward, 1st Dist. | 172 | 232 | 13 | 172 | 222 | |
| 1st Ward, 2d Dist. | 152 | 156 | 2 | 158 | 149 | ..... |
| 1st Ward, 3d Dist. | 214 | 260 | 7 | 223 | 255 | 6 |
| 2d Ward, 1st Dist. | 380 | 96 | 6 | 399 | 82 | 6 |
| 2d Ward, 2d Dist. | 389 | 113 | 1 | 413 | 88 | ..... |
| 3d Ward, 1st Dist. | 227 | 128 | 1 | 227 | 124 | ..... |
| 3d Ward, 2d Dist. | 316 | 129 | 4 | 325 | 120 | 2 |
| 4th Ward | 204 | 205 | 3 | 208 | 198 | ..... |
| 8th Ward | 327 | 182 | 3 | 328 | 180 | 3 |
| | 2381 | 1501 | 40 | 2453 | 1418 | 26 |
| Majority | 880 | | | 1035 | | |

| 2d District. | —Sen.— Livingston, Dem. | Miller, Rep. | Bigelow, Pro. | —Ass'y.— Colton, Dem. | Voorhees, Rep. | Maxfield, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cranford | 55 | 125 | 51 | 62 | 121 | 48 |
| Elizabeth—5th Ward, 1st Dist | 217 | 274 | 10 | 202 | 281 | 10 |
| 5th Ward, 2d Dist | 213 | 329 | 3 | 201 | 336 | ..... |
| 6th Ward | 140 | 305 | 11 | 135 | 312 | 12 |
| 7th Ward | 124 | 215 | 10 | 111 | 225 | 10 |
| Linden | 119 | 224 | 4 | 113 | 229 | 4 |
| Springfield | 33 | 91 | 22 | 32 | 92 | 22 |
| Union | 187 | 175 | 9 | 181 | 183 | 7 |
| New Providence | 58 | 65 | 4 | 63 | 60 | 4 |
| Summit | 231 | 149 | 48 | 228 | 149 | 46 |
| | 1377 | 1952 | 172 | 1328 | 1988 | 163 |
| Majority | | 575 | | | 660 | |

| 3d District. | —Sen.— Livingston, Dem. | Miller, Rep. | Bigelow, Pro. | —Ass'y.— Miller, Dem. | Ulrich, Rep. | Kelly, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clark | 40 | 37 | ..... | 43 | 34 | ..... |
| Fanwood | 87 | 147 | ..... | 92 | 145 | ..... |
| Plainfield—1st Ward | 172 | 197 | 13 | 159 | 209 | 12 |
| 2d Ward | 119 | 226 | 11 | 92 | 251 | 9 |
| 3d Ward | 60 | 223 | 17 | 58 | 228 | 15 |
| 4th Ward | 271 | 221 | 21 | 232 | 261 | 19 |
| | 622 | 867 | 62 | 541 | 949 | 55 |
| Rahway—1st Ward | 156 | 142 | 13 | 155 | 142 | 13 |
| 2d Ward | 147 | 188 | 4 | 148 | 188 | 4 |
| 3d Ward, 1st Dist | 149 | 176 | 15 | 149 | 177 | 15 |
| 3d Ward, 2d Dist | 91 | 151 | 7 | 85 | 152 | 7 |
| 4th Ward | 141 | 134 | 8 | 144 | 130 | 8 |
| | 684 | 791 | 47 | 681 | 789 | 47 |
| Westfield | 139 | 352 | 22 | 178 | 295 | 37 |
| | 1572 | 2194 | 131 | 1535 | 2212 | 139 |
| Majority | | 622 | | | 677 | |
| | 5330 | 5647 | 343 | | | |
| Majority in county | | 317 | | | | |

VOTE IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.

| | —Sen.— | | | —Ass'y.— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dem. | Rep. | Pro. | Dem. | Rep. | Pro. |
| Elizabeth—1st Ward | 538 | 618 | 22 | 553 | 626 | 15 |
| 2d Ward | 769 | 209 | 7 | 812 | 170 | 6 |
| 3d Ward | 543 | 257 | 5 | 552 | 244 | 2 |
| 4th Ward | 204 | 205 | 3 | 208 | 198 | ..... |
| 5th Ward | 430 | 603 | 13 | 403 | 617 | 10 |
| 6th Ward | 140 | 305 | 11 | 135 | 312 | 12 |
| 7th Ward | 124 | 215 | 10 | 111 | 225 | 10 |
| 8th Ward | 327 | 182 | 3 | 328 | 180 | 3 |
| | 3075 | 2624 | 74 | 3102 | 2572 | 58 |
| Majority | 451 | | | 530 | | |

## Warren County.

| 1st District. | —Sen.— Wyckoff, Dem. | Howey, Rep. | Cline, Pro. | —Ass'y.— Hoover, Dem. | Wade, Rep. | Larison, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allamuchy | 80 | 89 | 4 | 85 | 84 | 6 |
| Frelinghuysen | 78 | 137 | 14 | 72 | 139 | 11 |
| Franklin | 155 | 105 | 57 | 151 | 89 | 74 |
| Greenwich | 97 | 65 | 10 | 87 | 69 | 16 |
| Hackettstown—1st Dist. | 113 | 91 | 46 | 87 | 109 | 54 |
| 2d Dist. | 108 | 129 | 31 | 86 | 150 | 30 |
| Mansfield | 168 | 89 | 55 | 148 | 77 | 88 |
| Independence | 103 | 96 | 17 | 92 | 99 | 25 |
| Oxford—2d Dist. | 292 | 148 | 27 | 264 | 166 | 36 |
| Pohatcong | 116 | 147 | 5 | 140 | 122 | 7 |
| Washington Borough—East Dist. | 159 | 92 | 69 | 144 | 64 | 108 |
| West Dist. | 156 | 104 | 53 | 140 | 84 | 87 |
| Washington Township | 134 | 81 | 42 | 122 | 64 | 70 |
| | 1759 | 1373 | 430 | 1618 | 1316 | 612 |
| Majority | 386 | | | 302 | | |

| 2d District. | —Sen.— Wyckoff, Dem. | Howey, Rep. | Cline, Pro. | —Ass'y.— Mutchler, Dem. | Wildrick, Ind. Dem. | Prall, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belvidere | 138 | 197 | 92 | 127 | 153 | 134 |
| Blairstown | 123 | 213 | 26 | 112 | 196 | 41 |
| Hardwick | 76 | 40 | 6 | 36 | 72 | 9 |
| Harmony | 149 | 70 | 18 | 146 | 46 | 36 |
| Hope | 150 | 170 | 21 | 120 | 127 | 74 |
| Knowlton | 166 | 182 | 10 | 197 | 96 | 53 |
| Lopatcong | 147 | 123 | 3 | 195 | 37 | 15 |
| Oxford—1st Dist | 164 | 154 | 46 | 131 | 90 | 134 |
| Pahaquarry | 51 | 33 | 1 | 77 | 5 | 2 |
| Phillipsburg—1st Ward | 158 | 220 | 7 | 276 | 62 | 20 |
| 2d Ward | 173 | 157 | 33 | 229 | 61 | 80 |
| 3d Ward | 174 | 242 | 34 | 256 | 112 | 54 |
| 4th Ward | 112 | 142 | 8 | 186 | 38 | 26 |
| | 617 | 761 | 82 | 947 | 273 | 180 |
| | 1781 | 1943 | 305 | 2088 | 1095 | 678 |
| Majority | | 162 | | 993 | | |
| | 3540 | 3316 | 735 | | | |
| Majority in county | 224 | | | | | |

## Recapitulation.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLY BY COUNTIES—1887.

| Counties. | Dem. | Rep. | Pro. | Labor. | Pluralities. Dem. | Rep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 1732 | 2111 | 258 | 85 | ..... | 379 |
| Bergen | 3482 | 3112 | 228 | ..... | 370 | ..... |
| Burlington | 5057 | 6162 | 1086 | ..... | ..... | 1105 |
| Camden | 6051 | 8474 | 770 | ..... | ..... | 2423 |
| Cape May | 928 | 959 | 220 | ..... | ..... | 31 |
| Cumberland | 3303 | 3097 | 1348 | ..... | 206 | ..... |
| Essex | 16162 | 19920 | 1309 | 1385 | ..... | 3758 |
| Gloucester | 2585 | 3204 | 510 | ..... | ..... | 619 |
| Hudson | 14691 | 11094 | 426 | 5509 | 3597 | ..... |
| Hunterdon | 4082 | 2818 | 624 | ..... | 1264 | ..... |
| Mercer | 6621 | 7582 | 447 | ..... | ..... | 961 |
| Middlesex | 5176 | 5061 | 389 | ..... | 115 | ..... |
| Monmouth | 7007 | 6128 | 1150 | ..... | 879 | ..... |
| Morris | 3646 | 3939 | 657 | ..... | ..... | 293 |
| Ocean | 1124 | 1799 | 195 | ..... | ..... | 675 |
| Passaic | 5457 | 6228 | 488 | 1946 | ..... | 771 |
| Salem | 2906 | 2891 | 440 | ..... | 15 | ..... |
| Somerset | 2651 | 2705 | 303 | 39 | ..... | 54 |
| Sussex | 2724 | 1713 | 156 | ..... | 1011 | ..... |
| Union | 5316 | 5618 | 328 | ..... | ..... | 302 |
| Warren | 3706 | 2411 | 1290 | ..... | 1295 | ..... |
| | 104407 | 107026 | 12622 | 8964 | 8752 | 11371 |
| Plurality | | 2619 | | | | 2619 |

## Vote for Governor—1886.

| Counties. | Number of Names on Poll-Books. | Ballots Rejected. | Green, Dem. | Howey, Rep. | Fisk, Pro. | Scattering. | Pluralities. Democrat. | Pluralities. Republican. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 4580 | 11 | 1885 | 2212 | 463 | ... | ..... | 327 |
| Bergen | 6903 | 14 | 3542 | 3007 | 318 | ... | 535 | ..... |
| Burlington | 12975 | 21 | 5552 | 5875 | 1498 | ... | ..... | 323 |
| Camden | 14486 | 53 | 5688 | 7747 | 979 | ... | ..... | 2059 |
| Cape May | 2288 | 3 | 948 | 1038 | 289 | ... | ..... | 90 |
| Cumberland | 8830 | 22 | 3124 | 3784 | 1878 | ... | ..... | 660 |
| Essex | 38223 | 68 | 17465 | 16549 | 2896 | ... | 916 | ..... |
| Gloucester | 6357 | 9 | 2564 | 3048 | 719 | ... | ..... | 484 |
| Hudson | 32030 | 123 | 19539 | 11165 | 1067 | ... | 8374 | ..... |
| Hunterdon | 8198 | 23 | 4576 | 2893 | 993 | ... | 1683 | ..... |
| Mercer | 14865 | 17 | 6744 | 7182 | 798 | ... | ..... | 438 |
| Middlesex | 10361 | 18 | 5007 | 4510 | 799 | ... | 497 | ..... |
| Monmouth | 12570 | 37 | 5294 | 5310 | 1876 | ... | ..... | 16 |
| Morris | 9533 | 24 | 4208 | 4348 | 907 | ... | ..... | 140 |
| Ocean | 3134 | 14 | 1038 | 1754 | 305 | ... | ..... | 716 |
| Passaic | 13786 | 10 | 5656 | 7056 | 706 | ... | ..... | 1400 |
| Salem | 5836 | 10 | 2436 | 2579 | 804 | ... | ..... | 143 |
| Somerset | 5637 | 15 | 2696 | 2492 | 421 | ... | 204 | ..... |
| Sussex | 4871 | 10 | 2601 | 1876 | 373 | ... | 725 | ..... |
| Union | 10968 | 18 | 5540 | 4664 | 647 | ... | 876 | ..... |
| Warren | 7696 | 25 | 3836 | 2830 | 982 | ... | 1006 | ..... |
| | 234427 | 545 | 109939 | 101919 | 19808 | 73 | 14816 | 6796 |
| Plurality | | | 8020 | | | | 8020 | |

## Vote for Congress—1886.

FIRST DISTRICT.

| Counties. | Wescott, Dem. | Hires, Rep. | Nicholson, Pro. | Pluralities. Dem. | Pluralities. Rep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camden | 5795 | 7658 | 853 | ..... | 1863 |
| Cape May | 958 | 1057 | 260 | ..... | 99 |
| Cumberland | 3191 | 3824 | 1713 | ..... | 633 |
| Gloucester | 2663 | 3065 | 584 | ..... | 402 |
| Salem | 2406 | 2743 | 662 | ..... | 337 |
| | 15013 | 18347 | 4072 | ..... | 3334 |
| | | 3334 | | | |

SECOND DISTRICT.

| Counties. | Reed, Dem. | Buchanan, Rep. | Brown, Pro. | Pluralities. Dem. | Pluralities. Rep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 1883 | 2278 | 404 | ..... | 395 |
| Burlington | 5647 | 6051 | 1263 | ..... | 404 |
| Mercer | 6494 | 7652 | 601 | ..... | 1158 |
| Ocean | 1041 | 1786 | 279 | ..... | 745 |
| | 15065 | 17767 | 2547 | ..... | 2702 |
| | | 2702 | | | |

THIRD DISTRICT.

| Counties. | McMahon, Dem. | Kean, Jr., Rep. | Parker, Pro. | Pluralities. Dem. | Pluralities. Rep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Middlesex | 4711 | 4821 | 747 | ..... | 110 |
| Monmouth | 5256 | 5536 | 1632 | ..... | 280 |
| Union | 4963 | 5210 | 601 | ..... | 247 |
| | 14930 | 15567 | 2980 | ..... | 637 |
| | | 637 | | | |

FOURTH DISTRICT.

| Counties. | Pidcock, Dem. | Van Blarcom, Rep. | Morrow, Pro. | Pluralities. Dem. | Pluralities. Rep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hunterdon | 4026 | 3294 | 952 | 732 | ..... |
| Somerset | 2369 | 2714 | 407 | ..... | 345 |
| Sussex | 2098 | 2247 | 371 | ..... | 149 |
| Warren | 3193 | 3308 | 1042 | ..... | 115 |
| | 11686 | 11563 | 2772 | 732 | 609 |
| | 123 | | | 123 | |

FIFTH DISTRICT.

| Counties. | Skinner, Dem. | Phelps, Rep. | Church, Pro. | Pluralities. Dem. | Pluralities. Rep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bergen | 3259 | 3331 | 245 | ..... | 72 |
| Morris | 4123 | 4399 | 851 | ..... | 276 |
| Passaic | 5079 | 7567 | 684 | ..... | 2488 |
| | 12461 | 15297 | 1780 | ..... | 2836 |
| | | 2836 | | | |

SIXTH DISTRICT.

| County. | Haynes, Dem. | Lehlbach, Rep. | Anderson, Pro. | Beckmeyer, Labor. | Pluralities. Dem. | Pluralities. Rep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Essex | 13719 | 15492<br>1773 | 2429 | 6331 | ..... | 1773 |

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

| County. | McAdoo, Dem. | Hammerschlag, Rep. | Kennedy, Pro. | Kerr, Ind. Dem. | Pluralities. Dem. | Pluralities. Rep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hudson | 15688<br>4253 | 11435 | 760 | 3668 | 4253 | ..... |

| | Dem. | Rep. | Pro. | Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total vote | 102230 | 105468 | 17340 | 6331 |

## Presidential Vote—1884.

By Counties.

| Counties. | Dem. | Rep. | Pro. | Nat. | Pluralities. Dem. | Pluralities. Rep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 1854 | 2439 | 247 | 54 | ..... | 585 |
| Bergen | 4327 | 3688 | 73 | 63 | 639 | ..... |
| Burlington | 6384 | 6762 | 387 | 155 | ..... | 378 |
| Camden | 6545 | 8538 | 465 | 33 | ..... | 1993 |
| Cape May | 1004 | 1235 | 121 | 39 | ..... | 231 |
| Cumberland | 3470 | 4491 | 549 | 295 | ..... | 1021 |
| Essex | 20117 | 21332 | 767 | 602 | ..... | 1215 |
| Gloucester | 2792 | 3118 | 284 | 93 | ..... | 626 |
| Hudson | 21637 | 16312 | 223 | 648 | 5325 | ..... |
| Hunterdon | 5345 | 3338 | 490 | 126 | 2007 | ..... |
| Mercer | 7083 | 7696 | 279 | 50 | ..... | 613 |
| Middlesex | 6149 | 5562 | 167 | 66 | 587 | ..... |
| Monmouth | 7552 | 6446 | 354 | 150 | 1106 | ..... |
| Morris | 4821 | 5198 | 446 | 242 | ..... | 377 |
| Ocean | 1595 | 2091 | 57 | 31 | ..... | 496 |
| Passaic | 6257 | 8130 | 184 | 209 | ..... | 1873 |
| Salem | 2864 | 3022 | 238 | 42 | ..... | 158 |
| Somerset | 3116 | 2927 | 125 | 21 | 189 | ..... |
| Sussex | 3458 | 2218 | 116 | 59 | 1240 | ..... |
| Union | 6215 | 5479 | 166 | 358 | 736 | ..... |
| Warren | 5193 | 3044 | 415 | 120 | 2149 | ..... |
| Average vote | 127778 | 123366 | 6153 | 3456 | 13978 | 9566 |
| Democratic plurality | 4412 | | | | 4412 | |

# EDUCATIONAL.

## County Superintendents of Public Instruction.

Atlantic, S. R. Morse, Atlantic City; Bergen, John Terhune, Hackensack; Burlington, Edgar Haas, Bordentown; Camden, F. R. Brace, Blackwood; Cape May, Vincent O. Miller, South Dennis; Cumberland, Joseph Moore, Bridgeton; Essex, Chas. M. Davis, Bloomfield; Gloucester, William Milligan, Woodbury; Hudson, George C. Houghton, Hoboken; Hunterdon, Oliver H. Hoffman, Lebanon; Mercer, Lloyd Wilbur, Hightstown; Middlesex, H. B. Willis, New Brunswick; Monmouth, Samuel Lockwood, Freehold; Morris, B. E. Megie, Pleasant Grove; Ocean, Edward M. Lonan, Toms River; Passaic, J. C. Cruikshank, Little Falls; Salem, R. Henry Holme, Salem; Somerset, William T. F. Ayers, Somerville; Sussex, Luther Hill, Andover; Union, N. W. Pease, Elizabeth; Warren, Robert S. Price, Hackettstown.

## City Superintendents.

Atlantic City, Levi Albertson; Bridgeton, Daniel Sharp; Camden, Martin V. Bergen; Elizabeth, J. Augustus Dix; Gloucester City, J. C. Stinson; Hoboken, David E. Rue; Jersey City, A. B. Poland; Millville, J. W. Newlin; Morristown, W. L. R. Haven; Newark, William N. Barringer; New Brunswick, Charles Jacobus; Orange, U. W. Cutts; Paterson, Clarence E. Meleney; Perth Amboy, C. C. Hommann; Phillipsburg, E. C. Beers; Plainfield, J. L. Hurlbut; Rahway, G. R. Lindsay; Salem, R. Henry Holme; Trenton, Thomas H. Mackenzie.

## State Normal and Model Schools.

President of the Board of Trustees, Bennington F. Randolph; Secretary, Edwin O. Chapman; Treasurer, James B. Woodward.

*Officers and Instructors.*—Normal School, Washington Hasbrouck, Ph.D., Principal, Philosophy of Education and Pedagogics; Austin C. Apgar, Natural Sciences and Geography; Elias F. Carr, A.M., Mathematics and Methods; Dickerson H. Farley, Penmanship and Book-keeping; ———— ————, Rhetoric, English Literature and History; Mary Ryan, Reading and Orthography; Harriet Matthews, English Grammar,

Mental Sciences and Synonyms; Isadore Williams, Elementary Methods and Object Teaching; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Laura C. Johnson, Vocal Music; Alfred S. Brace, Instrumental Music.

Model School, Washington Hasbrouck, Ph.D., Principal. Male Department—Oliver P. Steves, A.M., Superintendent, Classics and Higher Mathematics; Dickerson H. Farley, Penmanship and Book-keeping; Rudolph Gerlach, German; Melina A. Bosworth, Elocution and History; Frank H. Scobey, Mathematics; William R Wright, English Grammar and Geography; Sarah A. Riley, Elementary Branches; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Alfred S. Brace, Instrumental Music; Annie Lodor, Vocal Music. Ladies' Department—Sarah Y. Ely, Superintendent, Higher English Branches; Cynthia D. Field, Reading, Analysis and History; Elizabeth B. Johnson, English Grammar and Latin; Rachel E. Meyer, Mathematics; Josephine Carll, Class Preparatory to Normal School, Calisthenics and Geography; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Dickerson H. Farley, Penmanship; Alfred S. Brace, Instrumental Music; Annie Lodor, Vocal Music. Junior Department—Alice Smith, Principal Teacher; Mary B. Eastburn and Mercy A. Pearson, Assistant Teachers; Isadora Williams, Object Lessons; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Annie Lodor, Vocal Music; Frederick J. Germain, French.

## Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, N. J.

The Farnum School, at Beverly, prepares its students to enter the Normal School. Those who do not have teaching in view, pay for tuition, and pursue either a business course or prepare for college.

*Board of Trustees*—J. Howard Pugh, Burlington, N. J.; Isaac C. Wynn, Camden, N. J.; Cornelius Shepherd, Trenton, N. J.; Edwin O. Chapman, Trenton, N. J.; Gilbert Combs, Freehold, N. J. *Officers of the Board*—Nathan Haines, Treasurer; J. B. Dilks, A.M., Secretary; Washington Hasbrouck, Ph.D., Principal; J. B. Dilks, A.M., Resident Principal; Carrie B. Barlow, Teacher of Literature, History and Natural Science; Mary Keane, Teacher of Elocution and English Branches; Mary W. Hutchinson, Teacher of Primary Classes and Geography; Emily V. Street, Teacher of French and German.

## New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

The school is situated in Chambersburg, a suburb of Trenton, and about one mile and a half from the State House.

*Board of Trustees.*—President, Governor Green; Secretary, E. O. Chapman; Treasurer, Edward J. Anderson; Marcus

Beach, Jersey City; Thomas T. Kinney, Newark; Theodore W. Morris, Freehold; Henry B. Crosby, Paterson; Richard L. Howell, Millville; Robert S. Woodruff, Trenton; Samuel Rhinehart, New Hampton; James M. Seymour, Newark. *Executive Committee.*—Governor Green, Chairman; Edward J. Anderson, Secretary; Marcus Beach, Theodore W. Morris, James M. Seymour. Superintendent, Weston Jenkins, A.M.; Steward, John Wright; Assistant Steward, E. C. Burd; Matron, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hall; Teachers—Miss Julia F. Brearley, Miss S. D. Yard, Mrs. Mary P. Ervin, Miss Bessie Hall, Miss Marcella V. Gillen, Miss Virginia H. Bunting; Boys' Supervisor, Mrs. Mary L. Ellis; Girls' Supervisor, Mrs. Nellie Jones; Attending Physician, Elmer Barwis, M.D.

The course of study pursued is similar to that of the public schools, as the institution is considered part of the public school system of the State. Articulation, or speaking, and lip-reading, are taught, and steps are being rapidly taken to introduce, for both boys and girls, manual instruction, and the use of tools, &c. It is the intention of the managers not to make it an asylum, but a home and a school. Pupils between the ages of five and twenty-one years are admitted, and the term of instruction is three years, but may be extended to five years by the Board. There were on January 1st, 1888, about 100 pupils in the school. The maintenance is provided for by the payment of a certain sum per capita from the public school fund.

# MILITARY.

## Roster of Officers of National Guard.

*Commander-in-Chief.*—Robert S. Green.

*Staff.*—Adjutant-General, Brevet Major-General William S. Stryker; Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General Lewis Perrine; Surgeon-General, Brigadier-General John D. McGill; Inspector-General, Brigadier-General John Watts Kearny; Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer; Judge Advocate-General, Colonel Charles G. Garrison; Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel S. Meredith Dickinson; Aides-de-Camp, Colonel Charles W. Thomae, Colonel Rufus King, Colonel William C. Heppenheimer, Colonel William F. Abbett, Colonel George B. M. Harvey, Colonel George G. Green, Colonel Isaac S. Snedeker.

*Division.*—General Commanding, Major-General Joseph W. Plume.

*Division Staff.*—Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Marvin Dodd; Inspector, Colonel George E. P. Howard; Surgeon, Colonel Edward L. Welling; Paymaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Meeker; Quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Terrebery; Chief of Artillery, Colonel A. Judson Clark; Judge Advocate, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick S. Fish; Aides-de-Camp, Major William Strange, Major William S. Righter.

*First Brigade.*—General Commanding, Brigadier-General Dudley S. Steele.

*Staff.*—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Parker; Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Eugene Hamilton; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Aaron K. Baldwin; Quartermaster, Major Clarence S. Steele; Paymaster, Major Enos Runyon; Engineer, Major Lewis H. Broome; Judge Advocate, Major John E. Hartley; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Charles Boltwood, Captain Allen B. Wallace.

*Second Brigade.*—General Commanding, Brevet Major-General William J. Sewell.

*Staff.*—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. S. Chambers; Inspector, Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Gauntt; Quartermaster, Major William M. Palmer; Paymaster, Kenneth J. Duncan; Judge Advocate, Major Franklin C. Woolman; Engineer, Major Alex. C. Oliphant; Aides-de-Camp, Captain J. Blanchard Edgar, Captain Hamilton Markley.

*First Regiment Infantry,* Headquarters, Newark.—Colonel, Edward A. Campbell; Adjutant, Lieutenant James L. Marsh.

*Second Regiment Infantry,* Headquarters, Hoboken.—Colonel, Edwin A. Stevens; Adjutant, Lieutenant James Benson.

*Third Regiment,* Headquarters, Elizabeth.—Colonel, Elihu H. Ropes; Adjutant, Lieutenant John Mandeville.

*Fourth Regiment,* Headquarters, Jersey City.—Colonel, Samuel D. Dickinson; Adjutant, Lieutenant Benj. M. Gerardin.

*Fifth Regiment,* Headquarters, Newark.—Colonel, Levi R. Barnard; Adjutant, Lieutenant James J. Dooner.

*Sixth Regiment,* Headquarters, Camden.—Colonel, Wm. H. Cooper; Adjutant, Lieutenant Christopher S. McGrath.

*Seventh Regiment,* Headquarters, Trenton.—Colonel, Richard A. Donnelly; Adjutant, Captain Charles H. W. Van Sciver.

*First Battalion,* Headquarters, Paterson.—Major Samuel V. S. Muzzy; Adjutant, Lieutenant John T. Hilton.

*Second Battalion,* Headquarters, Leonia.—Lieutenant-Colonel, J. V. Moore; Adjutant, Charles U. Springer.

*Third Battalion Infantry,* Headquarters, Orange.—Major, Edward H. Snyder; Adjutant, Edwin H. Hine.

*Gatling Gun Company A,* Elizabeth.—Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General, J. Madison Drake.

*Gatling Gun Company B,* Camden.—Captain, Robert R. Eckendorff.

## FISH COMMISSIONERS AND WARDENS.

*Commissioners.*—William Wright, Newark; Francis M. Ward, Newton; Richard S. Jenkins, Camden.

*Fish Wardens.*—Atlantic, John F. Cordery, Benjamin B. Quicksall; Bergen, Abram Terhune, George Ricardo; Burlington, Jesse Wells, Levi French; Camden, John McCormick, Patrick J. Gallagher; Cape May, Zebulon L. York; Essex, Charles F. Murphy; Gloucester, Charles B. Platt; Hunterdon, William M. Huffman; Mercer, Roeloff Van Dyke; Middlesex, Cornelius W. Castner; Morris, Edward R. Miller, George W. Campbell, Jr.; Ocean, Joseph Helfrich; Passaic, Henry Keenan; Salem, William Lawrence, Paul Jacquett; Somerset, John S. Bishop; Sussex, David Couse, Jr.; Warren, John C. Kitchen.

# REPORTS

OF

# STATE DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

## STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Edward Bettle, President; A. M. Reynolds, Alexander G. Cattell, F. H. Wismer. John T. Van Cleef, Secretary. Irvine E. Maguire, Assistant Secretary.

This department of the State Government was created under an act of the Legislature entitled "An act for the taxation of railroad and canal property," approved April 10th, 1884.

The work of the Board was increased during the same year by the passage of another act entitled "An act to provide for the imposition of State taxes upon certain corporations and for the collection thereof."

Under the first-mentioned act it is the duty of any person or company running, operating or constructing any railroad or canal in this State to send to the Board, on or before the first Tuesday of May in each year, sworn statements and schedules of the property of such railroad or canal, as it existed on the first day of January preceding.

During the month of March in each year, the Board prepares blank forms for these statements and schedules, which are sent to the railroad and canal companies in time for their yearly return.

When the returns are received the Board proceeds to ascertain the true value of all property used for railroad or canal purposes, of each company, including its franchise.

It ascertains separately —

1. The length and value of the main stem of each railroad, and of the water-way of each canal, and the length of such main stem and water-way.

2. The value of the other real estate used for railroad or canal purposes in each taxing district.

3. The value of all the tangible personal property of each railroad and canal, viz., the rolling stock, cars, locomotives, ferry boats, canal boats, machinery, tools, &c.

4. The value of the franchise.

The "main stem" includes the road-bed not exceeding one

hundred feet in width with its rails and sleepers and depot buildings used for passengers only. This class of property, together with the tangible personal property and the franchise, is taxed at the rate of one-half of one per cent. for State uses only.

The real estate outside of main stem and all water-ways, reservoirs, tracks, buildings, water tanks, water works, riparian rights, docks, wharves and piers are taxed one-half of one per cent. for State uses, and, in addition thereto, a tax at the local rate, as fixed by the taxing district wherein the property may be located, provided said local rate does not exceed one per cent.

Under the provisions of the act it is imperative that the Board meet at certain times, but the detail work which is necessary to be done, compels a meeting at least twice a week, and during the month of January, when appeals are being heard, and during the months of October and November, the Board holds daily sessions.

Under the miscellaneous corporation tax act it is the duty of the Board to levy State taxes upon all corporations incorporated or doing business in the State other than railroads and canals, savings banks, cemeteries, religious corporations, or purely charitable or educational associations, or manufacturing or mining companies carrying on business in the State.

All corporations taxed under this act report to the Board annually on or before the first Tuesday of May. Blanks are prepared and sent to the various corporations by the Board for this purpose. As the returns are received, the Board determines the basis and amount of tax due from each corporation, and certifies the same to the State Comptroller for collection on or before the first Monday of June in each year. This is a source of considerable revenue to the State.

The last assessment, as filed with the Comptroller for 1887, shows that 1,132 corporations have been assessed, representing a total tax due the State of $287,702.13.

The State Board of Assessors has 99 railroads and canals on the assessment list for 1887.

The details of the assessment for 1887 will be found in the Board's annual report to the Legislature, which will be of considerable interest to tax-payers.

The following table shows the aggregate assessment for taxes of 1887, by railroad systems, subject to review:

| Name of System. | Tax for State Uses. | Tax for Taxing Districts. | Total Tax. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Railroad system... | $301,425 55 | $79,427 09 | $380,852 64 |
| Central Railroad of New Jersey system | 208,789 30 | 69,214 98 | 278,004 28 |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad system | 25,869 58 | 1,426 24 | 27,295 82 |
| New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad system | 61,731 66 | 43,021 32 | 104,752 98 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad system | 195,958 33 | 70,682 62 | 266,640 95 |
| New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad system | 25,915 18 | 759 50 | 26,674 68 |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad system... | 80,596 57 | 26,115 17 | 106,711 74 |
| Railroads not classified | 68,019 71 | 44,501 67 | 112,551 38 |
| | $968,335 88 | $335,148 59 | $1,303,484 47 |

## DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND SAVINGS BANKS.

Henry C. Kelsey, *ex-officio* Commissioner.

The total number of insurance companies legally doing business in this State during the year 1887 was one hundred and eighty-one, classified as follows—New Jersey companies, forty-one, viz.: joint stock fire, ten; mutual fire, twenty-seven; plate-glass, one; life, three. Insurance companies of other States and nations, one hundred and forty, viz.: fire, one hundred and four; life, twenty-eight; fidelity or surety, three; accident, two; steam boiler, two; plate-glass, one.

The report for the year ending December 31st, 1886, shows that the total amount of capital stock of New Jersey stock companies was $2,571,042; total assets, $6,817,768.38; total liabilities, including capital stock, $3,999,010.46; net surplus, $2,818,757.92.

New Jersey mutual companies had premium notes amounting to $3,602,543; cash assets, $470,593, and cash liabilities, $64,715.76.

### SAVINGS BANKS.

The report for the year ending December 31st, 1886, shows that there were twenty-seven savings banks in this State at that time. The resources and liabilities are as follows:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated value of real estate | | $1,135,531 79 |
| Loans on bonds and mortgages | | 9,579,425 37 |
| Investments in stock and bonds, viz.: | | |
| United States bonds | $10,395,882 38 | |
| All other stocks and bonds | 5,283,653 92 | |
| | | 15,679,036 30 |
| Call loans on collaterals | | 1,586,137 51 |
| Cash on hand and in bank | | 1,209,650 44 |
| All other assets | | 886,445 47 |
| Total | | $30,076,226 88 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount due depositors | $27,482,135 90 |
| All other liabilities | 181,213 30 |
| Surplus over liabilities | 2,412,877 68 |
| Total | $30,076,226 88 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of open accounts January 1st, 1886 | 91.681 |
| Number of open accounts January 1st, 1887 | 98,137 |
| Amount deposited in 1886 | $24,780,351 35 |
| Amount withdrawn in 1886 | 23,232,045 07 |

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

This work was authorized by the Legislature of 1864, (See *Revision of Laws, page 1137,*) and has been continued since by various supplements. It is intended to complete the surveys begun by Prof. H. D. Rogers, 1836-40, and those of Dr. Wm. Kitchell, 1854-56.

Its Board of Managers are: His Excellency Robert S. Green, Governor, *ex-officio* President of the Board; Charles E. Elmer, Esq., Bridgeton; Hon. Clement H. Sinnickson, Salem; Hon. William Parry, Cinnaminson; Hon. H. S. Little, Trenton; Henry Aitken, Esq., Elizabeth; Hon. Wm. H. Hendrickson, Middletown; Selden T. Scranton, Esq., Oxford; Hon. Thomas Lawrence, Hamburg; Hon. Aug. W. Cutler, Morristown; George Richards, Esq., Dover; Wm. M. Force, Esq., Newark; Thomas T. Kinney, Esq., Newark; Lebbeus B. Ward, Esq., Jersey City; Rev. Samuel B. Dodd, Hoboken.

State Geologist, George H. Cook, New Brunswick; C. Clarkson Vermeule, Assistant in charge of Topographical Survey.

The Survey has published "Geology of New Jersey," pp. xxiv. and 399, 8vo., 1863, with portfolio of maps; "Report on the Clay Deposits," pp. viii. and 331, 8vo., 1878, with map, and Annual Reports from 1869 to 1885, together with various

geological and geographical maps. A new topographical survey of the State is just completed. Its results are to be published in a series of seventeen maps of 27 by 37 inches each, drawn to a scale of one mile to an inch, and a State map of the same size on a scale of five miles to an inch. These maps, in addition to the ordinary civil divisions and geographical details, have the elevations above the sea-level of all parts of the State, drawn by contour lines, and also have all the forests outlined. These maps will soon be ready for issue, either singly or in sets, and the Annual Report of the State Geologist for 1887 will contain the explanations needed to accompany the maps.

The Survey has also published "A Preliminary Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey," compiled by N. L. Britton, Ph.D.

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## NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Established by the Legislature of 1880, and located on the grounds of Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

*Board of Managers*—Governor Robert S. Green, Trenton; President Merrill E. Gates, LL.D., New Brnnswick; David A. Shreve, Haddonfield; I. M. Smalley, Roadstown; William Parry, Cinnaminson; William S. Taylor, President, Burlington; John V. N. Willis, Marlborough; James Neilson, Treasurer, New Brunswick; Caleb Wyckoff, Belvidere; John De Mott, Secretary, Middlebush; Henry P. Simmons, Passaic; Rev. Oliver Crane, Morristown; William M. Force, Newark; George H. Hartford, Orange; Abm. W. Duryee, New Durham; James Stevens, Jersey City; George H. Cook, Director, New Brunswick. Chemist, Arthur T. Neale.

It is established to promote agricultural improvement by scientific investigation and experiment. It has a chemist, laboratory and apparatus for analyzing fertilizers, soils, food and agricultural products, and is intended to supply information respecting seeds, insects and objects which require the apparatus and work of men devoted to special branches of science. During the last year it has analyzed more than three hundred and thirty samples of fertilizers; it has carried on numerous field experiments of fertilizers on Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and sorghum. The results of work are circulated in the form of printed bulletins to every newspaper in the State, and to seven thousand farmers, and to all farmers in the State applying for them. It has already proved itself of much value to the farming community, and is constantly increasing its facilities for rendering useful assistance to this branch of industry.

## THE STATE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

(Organized under act of Congress, 1862, for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts.)

Merrill Edwards Gates, Ph.D., LL.D., President; George H. Cook, LL.D., Vice-President; Austin Scott, Ph. D., Secretary of the Faculty.

This institution is located at New Brunswick, and is the Scientific Department of Rutgers College. It is in charge of the Trustees of Rutgers College and a Board of Visitors from the several Congressional Districts of the State, who are appointed by the Governor and the Senate.

The United States Congress of 1862 appropriated scrip for public lands, to the endowment and support of "Colleges where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such *branches of learning* as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the *liberal and practical education* of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." The scrip appropriated was sold by the State, and the fund accruing, $116,000, is held by the State, and the annual interest, amounting to $6,960, is appropriated exclusively toward the payment of professors' salaries in the Agricultural College.

The amount thus received from the United States Fund is but a small part of the annual expenditure for this well-equipped institution, where instruction is given to students in the Scientific Course by a corps of thirteen professors.

The Trustees of Rutgers College have provided from their own resources buildings, laboratories, apparatus and all necessary appliances, and an experimental farm of one hundred acres.

The State holds forty scholarships in the institution, free of tuition. These scholarships are open to students from all the counties in proportion to their representation in the Legislative Assembly, and students are appointed to them on recommendation of a County Superintendent of Schools.

Young men of the State who desire a thorough scientific training, should avail themselves of the opportunity thus placed before them. Graduates of this institution now fill positions of influence in all parts of the State and in other States.

## AGRICULTURAL, &C.

### State Board of Agriculture.

President, Hon. Edward Burrough, Merchantville, Camden county; Vice-President, William R. Ward, Newark, Essex county; Treasurer, Franklin Dye, Trenton, Mercer county; Secretary, William S. Taylor, Burlington, Burlington county. Executive Committee—Prof. Geo. H. Cook, New Brunswick, Middlesex county; David D. Denise, Freehold, Monmouth county; Morris Bacon, Greenwich, Cumberland county. The President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

The thirteenth annual report says:

"There is a large part of the arable land in our State devoted to the growth of corn, wheat and oats. According to the estimates just received from the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., the following figures are given for the year 1885 for these three cereal crops, with the yield per acre of each one. There was planted in corn in our State in 1885, according to the authority named, 350,370 acres, giving a total yield of 11,212,000, or an average yield of thirty bushels to the acre. In wheat there was planted 143,097 acres, which yielded 1,395,000 bushels, or at the rate of ten bushels to an acre in round numbers. There was devoted to the oat crop 133,451 acres, the gross yield of which was 3,556,000 bushels, which gives an average of about thirty-seven and a half bushels to the acre. The average based on those figures is much lower for corn and wheat than in former years, but the average for the oat crop is higher than usual. We give these facts in order to call the attention of the members of this Board, and the farmers of our State, to the difference in yield of the same, and other crops, grown in different parts of the State, under what may be termed improved systems of culture. The State has for a number of years offered cash premiums for farm, orchard and garden crops."

There are fifteen County Boards in the State, viz.: Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Union.

### Patrons of Husbandry.

STATE GRANGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Master, Richman Coles, Woodstown, Salem; Overseer, John Statesir, Jr., Colts Neck, Monmouth; Lecturer, Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, Middlesex; Steward, David Bodine,

Locktown, Hunterdon; Assistant Steward, George H. Gaunt, Paulsboro, Gloucester; Chaplain, Charles Shoemaker, Mantua, Gloucester; Treasurer, C. A. Rulon, Swedesboro, Gloucester; Secretary, M. D. Dickinson, Woodstown, Salem; Gate Keeper, E. E. Holcombe, Lambertville, Hunterdon; Ceres, Lydia D. Coles, Woodstown, Salem; Pomona, May J. Whitehead, Middlebush, Middlesex; Flora, Ettie A. Jessup, Cinnaminson, Burlington; Lady Assistant Steward, Hannah C. Holcombe, Lambertville, Hunterdon. Executive Committee, Richman Coles, Woodstown, Salem; James H. Baird, Marlboro, Monmouth; John T. Cox, Readington, Hunterdon; Thomas Borton, Gloucester; Charles Collins, Burlington.

### State Agricultural Society.

President, Hon. E. A. Wilkinson, Newark, Essex; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Amos Clark, Jr., Elizabeth, Union; Hon. N. S. Rue, Cream Ridge, Monmouth; Gen. John S. Irick, Vincentown, Burlington; Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, Newark, Essex; Hon. William J. Sewell, Camden, Camden; Treasurer, Charles F. Kilburn, Newark, Essex; Recording Secretary, Wm. M. Force, Newark, Essex; Corresponding Secretary, P. T. Quinn, Newark, Essex.

### State Horticultural Society.

President, David Baird, Manalapan, Monmouth; Vice-President, C. W. Idell, Hoboken, Hudson; Secretary, E. Williams, Montclair, Essex; Treasurer, Charles L. Jones, Newark, Essex; Executive Committee, W. B. Ward, Newark, Essex; J. C. Van Doren, Manalapan, Monmouth; C. W. Idell, Hoboken, Hudson; E. P. Beebe, Elizabeth, Union; John M. White, New Brunswick, Middlesex.

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## STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

President, Rudolphus Bingham; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel L. Baily.

*Trustees.*—Thos. S. R. Brown, Keyport; Edward H. Stokes, Trenton; Samuel L. Baily, Trenton; Rudolphus Bingham, Camden; Jeremiah O'Rourke, Newark; Geo. C. Maddock, New Brunswick.

*Lady Managers.*—Mrs. Rebecca A. Coulson, Woodbury; Mrs. Letitia A. Cook, Trenton; Mrs. Elizabeth Baily, Trenton; Mrs. Mary S. Atterbury, Trenton; Mrs. Sarah E. Webb, Elizabeth; Mrs. Clara B. Forst, Trenton.

Matron, Mrs. Julia B. Wilder; Assistant Matron, Miss Mary Allman; Housekeeper, Miss Margaret Atkinson; Teacher, Miss Agnes C. Ralston; Seamstress, Miss Hitchins.

At the beginning of the year there were 37 inmates in the institution. Received during the year, 23; indentured, 23; returned, 4; placed on trial, 2; escaped, 1; leaving in the school, 42. Out at service, 25; total under charge, 67.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on hand November 1st, 1886 | $162 35 |
| Received from State Treasurer | 7,500 00 |
| Received from farm sales | 369 65 |
| Received from girls' work | 244 40 |
| Received from extra | 21 03 |
| | $8,297 43 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Maintenance, &c | $3,317 53 |
| Salaries | 2,696 37 |
| Incidentals | 482 71 |
| Balance on hand | 1,800 82 |
| | $8,297 43 |

## STATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

### Trenton Asylum.

*Managers.*—S. M. Hamill, Caleb S. Green, William Elmer, M.D., Joseph H. Bruere, James Bishop, B. F. Carter, D. McLean Forman, William L. Dayton, Chester Van Syckel, G. D. W. Vroom.

*Resident Officers.*—Superintendent and Physician, John W. Ward, M.D.; First Assistant Physician, John Kirby, M.D.; Second Assistant Physician, C. R. Burroughs, M.D.; Steward, Edmund White; Matron, Mrs. S. J. Clark; Treasurer, Austin Snider.

The last Legislature made an appropriation for the erection of a new building, which, when completed, will afford the much-needed relief. It is to be built of Trenton brown stone, will accommodate 300 patients when finished, and will be completed within the appropriation.

| | *Men.* | *Women.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patients in Asylum October 31st, 1886 | 342 | 349 | 691 |
| Received to November 1st, 1887 | 97 | 77 | 174 |
| Under treatment during year | 439 | 426 | 865 |

| | Men | Women. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Discharged recovered | 34 | 31 | 65 |
| Discharged improved | 11 | 13 | 24 |
| Discharged unimproved | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Discharged not insane | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Died | 38 | 25 | 63 |
| Total discharged, died, &c | 87 | 71 | 158 |
| Remaining October 31st, 1887 | 352 | 355 | 707 |

Treasurer's report—

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on hand November 1st, 1886 | $22,193 01 |
| Received from State Treasurer for maintenance of county patients | 30,997 70 |
| Received from State Treasurer for maintenance of insane convicts | 4,083 41 |
| From counties | 99,071 10 |
| From private patients | 24,555 27 |
| Incidentals, sales of stock, rents, &c | 6,292 46 |
| | $187,192 95 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Steward's orders | $147,494 36 |
| Balance November 1st, 1887 | 39,698 59 |
| Wages, $36,747.40. | $187,192 95 |

## Morris Plains Asylum.

*Managers.*—George A. Halsey, Newark; Hiram C. Clark, Newton; James S. Green, M.D., Elizabeth; Josiah Meeker, Succasunna; Edward T. Bell, Paterson; Hugh C. Hendry, M.D., Newark; William S. Banta, Hackensack; John W. Jackson, M.D., Rockaway; N. W. Voorhees, Clinton; Romeo F. Chabert, M.D., Hoboken.

*Officers of the Board of Managers.*—President, George A. Halsey; Vice-President, James S. Green, M.D.; Secretary and Treasurer, George D. Meeker. Warden, Martin B. Monroe.

*Medical Officers.*—Edward C. Booth, M.D., Medical Director; H. C. Harris, M.D., Assistant Physician; D. W. McFarland, M.D., Second Assistant Physician; Andrew McFarlane, M.D., Third Assistant Physician; C. P. Spratling, M.D., Fourth Assistant Physician.

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of patients in Asylum, November 1st, 1887 | 434 | 439 | 873 |
| Total number received since opening of Asylum | 1,292 | 1,173 | 2,465 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total cost of maintenance for past year, including expenditures for the sewer | $246,030 03 |
| Received from private patients | 48,377 10 |
| Balance on hand at close of the year | 13,839 37 |

## JAMESBURG REFORM SCHOOL.

*Trustees.*—Nathaniel S. Rue, Patrick Farrelly, Richard A. Donnelly, Franklin Murphy, Theophilus T. Price, John S. Elwell. Superintendent, Ira Otterson.

The number of boys remaining in the school October 31st, 1887, was 269, being a decrease of 6 from the number remaining October 31st, 1886. The total number in the school during the year 1887, was 441, being an increase of 6 during the year.

The boys have been worked in all the trades (a limited number in each), viz.: carpentry, painting, blacksmithing, shoe making, steam and water-pipe fitting, plumbing, baking, steam boiler firing, running stationary engine, brick and tile making, and farming, and beside this a number manufacture shirts and work in the domestic departments of the institution. All attend school three and a half hours each day. Military instruction has been added during the last year, in which the boys have attained considerable proficiency. The military band, under the leadership of one of the officers of the school, who is a musician of considerable ability, is a marked and pleasing feature in the institution.

The appropriation of $5,000 which was made for gas, has not been drawn, or any part of it expended, as the Trustees thought best to make further investigation as to which was the more economical method of lighting, by gas or electricity, and in either case might have to ask for an additional appropriation to complete the work.

A portion of the appropriation for establishing a mechanical school, laying water main to barn, putting in fire-hydrants, &c., has been expended. Water-pipes have been laid, fire-hydrants put in and some other improvements completed or under way.

The sum of $42,855.99 has been received from State Treasurer during fiscal year on account of maintenance.

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## SOLDIERS' HOME.

NEWARK.

President, Rynier H. Veghte; Treasurer, Marcus L. Ward; Managers, Rynier H. Veghte, Edward H. Wright, Amzi Dodd, Fred. A. Potts, Marcus L. Ward, J. Watts Kearny; Commander and Surgeon, J. D. Brumley, M.D.; Superintendent, Peter F. Rogers; Chaplain, Rev. Isaac Tuttle; Matron, Mrs. Peter F. Rogers. The Managers report that a further

appropriation of $20,000 is desired for maintenance. The demands on the Home have been greater than former years, but no needy applicant has been neglected.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number remaining October 31st, 1886 | 315 |
| Admitted during the year | 329 |
| | 644 |
| Discharged during the year | 269 |
| Expelled | 12 |
| Died | 35 |
| Remaining October 31st, 1887 | 328 |
| | 644 |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand last report | $1,565 00 |
| Received from patients in receipt of over $8 per month pension | 835 61 |
| Received from effects of deceased soldiers | 20 26 |
| Flour barrels, grease and sundries | 251 31 |
| Sundry warrants on Treasurer | 31,142 11 |
| | $33,814 29 |
| Cash on hand October 31st, 1887 | 1,221 50 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Provisions | $11,468 12 |
| Salaries | 2,600 00 |
| Allowance to out-patients | 3,253 00 |
| Clothing | 3,810 70 |
| Medicines, tobacco, &c | 2,780 84 |
| Sundries, &c. | 8,680 13 |
| | $32,592 79 |

Average cost of ration per day, 18 cents.
There were 10,711 prescriptions compounded during the year.

## STATE LIBRARY.

MORRIS R. HAMILTON, Librarian.

The State Library, as a department of legal and miscellaneous reference, is devoid of novels and light literature generally. It comprises, chiefly, standard works of history, biography, philosophy, science and art, while the completeness of its legal reports, text-books and State laws is a matter of general commendation.

During the last year 1,258 volumes were added to the Library by exchange, donation and purchase, so that it now contains 33,228 volumes—about two-thirds of which are law books. Two of the books added to the Library were remarkable specialties. One was Melancthon's copy of Livy, containing

his marginal notes in Latin, Greek, Hebrew and German. It was printed in Basel in 1535, and is thought to be the oldest book in America, except the Gutenberg Bible of 1457, for which Mr. Brayton Ives, of New York, paid $15,000 at auction. It is the gift of Judge James M. Cassady, of Camden. The other was Andsley's "Ornamental Arts of Japan," a splendid study for decorators, for which the Library paid $200.

During the month of December the Librarian distributed among the libraries of the other States 470 volumes of State publications, and received 249 volumes in return, with several States to hear from.

During the summer several hundred books have been repaired and rebound, and the Library has been generally renovated.

The number of enrolled visitors during the year was 1,640, exclusive of members of the legal profession, State officials and regular attendants.

## STATE PRISON.

Keeper, John H. Patterson; Supervisor, Henry L. Butler; Clerk, Robert B. Bonney; Inspectors, State Comptroller Anderson, State Treasurer Toffey, John F. Post, Caleb F. Pancoast, David Cartwright.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of convicts in confinement October 31st, 1887 | 877 |
| On October 31st, 1886, there were | 943 |
| Received during the year | 437 |
| Discharged | 503 |
| Daily average, males | 857 |
| Females | 36 |
| Total | 893 |

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Previous to 1876 two State Commissioners on Health had made reports. The State Board was formed in 1877, and since then the annual reports show the work accomplished. Its present members are as follows: Prof. Cyrus F. Brackett, LL.D., Princeton; Franklin Gauntt, M.D., Burlington; Prof. A. R. Leeds, Ph.D., Hoboken; Ezra M. Hunt, M.D., Trenton; E. A. Osborn, C.E., Middletown; Edward R. O'Reilly, M.D., Elizabeth; Laban Dennis, M.D., Newark, with the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist as members *ex-officio*.

C. F. Brackett is President, Ezra M. Hunt, Secretary, and E. A. Osborn, Recording Clerk.

In addition to the duties assigned to the Board under the constituting act, it has direct charge of the law as to contagious diseases of animals, adulteration of foods, the sale of petroleum and the sanitary inspection of all State and county institutions for the criminal and dependent classes. It also indicates the methods of studying the returns of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, as related to public health. The reports of the Council of Analysts, the Milk Inspector and the Veterinary Inspectors are made through it. Its report includes the report on Vital Statistics, formerly made as a separate report. Besides its special work, it is constantly consulted by cities and townships as to health ordinances, the removal of nuisances and plans for sanitary improvement. Investigations into local causes of disease are conducted under its direction. Its annual reports and its health circulars are widely distributed through the State. As the comfort of the people and the material resources of the State depend so much upon the health of the population, it is able to render efficient service in various directions.

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## BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1887, BY DALLAS REEVES, REGISTRAR.

| COUNTIES. | *Marriages.* | *Births.* | *Deaths.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 285 | 578 | 442 |
| Bergen | 224 | 735 | 663 |
| Burlington | 368 | 1,058 | 880 |
| Camden | 4,912 | 1,475 | 1,548 |
| Cape May | 81 | 212 | 174 |
| Cumberland | 345 | 1,063 | 591 |
| Essex | 1,885 | 5,755 | 4,615 |
| Gloucester | 202 | 647 | 443 |
| Hudson | 1,996 | 5,060 | 5,799 |
| Hunterdon | 354 | 604 | 481 |
| Mercer | 793 | 1,060 | 1,215 |
| Middlesex | 373 | 1,107 | 889 |
| Monmouth | 514 | 1,123 | 1,025 |
| Morris | 313 | 937 | 816 |
| Ocean | 130 | 277 | 211 |
| Passaic | 860 | 2,316 | 1,731 |
| Salem | 174 | 416 | 340 |
| Somerset | 187 | 446 | 436 |
| Sussex | 191 | 288 | 296 |
| Union | 440 | 1,392 | 1,190 |
| Warren | 789 | 791 | 546 |
| | 15,416 | 27,340 | 24,331 |

| CITIES. | *Marriages.* | *Births.* | *Deaths.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 165 | 231 | 214 |
| Bayonne | 99 | 298 | 303 |
| Bordentown | 55 | 130 | 78 |
| Bridgeton | 92 | 274 | 163 |
| Burlington | 93 | 126 | 133 |
| Camden | 4,730 | 928 | 1,079 |
| Chambersburg | 100 | 172 | 178 |
| Elizabeth | 242 | 885 | 717 |
| Gloucester City | 56 | 132 | 137 |
| Harrison | 27 | 249 | 182 |
| Hoboken | 418 | 1,173 | 916 |
| Jersey City | 1,212 | 2,566 | 3,686 |
| Long Branch | 59 | 141 | 72 |
| Millville | 97 | 279 | 146 |
| Morristown | 53 | 153 | 119 |
| Newark | 1,468 | 4,540 | 3,734 |
| New Brunswick | 145 | 386 | 350 |
| Orange | 149 | 468 | 332 |
| Passaic | 99 | 288 | 190 |
| Paterson | 708 | 1,839 | 1,402 |
| Perth Amboy | 58 | 176 | 150 |
| Phillipsburg | 492 | 210 | 155 |
| Plainfield | 88 | 169 | 153 |
| Rahway | 51 | 126 | 116 |
| Salem | 76 | 104 | 89 |
| Town of Union | 124 | 264 | 191 |
| Trenton | 549 | 532 | 612 |
| | 11,505 | 16,839 | 15,597 |

## QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The total number of small arms the property of the State, including those in possession of the National Guard, is 15,300. The heavy ordnance, serviceable, consists of twelve light Napoleon guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch Ames guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch James guns, rifled, and eighteen 3-inch Griffin guns, rifled. These, with gun carriages, limbers, caissons, battery wagons, traveling forges and implements, compose six 6-gun battalions. In addition to this, there are eight gatling guns, four breech-loading howitzers, two Billinghurst and Requa batteries, and two mountain howitzers, with sufficient ammunition for almost any emergency. The number of cartridges for Springfield rifles, on hand, is about 150,000. A large quantity of ammunition is manufactured at the Arsenal. The National Guard is in excellent condition, and consists of fifty-six companies of infantry (including Gatling Gun Companies A and B), and Company A, Sea-coast Artillery, and, with the exception of Gatling Gun Company A, is furnished with the regulation uniform. Gun Detachments have been formed in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and

Seventh Regiments and the First Battalion. They are armed with revolvers and sabres. These detachments are also drilled in the use of the 3-inch B. L. howitzer, a most effective piece of ordnance for street service.

The several organizations of the First Brigade paraded for annual inspection and muster at the Armories of the Regiments, Battalions and Companies, from May 20th to June 14th, 1887.

The annual inspection and muster of the Second Brigade was made as follows: the Third Regiment, at Rahway, May 30th; Sixth Regiment, at Burlington, May 18th; Seventh Regiment and Brigade Staff, at Trenton, May 24th; Gatling Gun Company B, at Camden, May 16th, and Company A, Sea-coast Artillery, at Atlantic City, June 9th.

The First Brigade, under command of Brigadier-General Dudley S. Steele, encamped at Sea Girt, from August 20th to 27th, inclusive. The Camp, named "Camp Green," in honor of the Commander-in-Chief, was a successful one, and this Brigade fully sustained the high rating awarded it for discipline and excellence in drill.

The Second Brigade, to which was added the Fourth Regiment, all under command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General William J. Sewell, participated in the grand military parade in Philadelphia, September 16th, 1887, in commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The press universally voiced the opinion of the spectators in awarding the palm to New Jersey for the soldierly appearance and splendid marching of the New Jersey Battalion. Governor Green, attended by a numerous and brilliantly-uniformed Staff, rode at the head of the New Jersey column, and added in a no small degree to its imposing appearance.

The above-named movements of the National Guard kept the Quartermaster-General's Department constantly at work throughout the year, in supplying the necessary transportation and munitions required.

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## BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

This Board will have completed the tenth year of its existence in April next. It was organized under an act of the Legislature, approved March 27th, 1878, "to establish a bureau of statistics upon the subject of labor, considered in all its relations to the growth and development of State industries," and was the fifth of these labor departments created in this

country, Massachusetts leading the way in 1869. Now there are twenty-one, including the National Bureau of Labor, established in 1885. An annual convention of the heads of these bureaus is held, the fifth having convened at Madison, Wis., on June 8th to 10th, 1887.

In the Province of Ontario a Bureau of Industries was also set in motion in 1881.

The tenth annual report of the Bureau, covering the year ending July 1st, 1887, is devoted mainly to statistics of the hat industry, detailed information showing the extent and influence of labor organizations in this State, and an account of the labor disturbances which have taken place in this State for the past six and a half years.

A summary of the data obtained is as follows: Number of hat factories in New Jersey during the year ending July 1st, 1887, 82; greatest number of hands employed at any one time, 8,200, of whom 5,297 were men, 1,849 women, and the balance youths; total yearly wages paid, $3,243,600; product turned out, 724,250 dozen hats, valued at $10,832,000. The capital invested was $2,387,500.

In 1881, when similar statistics were collected by the Bureau, there were 88 establishments engaged in the hat industry; but with this exception—a decrease of 6 in the number of establishments—there has been considerable development since then, viz., in the amount of capital invested, product turned out and in wages paid.

The increased importance which the American labor movement has assumed has also been felt in New Jersey, especially since 1885-6, when the Order of the Knights of Labor began rapidly to develop. The impulse then given to workingmen's associations also influenced the development of the organizations known as trades unions, which are confined to distinct trades or subdivisions, instead of taking in, as the Knights do, "all branches of honorable toil." There were in existence during the year, in New Jersey, 245 Local Assemblies of the K. of L., with a total membership of somewhat over 42,000. The number of trades unions, most of which are branches of national or international associations, was 151, with a membership of over 17,000. This makes a total of 396 labor organizations, with a membership in the neighborhood of 60,000. Forty-two per cent. of these organized workmen are American born. This proportion varies somewhat in different parts of the State, being highest in South Jersey and lowest in Essex and Hudson counties.

As a rule, the year has been industrially prosperous, and for skilled labor there has been little, if any, enforced idleness resulting from lack of work. Nevertheless, a consider-

able number of industrial disturbances have occurred, involving between 15,000 and 16,000 wage-earners and several hundred establishments, and causing much loss in money both to employer and employed. Of the ninety strikes and lock-outs of which the Bureau has obtained data, forty-one per cent. resulted either favorably to the workmen or were partially successful; the rest failed. Of the latter, the two most disastrous were that of the coal handlers, in January and February, and of the Newark leather workers, in August, September and October, 1887. The one began in a strike against a threatened reduction in wages, involved all our coal-shipping centers, from the Amboys up, and about 1,500 workmen, directly and sympathetically interested. Both the New York Legislature and that of our own State investigated this trouble at the time. The Newark leather manufacturers' lock-out lasted about 10 weeks, involved 12 establishments and about 1,200 workmen, and followed a strike in which the workmen in three establishments were engaged.

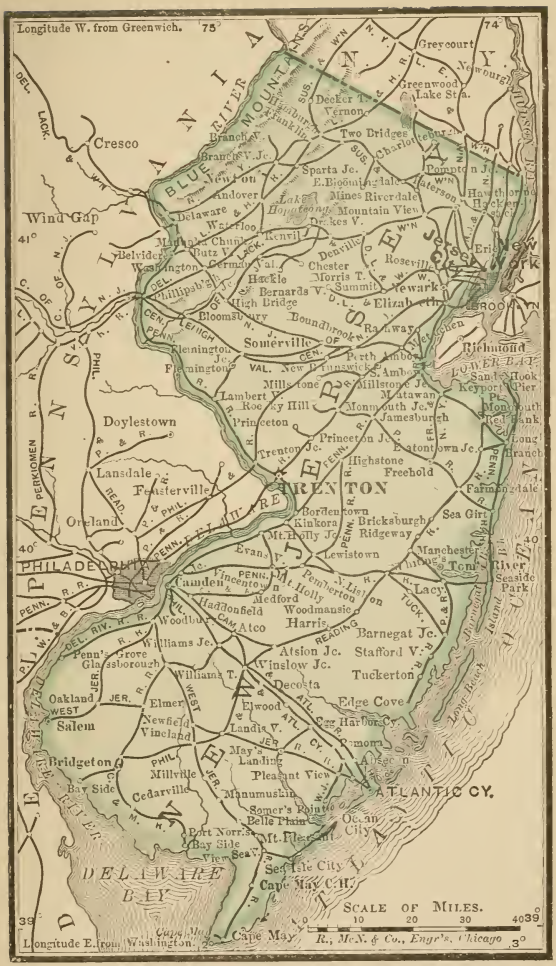
## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Amount of money appropriated by the State for the support of public schools, $1,557,040; township school tax, $62,472.64; surplus revenue, $31,867.92; district and city tax for teachers' salaries, $423,691.65; district and city tax for building and repairing school-houses, $571,184.15; total amount for all school purposes, $2,646,256.34. Value of school property, $7,486,206; number of school districts, 1,366; number of school-houses, 1,612; number of private schools having 25 pupils, or more, 209; number of male teachers, 825; female, 3,177; average salary per month paid to male teachers, $64.07; to female teachers, $41.34; number of children the school-houses will seat comfortably, 205,835.

The following table gives the number of children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen and the number enrolled in the public schools for the past school year:

| *Counties.* | *Census.* | *Enrolled.* | *Counties.* | *Census.* | *Enrolled.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 6,219 | 4,460 | Monmouth | 18,711 | 13,004 |
| Bergen | 11,272 | 7,047 | Morris | 13,757 | 9,207 |
| Burlington | 15,336 | 10,008 | Ocean | 4,394 | 3,498 |
| Camden | 21,904 | 14,371 | Passaic | 24,476 | 16,399 |
| Cape May | 2,777 | 2,284 | Salem | 6,975 | 5,871 |
| Cumberland | 11,707 | 9,511 | Somerset | 7,248 | 5,297 |
| Essex | 64,212 | 31,699 | Sussex | 6,071 | 5,227 |
| Gloucester | 7,804 | 6,180 | Union | 16,630 | 8,871 |
| Hudson | 80,829 | 36,533 | Warren | 10,360 | 8,341 |
| Hunterdon | 9,924 | 7,712 | | | |
| Mercer | 17,794 | 9,873 | Total | 374,011 | 224,107 |
| Middlesex | 15,611 | 8,920 | | | |

Number of children attending private schools, 37,830; number of children attending no school during the year, 107,007; average time the schools were kept open, 9.5 months.


Longitude W. from Greenwich.
75°
74°
Greycourt
Newburgh
Greenwood Lake Sta.
Decker T.
Vernon
Two Bridges
Branchville
Branch V. Jc.
Sparta Jc.
Pompton Jc.
E. Bloomingdale
Hawthorne
Haledon
Andover
Lake Hopatcong
Mines
Riverdale
Mountain View
Drakes V.
Wind Gap
Delaware & W.
Waterloo
Kenvil
Dover
Roseville
Erie & N. York
Belvidere
Washington
Hackle
Chester
Morris T.
Summit
Newark
Phillipsburg
Bloomsbury
High Bridge
Bernards V.
Elizabeth
Somerville
Raritan
Boundbrook
Flemington Jc.
Flemington
New Brunswick
Perth Amboy
Richmond
Millstone Jc.
Millstone
Lambert
Matawan
Keyport
Pier
Rocky Hill
Monmouth Jc.
Princeton
Jamesburg
Doylestown
Princeton Jc.
Trenton Jc.
Eatontown Jc.
Highstone
Freehold
Lansdale
Fosterville
TRENTON
Farmingdale
Bordentown
Sea Girt
Oreland
Bristol
Bricksburgh
Ridgeway
Mt. Holly Jc.
Manchester
Toms River
PHILADELPHIA
Camden
Lewistown
Lacy
Seaside Park
Medford
Pemberton
Woodmansie
Haddonfield
Atco
Harris
Barnegat Jc.
Williams Jc.
Atsion Jc.
Stafford V.
Penn Grove
Glassboro
Winslow Jc.
Williams T.
Decosta
Tuckerton
Oakland
Elmer
Elwood
Edge Cove
Salem
Newfield
Vineland
Landis V.
Harbor Cy.
Bridgeton
Millville
Landing
Pleasant View
Atlantic Cy.
Bay Side
Cedarville
Manumuskin
Somer's Pointe
Belle Plain
Ocean City
Port Norris
Mt. Fleasant
Sea Isle City
Cape May C.H.
DELAWARE BAY
Cape May
SCALE OF MILES.
0 10 20 30 40
Longitude E. from Washington.
R., McN. & Co., Engr's. Chicago

# ORGANIZATION

OF THE

# *One Hundred and Twelfth Legislature.*

## SENATE.

President—George H. Large, Hunterdon.
Secretary—Richard B. Reading, Hunterdon.
Assistant Secretary—A. V. D. Honeyman, Somerset.
Journal Clerk—Augustus S. Barber, Jr., Gloucester.
Assistant Journal Clerk—Robert H. Ingersoll, Atlantic.
Engrossing Clerk—Abraham C. B. Havens, Ocean.
Assistant Engrossing Clerk—D. Harris Smith, Salem.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Furman L. Richardson, Cape May.
Assistant Sergeant-at Arms—Edward A. Meller, Passaic.
President's Private Secretary—Charles W. Schenck, Monmouth.
Bill Clerk—Frank H. Huber, Essex.
Doorkeepers—Louis Weil, Essex; Walter Atkinson, Burlington; Clarence V. Bitters, Salem; William Rodman, Mercer.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—Samuel D. Dickinson, Hudson.
Clerk—James P. Logan, Burlington.
Assistant Clerk—J. Herbert Potts, Hudson.
Journal Clerk—William H. Moses, Camden.
Assistant Journal Clerk—William C. Farner, Burlington.
Engrossing Clerk—Augustus C. Studer, Essex.
Assistant Engrossing Clerk—Edward J. Smith, Mercer.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John E. Brundage, Essex.
Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—James Martin, Passaic; John F. Ten Broeck, Middlesex.
Speaker's Private Secretary—Harry M. Burnett, Essex.
Bill Clerk—Enos G. Budd, Morris.
Doorkeepers—Minor Sprague, Somerset; Thaddeus O. Doane, Union; Jacob Christmann, Hudson; Lewis Kenngott, Essex.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

### Senate.

Judiciary—Griggs, Nevius, Werts.
Revision of the Laws—Gardner, Nevius, Edwards.
Finance—Rue, Miller, McBride.
Corporations—Thompson, Miller, Bogert.
Municipal Corporations—Martin, Griggs, Edwards.
Railroads and Canals—Cranmer, Thompson, Baker.
Banks and Insurance—Gardner, Miller, Wyckoff.
Education—Rue, Carter, Baker.
Militia—Cranmer, Griggs, McBride.
Game and Fisheries—Roe, Rue, Bogert.
Riparian Rights—Griggs, Gardner, Bogert.
Agriculture and Agricultural College—Roe, Hanes, McBride.
Miscellaneous Business—Nevius, Thompson, Newell.
Elections—Hanes, Carter, Chase.
Claims and Pensions—Carter, Cranmer, Wyckoff.
Unfinished Business—Hanes, Martin, Pfeiffer.
Engrossed Bills—Carter, Thompson, Pfeiffer.
Labor and Industries—Miller, Griggs, McBride.

### Assembly.

Bill Revision—Nixon, Emley, Voorhees, Farrell, Matthews.

Ways and Means—Ulrich, Lozier, Gallagher, Bloomer, Pitney.

Judiciary—Hill, Fuller, Emley, Harris, Heppenheimer.

Agriculture—Doron, Meeker, Hansell, Trimmer, Olden.

Education—Fuller, Voorhees, Lyon, McDermit, Bloomer.

Elections—Brown, Dusenberry, Jones, Pitney, Norton.

Engrossed Bills—Lufburrow, Letts, McGowan, Potts, Mulvey.

Municipal Corporations—Law, Herbert, Lozier, Smith, Feeney.

Militia—Smith, Hill, Rogers, Heppenheimer, Mutchler.

Claims and Pensions—Hansell, Leavitt, Higgins, G. H., Cutter, Schmelz.

Corporations—Peck, Lyon, Lufburrow, Ulrich, Feeney.

Banks and Insurance—Marlatt, Hutchinson, Brown, Ludlam, Keys.

Unfinished Business—Conkling, West, Lufburrow, Mulvey, Smalley.

Incidental Expenses—Leaming, Peck, Harris, Trimmer, Short.

Stationery—Gallagher, Herbert, McGowan, Farrell, Cutter.

Riparian Rights—Letts, Goble, Leaming, Higgins, A. A., Riley.

Revision of Laws—Hutchinson, Rogers, Riker, Nixon, McDermit.

Fisheries—West, Higgins, G. H., Meeker, Smalley, Higgins, A. A.

Railroads and Canals—Goble, Doron, Letts, Christie, Higgins, A. A.

Miscellaneous Business—Christie, Lyon, Law, Martin, Bale.

Labor and Industries—Jones, Harrington, Marlatt, Keys, Norton.

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## Joint Committees.

### TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Senate—Thompson, Cranmer, Bogert.
House—Harrington, Brown, Riker, Hoover, Trimmer.

### STATE PRISON.

Senate—Carter, Rue, Chase.
House—Leavitt, Law, Christie, Mutchler, Feeney.

### LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Senate—Cranmer, Miller, Werts.
House—Meeker, Peck, Jones, Short, Bloomer.

### STATE LIBRARY.

Senate—Miller, Roe, Wyckoff.
House—Voorhees, Hutchinson, Hill, Farrell, Matthews.

### PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Senate—Roe, Rue, Newell.
House—Emley, Leavitt, Doron, Peck, Norton.

PRINTING.

Senate—Thompson, Gardner, Baker.
House—McGowan, Gallagher, West, Mulvey, Keys.

PASSED BILLS.

Senate—Rue, Roe, Pfeiffer.
House—Rogers, Goble, Marlatt, Bale, Martin.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Senate—Nevius, Cranmer, Chase.
House—Lyon, Hansell, Lufburrow, Smalley, Heppenheimer.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Senate—Griggs, Hanes, Edwards.
House—Riker, Leaming, Conkling, Ludlam, Potts.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Senate—Nevius, Martin, Werts.
House—Lozier, Goble, Smith, Dusenberry, Mutchler.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Senate—Martin, Griggs, Wyckoff.
House—Herbert, Hill, Higgins, G. H., Matthews, Hoover.

SINKING FUND.

Senate—Gardner, Martin, Baker.
House—Harris, Conkling, Nixon, Pitney, Schmelz.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Senate—Hanes, Miller, Newell.
House—Olden, Ulrich, Harrington, McDermit, Short.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Senate—Martin, Carter, Werts.
House—Dusenberry, Fuller, Olden, Ludlam, Riley.

## LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

William T. Hunt—*New York Tribune, Newark Sunday Call.*

Ernest O. Chamberlin—*New York Sun, Philadelphia Press.*

Alexander McLean—*Jersey City Journal.*

John J. Cleary—*Associated Press, True American, Philadelphia Ledger.*

Matt. C. Ely—*Newark Evening News, Newark Deutsche Zeitung.*

Charles H. Levy—*Newark Freie Zeitung, New York Star, Philadelphia Times, Morris Jerseyman.*

Charles Briest—*Trenton Emporium.*

Clarence Sackett—*Jersey City Sunday Morning News.*

W. Holt Apgar—*True American, New Brunswick Times.*

William K. Devereux—*Newark Press-Register.*

W. Scott Snyder—*Jersey City Argus.*

Lawrence S. Mott—*New York Evening Sun, New York Mail and Express, New York Commercial Advertiser, New York Daily Graphic.*

Joseph Atkinson—*Newark Journal.*

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